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THE
OHIO GAZETTEER,

OR,
TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

BEING

A CONTINUATION OF THE WORK

ORIGINALLY COMPILED BY THE LATE JOHN KILBOURN.

ELEVENTH EDITION.

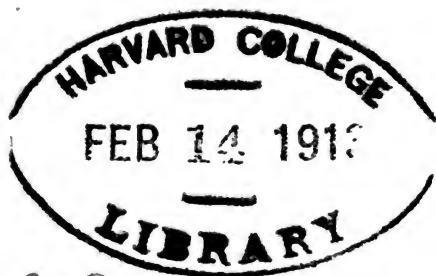
REVISED AND ENLARGED
BY A CITIZEN OF COLUMBUS.

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PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH the Editor of the present volume has always been disposed to regard apologies with some degree of suspicion, he nevertheless deems it a duty, under existing circumstances, to solicit the indulgence of the reader for whatever imperfections he may discover in this work. Sensible that, owing to the rapid increase of our population, and the great improvements which are continually taking place in the State, the former editions of the OHIO GAZETTEER had become almost entirely useless, the proprietors of the copy-right, while they undertook to obey the call for a new edition, were also desirous that it should describe the different counties, towns, &c. as they now exist, not as they were five or ten years ago. For the purpose of obtaining such information as would be necessary to effect this object, circulars were prepared early last spring, and sent to intelligent gentlemen in every part of the State, under the expectation that they would cheerfully contribute all in their power to forward so laudable an enterprise. This expectation, however, has been realized only in part. While the most ample and satisfactory information has been obtained in relation to some counties, others have been only partially heard from, and from some not a particle of intelligence has been received. And, as the Editor was not able, from his own knowledge, fully to supply the deficiency thus occasioned, it neces-

sarily follows that the description of those places from which no new information has been obtained, is more or less inaccurate. The hope is confidently entertained, however, that as few errors will be found to exist, as could have been expected under the circumstances; and that those which may actually be discovered will be viewed with some degree of allowance, and communicated to the publishers, for correction, in a future edition.

It is likewise very probable that some inaccuracies and omissions, besides those which are attributable to the cause above alluded to, may be observed in this edition. About the time designated for the commencement of the work, the cholera made its appearance in Columbus; and during the continuance of its ravages, it was found impracticable, from obvious causes, to go on with it, or even to prepare any part of it for the press. In consequence of the delay, it became necessary, after the cessation of the disease in October last, to hurry the publication with too much rapidity to allow the Editor, amidst other equally pressing demands on his time, to use the materials he has been able to procure, to advantage. In all cases, where it could be done with propriety, the descriptions of the various places mentioned, have been given in the language of their respective authors; and where a new arrangement of the matter has become necessary, no other change has been made, than was required to make the work intelligible to the reader. It is therefore deficient in point of uniformity. Whatever imperfections it may be found to contain, it undoubtedly embodies a large amount of new and valuable information.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

THE name of the state of Ohio is derived from that of the Ohio river which washes nearly all its eastern and southern borders. The name is of Indian, or aboriginal origin. Its signification, in the Indian language, is not satisfactorily ascertained. Some writers have imagined it to signify *handsome river*; because, about the middle of the eighteenth century, some French explorers of the country, who found the stream a pleasant one to sail upon, and fine lands along its borders, called it *la belle riviere*, or the beautiful river. But that circumstance could have had no influence with the Indians, at a more ancient period, in inducing them give it a name of that signification. Another meaning, which has been attributed to the word Ohio, as applied by the Indians to this river, is *bloody*, from the circumstance of numerous bloody battles having been fought between many tribes along its banks, in centuries past. Another definition, is also given, to wit: that it is an aspiration, indicative of severe exertion, among the Indians, as *oho*, or *ohio*, which they formerly used in paddling or pushing

their skiffs and canoes up the river.—But, after all, these several definitions are however merely conjectural: and the reader must judge for himself, which, if either of them, be correct.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

It is situated between 38 deg. 30 min., and 42 deg. of north latitude; and between 3 deg. 32 min., and 7 deg. 46 min. of west longitude from Washington city; or between 80 deg. 32 min., and 84 deg. 46 min. of longitude west from London. It is about 222 miles in extent, both from east to west, and from north to south. Lake Erie, however, projects so far into the northern borders, and the Ohio river cuts off so much of its southeastern quarter, that the state contains an area of but a small fraction over 200 miles square; which is equal to 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres.

BOUNDARIES.

The state of Ohio is bounded on the north by Michigan territory, and lake Erie, which separates it from the British province of Upper Canada; east by the state of Pennsylvania and the Ohio river; south by the Ohio river, which separates it from the states of Virginia and Kentucky; and on the west by the state of Indiana. The Ohio river, in its various windings, bounds this state for a distance of 436 miles.

DIVISIONS.

The greater part of the state is divided, by nature, into four grand divisions, which are named

after the principal rivers and other bodies of water, upon which they are respectively situated. They are the Miami country; the Scioto country; the Muskingum country, in the south; and the Lake country in the north, situated upon lake Erie and the waters emptying themselves into it.—These several natural divisions will be more fully treated of hereafter.

For civil purposes, the state is primarily divided into seventy-four counties; which, together with the dates of their organization, their number of square miles, the number of organized civil townships, together with their several county seats, are exhibited in the following table:

Counties.	When Organized	Square Miles.	No. of To'ps.	County seats.
Adams,	1797	550	10	West Union.
Allen,	1831	542		Lima
Ashtabula,	1811	700	27	Jefferson.
Athens,	1805	740	19	Athens.
Belmont,	1801	536	16	St. Clairsville.
Brown,	1818	470	14	Georgetown.
Butler,	1803	480	13	Hamilton.
Carroll,	1833		13	Carrollton.
Champaign,	1805	417	12	Urbana.
Clark,	1818	412	10	Springfield.
Clermont,	1800	515	12	Batavia.
Clinton,	1810	400	8	Wilmington.
Columbiana,	1803		21	New Lisbon.
Coshocton,	1811	562	21	Coshocton.
Crawford,	1826	594	12	Bucyrus.
Cuyahoga,	1810	475	19	Cleveland.
Dark,	1817	660	10	Greeneville.

Delaware,	1808	610	23	Delaware.
Fairfield,	1800	540	14	Lancaster.
Fayette,	1810	415	7	Washington.
Franklin,	1803	520	18	COLUMBUS.
Gallia,	1803	500	15	Gallipolis.
Geauga,	1805	600	23	Chardon.
Greene,	1803	400	8	Xenia.
Guernsey,	1810	621	19	Cambridge.
Hamilton,	1790	400	14	Cincinnati.
Hancock,	1828	576	5	Findlay.
Hardin,	1833	570		Kenton.
Harrison,	1813		13	Cadiz.
Henry,*		744	2	
Highland,	1805	555	11	Hillsborough.
Hocking,	1818	432	9	Logan.
Holmes,	1825	422	14	Millersburg.
Huron,	1815	800	29	Norwalk.
Jackson,	1816	490	13	Jackson.
Jefferson,	1797	400	13	Steubenville.
Knox,	1808	618	24	Mount Vernon.
Lawrence,	1817	430	12	Burlington.
Licking,	1808	666	25	Newark.
Logan,	1818	425	9	Bellefontaine.
Lorain,	1824	580	19	Elyria.
Madison,	1810	480	10	London.
Marion,	1824	527	15	Marion.
Medina,-	1818	475	14	Medina.
Meigs,	1819	400	12	Chester.
Mercer,	1824	576	4	St. Marys.
Miami,	1807	410	12	Troy.
Monroe,	1815	563	18	Woodsfield.
Montgomery,	1803	480	12	Dayton.
Morgan,	1819	500	15	M'Connellsville
Muskingum,	1804	665	23	Zanesville.

Paulding,*		432	3	
Perry,	1818	402	12	Somerset.
Pickaway,	1810	470	14	Circleville.
Pike,	1815	421	9	Piketon.
Portage,	1807	750	30	Ravenna.
Preble,	1808	432	12	Eaton.
Putnam,*		576	2	
Richland,	1813	900	25	Mansfield.
Ross,	1798	650	16	Chillicothe.
Sandusky,	1820	600	10	L. Sandusky.
Scioto,	1803	700	14	Portsmouth.
Seneca,	1824	540	11	Tiffin.
Shelby,	1819	418	10	Sidney.
Stark,	1809		19	Canton.
Trumbull,	1800	875	34	Warren.
Tuscarawas,	1808		19	N. Philadelphia
Union,	1820	450	9	Marysville.
Vanwert,*		432		
Warren,	1803	400	9	Lebanon.
Washington,	1788	713	19	Marietta.
Wayne,	1812	660	20	Wooster.
Williams,	1824	600	10	Defiance.
Wood,	1820	750	7	Perrysburg.

Those counties marked thus [*] are not yet organized; and for judicial purposes, they are attached to some of the neighboring counties.

For the purpose of conveniently effecting several objects of political economy, or civil polity, these counties are variously divided; or rather combined into a variety of districts.

For the purpose of electing representatives to Congress, the several counties are combined into

nineteen districts, each of which elects one representative; as follows:

The *First District* is composed of the county of Hamilton.

The *Second District* is composed of the counties of Butler, Preble, and Dark.

The *Third District* is composed of the counties of Mercer, Vanwert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Wood, Putnam, Allen, Shelby, Miami, and Montgomery.

The *Fourth District* is composed of the counties of Warren, Clinton, and Highland.

The *Fifth District* is composed of the counties of Brown, Clermont, and Adams.

The *Sixth District* is composed of the counties of Monroe, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Washington, and Athens.

The *Seventh District* is composed of the counties of Jackson, Pike, Ross, Scioto, and Fayette.

The *Eighth District* is composed of the counties of Madison, Pickaway, Franklin, Delaware, and Marion.

The *Ninth District* is composed of the counties of Perry, Fairfield, Morgan, and Hocking.

The *Tenth District* is composed of the counties of Union, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, Champaign, Clark, and Greene.

The *Eleventh District* is composed of the counties of Guernsey and Belmont.

The *Twelfth District* is composed of the counties of Muskingum and Licking.

The *Thirteenth District* is composed of the counties of Coshocton, Knox, Tuscarawas, and Holmes.

The *Fourteenth District* is composed of the counties of Crawford, Richland, Seneca, Sandusky, and Huron.

The *Fifteenth District* is composed of the counties of Lorain, Cuyahoga, Portage, and Medina.

The *Sixteenth District* is composed of the counties of Geauga, Ashtabula, and Trumbull.

The *Seventeenth District* is composed of the counties of Columbiana and Carroll; (the latter county having been erected since the last census.)

The *Eighteenth District* is composed of the counties of Stark and Wayne.

The *Nineteenth District* is composed of the counties of Jefferson and Harrison.

The following table shows the population of each congressional District, at the last census, and the name of its present Representative, being the first elected under the present apportionment and organization of districts:

Population.

1st District	52,321	Robert T. Lytle.
2d	" 49,502	Taylor Webster.
3d	" 44,590	Joseph H. Crane.
4th	" 49,132	Thomas Corwin.
5th	" 50,611	Thomas L. Hamer.
6th	" 51,522	Samuel F. Vinton.
7th	" 52,961	William Allen.
8th	" 54,962	Jeremiah M'Lene.
9th	" 54,610	John Chaney.
10th	" 50,945	Joseph Vance.
11th	" 46,448	James M. Bell.
12th	" 50,189	Robert Mitchell.
13th	" 51,717	David Spangler.
14th	" 50,129	William Patterson.

15th District	42,444	Jonathan Sloane.
16th	" 56,551	Elisha Whittlesey.
17th	" 47,000*	John Thompson.
18th	" 50,128	Benjamin Jones.
19th	" 43,409	Humphrey H. Leavitt.

*This is an estimate, including the new county of Carroll. The population of the 13th, 18th, and 19th districts, as stated in this table, is set down at the same as when the districts were first organized. The erection of a new county of course reduces each of them a trifle.

For judicial purposes, the State is divided into several circuits, and in each there is one presiding judge of the court of common pleas; but as a bill is now (December, 1833,) pending in the Legislature, which provides for an alteration in the present arrangement of the circuits, and which will probably become a law, it is deemed inexpedient to insert here, the plan of their present organization.

For the purpose of organizing and disciplining the militia, the state is organized into seventeen Divisions, each of which is under the command of a Major General, elected by the legislature. The divisions are composed as follows:

The *First Division* is composed of the counties of Hamilton, Warren and Butler.

The *Second Division* is composed of the counties of Gallia, Meigs, Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson, and Pike.

The *Third Division* is composed of the counties of Washington, Athens, Coshocton, Muskingum, and Morgan.

The *Fourth Division* is composed of the counties of Trumbull, Portage, and Medina.

The *Fifth Division* is composed of the counties of Greene, Clinton, Fayette, and Clark.

The *Sixth Division* is composed of the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Wayne, and Carroll.

The *Seventh Division* is composed of the counties of Fairfield, Perry, Hocking, Licking, and Knox.

The *Eighth Division* is composed of the counties of Adams, Highland, Clermont, and Brown.

The *Ninth Division* is composed of the counties of Geauga, Cuyahoga, Lorain, and Ashtabula.

The *Tenth Division* is composed of the counties of Montgomery, Miami, Preble, Dark, Mercer, and Vanwert.

The *Eleventh Division* is composed of the counties of Richland, Huron, and Crawford.

The *Twelfth Division* is composed of the counties of Champaign, Hardin, Allen, Putnam, Henry, Logan, and Shelby.

The *Thirteenth Division* is composed of the counties of Madison, Union, Delaware, and Marion.

The *Fourteenth Division* is composed of the counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, and Holmes.

The *Fifteenth Division* is composed of the counties of Belmont, Guernsey, and Monroe.

The *Sixteenth Division* is composed of the counties of Ross, Pickaway, and Franklin.

The *Seventeenth Division* is composed of the counties of Seneca, Hancock, Sandusky, Wood, Henry, Williams, Paulding, and Putnam.

The following is a list of the Major Generals of

the several Divisions, with their places of residence:

1st Div.	James Findlay, of Cincinnati.
2d "	William Barnes, of Piketon.
3d "	Robert M'Connell, of M'Connelsville.
4th "	John W. Seely, of Warren.
5th "	Samson Mason, of Springfield.
6th "	John Thompson, of New Lisbon.
7th "	George Sanderson, of Lancaster.
8th "	Joseph J. M'Dowell, of Hillsborough.
9th "	Asahel Brainard, of Chagrin.
10th "	Robert Young, of Piqua.
11th "	Robert Bentley, of Mansfield.
12th "	Joseph Vance, of Urbana.
13th "	Nathan Bond, of London.
14th "	Henry Laffer, of Sandyville.
15th "	James M. Bell, of Cambridge.
16th "	James T. Worthington, of Chillicothe.
17th "	Samuel Treat, of Lower Sandusky.

NOMENCLATURE OF COUNTIES, TOWNS, &c.

By attending to names of places, given by the people, or their immediate representatives, a very curious and entertaining field of inquiry is presented; from the examination of which much useful information and light may be obtained concerning the prevailing views and feelings of the people.

It seems proper to remark, that in several of the eastern states, no distinction is made between the terms *town* and *township*; they both signifying there, what is generally understood, in the middle and western states, by the term *township*. Whereas, in the middle and western states, what is generally

understood, by the word *town*, is a certain regularly laid out collection of city-like lots, suitably intersected by streets and alleys; and extending over a tract of half a mile square, more or less, according to the face of the country, or fancy of the proprietor, with the lots regularly numbered, and a plat thereof duly recorded in the recorder's office of the county in which it is situated. These towns are very seldom of the same name with that of the township, in which they are situated.

But, in some parts of the state, settled by emigrants from the north-eastern states, the people are in the habit of identifying their towns and townships, according to the mode to which they had previously been most accustomed, especially in that portion of the state, called the Western Reserve. There the term *township* is seldom used; for the appellation of *town* extends over the whole tract of five miles square, into which that district of country is surveyed. And whenever a village is laid out, in any of these towns, it generally bears the same name.—A few exceptions, however, have of late years, been introduced.

There are likewise a great number of townships in the different counties, of the same name; for instance, there are about thirty townships of the name of Union; from ten to twenty each, of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Perry, &c.

Another singular anomaly in the nomenclature of places in Ohio, is, that the post offices are often designated by a different name from that of the township, and even village, in which they are established.

These anomalies, and pluralities of places of the same name, are serious difficulties, in the way of strangers, understanding where different towns are situated; and causes much confusion in the transmission of letters and newspapers, by mail, not only to non-residents, but also to the people of the state of Ohio, themselves. It is therefore a subject of regret that the state legislature has not taken up the subject, and adopted some measure to remedy the evil. But, as there are never any two places of the same name, in the same county, if all writers of letters and other communications, would always designate the *county*, as well as *town*, in all their dates, and superscriptions, their communications would then be intelligible; and would generally arrive at their several places of destination.

It may also be proper here to remark, that the term *township*, in Ohio, and likewise in most of the other western states, in which the public lands of the United States are situated, has two different meanings.

In the national surveys of the public lands, each tract of six miles square, into which these lands are surveyed, is called a township; although there be not an inhabitant therein. But, when the state or county, in which any such lands are situated, becomes settled, the civil authorities of such state, or county, organize their townships, from time to time, for the purposes of civil government, in such form, and extent, as may best suit the convenience of the people. These are called, in this work, *civil townships*; while these, surveyed off by the general government, are called *land townships*.

The limits of the civil townships often coincide with those of the surveyed land townships; but very often vary therefrom; sometimes including more than one land township, and sometimes less; according as the settlements progress, and the wants of the people require.

It may perhaps be worthy of consideration, whether it would not be best to confine the term *townships*, exclusively to the surveyed *land townships*; and whenever these become settled, and sufficiently populous, to be incorporated, for civil purposes, that they should then be called *towns*;—and that those collections of houses, &c. now called *towns*, should be called simply *villages*, as in New York, and throughout the New England states. Indeed this practice does generally prevail, in those eight counties composing the Connecticut Western Reserve. But in the balance, which is the greatest portion of the state, the other practice, before described, is universal. It is not, however, the business of a geographer to dictate what system of nomenclature shall be adopted by the constituted civil authorities; but merely to describe places as they actually exist. He may, however, be permitted to suggest remedies for these inconveniences.

It is proper, further to remark that the civil townships in Ohio, are not set off and established by state authority, as in most of the eastern states; but are established by certain local authorities, called county commissioners, established in each county, constituted for this, among other purposes;—and these separate boards of county commissioners having no official communication with each

other, do not know what are the names of previously existing townships, in other counties. To this circumstance is to be attributed that perplexing multiplicity and plurality of places of the same name, in different counties, throughout the state.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Among the principal cities and towns, are Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Gallipolis, Marietta, and Steubenville, on the Ohio river; Zanesville, Lancaster, Chillicothe, Columbus, Dayton, and Hamilton, in the interior: Painesville, Cleaveland, and Sandusky city, on lake Erie. Of these, Cincinnati is vastly the largest; for a particular description of which, see that article.

POPULATION.

In 1830, when the last national census was taken, Ohio contained 937,679 inhabitants: among whom were 31,487 more males than females. This inequality in these relative numbers, probably, arises from the circumstance of a much greater number of young men, than of young women, having emigrated hither, from abroad; and the recentness of their arrival, not having yet permitted a restoration of the natural equilibrium. Of the above mentioned amount of population, 9 586 were blacks, but all free.

By an enumeration of the legal electors, or free white male citizens over 21 years of age, taken under the state authority is 1823, as data for apportioning the state representation, it appears that the total number of that description of persons, was

then 124,624. By a similar enumeration, in 1827, there were 145,745 qualified electors; and at the last enumeration, in 1831, the number amounted to 182,820. The number of votes given for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States in 1828, amounted to 131,052; and at the last election in 1832, to 158,294.

Perhaps there is no other state in the Union, nor in any part of the world, which has had so rapid an increase of population as Ohio. In 1800, the territory, now state of Ohio, contained but about 45,000 inhabitants; in 1810, 230,760; in 1820, the number had increased to 581,434; and in 1830, to 937,679. The present population is estimated at about 1,150,000.

Perhaps the greatest operating cause of the more rapid increase of population in Ohio, than in some of the other western states, is that slavery, with all its blighting evils, is here excluded. All are here free; which circumstance furnishes powerful attractions to young and enterprizing men, both in the Atlantic states, and among foreigners, about removing to the western country, to locate themselves here.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

The following information is derived from the Report of the Auditor of State to the legislature, December, 1833. It shows the number of acres of land in each county charged with taxes, together with the total amount of taxable property, and the total amount of taxes charged, for the year 1833.

Counties.	Acres of Land.	Total amount of Taxable Property.	Total Am. of Taxes.	
			\$	Ct.
Adams	234,822	832,565	6,995	41
Allen	14,159	51,214	725	28
Ashtabula	449,742	1,347,900	13,524	97
Athens	365,348	481,579	5,820	90
Belmont	301,511	1,591,716	11,590	33
Brown	267,130	1,358,944	8,179	35
Butler	257,989	2,514,007	20,111	55
Carroll	185,942	529,575	6,876	92
Champaign	233,493	908,571	5,956	66
Clark	247,083	1,114,995	7,744	89
Clermont	280,679	1,542,627	15,645	31
Clinton	239,404	785,770	6,482	14
Columbiana	317,796	1,491,099	14,217	28
Coshocton	246,123	850,708	9,307	28
Crawford	79,582	217,675	3,630	09
Cuyahoga	292,252	1,401,591	18,122	96
Dark	07,730	260,259	3,312	81
Delaware	338,856	831,093	8,516	66
Fairfield	308,163	1,992,697	13,716	97
Fayette	234,432	544,539	6,428	98
Franklin	325,155	1,663,315	13,247	34
Gallia	205,727	427,962	4,826	55
Geauga	381,380	1,427,869	15,832	65
Greene	251,512	1,441,907	12,082	36
Guernsey	279,652	908,109	9,855	72
Hamilton	239,122	7,726,091	97,530	42
Hancock	9,302	50,929	421	70
Hardin	125,607	118,425	1,291	43
Harrison	22,412	1,025,210	12,400	97
Highland	317,079	1,065,863	8,755	29
Hocking	92,332	215,272	1,919	29

Holmes	182,439	557,060	6,364	03
Huron	504,689	1,512,655	15,490	88
Jackson	57,874	197,932	2,239	69
Jefferson	230,145	1,855,064	13,149	44
Knox	313,823	1,252,294	13,329	41
Lawrence	56,862	241,782	2,280	80
Licking	393,205	2,101,495	17,370	83
Logan	203,509	519,622	3,925	65
Lorain	360,863	889,552	10,539	09
Madison	256,421	600,578	4,643	91
Marion	168,164	390,602	5,599	78
Medina	296,257	931,599	10,198	31
Meigs	229,004	380,172	5,111	58
Mercer	12,688	54,118	714	30
Miami	240,093	1,000,748	6,423	09
Monroe	95,520	280,572	3,666	61
Montgomery	267,349	2,293,419	14,649	12
Morgan	169,135	452,991	4,945	02
Muskingum	366,609	2,362,616	18,567	75
Perry	175,123	729,241	6,116	55
Pickaway	300,969	1,798,665	10,924	76
Pike	129,153	521,109	4,114	37
Portage	472,156	2,019,029	17,787	06
Preble	246,678	1,086,322	7,441	82
Richland	433,620	1,354,169	15,069	92
Ross	328,765	2,897,605	17,474	81
Sandusky	95,822	275,992	3,354	64
Scioto	105,539	963,882	7,926	93
Seneca	108,758	302,089	3,916	51
Stark	374,101	1,854,967	16,361	36
Shelby	66,863	194,468	1,961	26
Trumbull	556,011	1,807,792	16,635	58
Tuscarawas	237,337	902,778	8,955	75
Union	259,101	380,535	5,193	68

Warren	243,517	2,143,065	16,247	33
Washington	282,498	681,301	7,463	12
Wayne	382,254	1,451,996	14,584	77
Williams	17,797	90,066	1,351	02
Wood	17,981	127,862	1,572	22
	17,133,481	78,019,526	730,010	75

CHARACTER AND MANNERS.

As to the general character and manners of the people, it may be proper to remark, that the inhabitants having but recently emigrated from different sections of America, and from various countries of Europe, have not resided together sufficiently long for a complete assimilation of manners; but they are gradually assuming a uniformity. A taste likewise, for the more elegant and refined pleasures and ornamental accomplishments, which embellish society, and enhance the enjoyments of social intercourse, seems rather to be gaining ground among the people generally.

LITERATURE, COLLEGES, AND SCHOOLS.

This, like other newly settled states, has not progressed far in the walks of science and general literature; but it is gradually improving.

Charters for eight several colleges, three of which have been pompously dignified with the title of Universities, have been granted by the Ohio Legislature. These are the Ohio University at Athens; the Miami University at Oxford; the Cincinnati University—the Cincinnati College; the Worthington College; the Franklin College at New Athens,

in Harrison county: Kenyon College at Gambier; and the Western Reserve College at Hudson; beside the Medical College at Cincinnati.

Kenyon College is endowed with about \$30,000, obtained in England, in the year 1824; and some \$40,000 or \$50,000 more, since obtained in this country; in all, nearly \$80,000.

The Ohio University, has two townships of land bestowed upon it, in Athens county; comprising about 46,000 acres; the annual income from which, is about \$2,300.

The Miami University, is endowed with one township of land, containing about 23,000 acres.

The Western Reserve College is not yet endowed with any large amount of funds; but depends upon the tuition fees, and upon private liberality, for its support; but it is flourishing, and its prospects are good.

There are also, some fifteen or twenty incorporated academies, in various parts of the state. But few, if any of them, have regular classical schools kept in them, and not one of them is endowed with any permanent fund for its support. So that it is only occasionally, for a quarter, or a year at a time, that schools are kept in them.

But Common Schools, the grand and most important public source of useful knowledge; although never, until lately, established by law, have been very generally set up, and encouraged, in a greater or less degree, throughout the state. In several parts, however, the country is, at present, so thinly settled, as to preclude the convenient practicability of immediately establishing them; but, as the coun-

try becomes more thickly settled, schools will probably be soon supported, whenever needed.

In January 1825, a law was passed for establishing a uniform system of Common Schools throughout the state. Since that time, the Legislature have, occasionally, passed some amendatory acts, until the 10th of March, 1831; when they passed a new act, embodying therein, the main beneficial features of the several former, and adding some new provisions.

By this act, the trustees of each and every incorporated township, are required to divide it into a suitable number of school districts; in each of which, the householders residing therein, shall annually choose three school directors, to employ teachers and generally to manage the prudential concerns of the district—a district clerk, and treasurer.

A tax of three fourths of a mill upon each dollar of the taxable property of the state, is to be annually raised for school purposes. By the 23d section of the act aforesaid, a number of examiners of school teachers, are to be appointed by the courts of common pleas, in each county, not less than five in number, nor more than double the number of townships in such county. Every candidate for teacher, must pass an examination before, and receive a certificate of his qualifications, from at least two of the examiners.—A school must be kept, at least three months in the year, in a district, to entitle it to its quota of the public money; and when so kept, is open to all the youth, whose parents, or guardians reside within the boundaries of the district, excepting for black and mulatto persons. The balance of a quarters's wages due the teacher, when the public

funds do not equal them, (if not raised by individual subscription,) is to be paid by those sending, according to the number of scholars sent. The blacks are, however, to have schools for themselves, and all taxes paid by them for school purposes, are to be set apart for their use.

The funds for common school purposes, are derived from various sources. Firstly, from the annual rents of sections No. 16; which are tracts of one mile square, or 640 acres each, being the one thirty-sixth part of every township of Congress lands, and of lands in the Ohio Company, and Symmes' purchases; and an equal quantity of land set off in larger bodies, for the Connecticut Western Reserve, for the United States' military, and for the Virginia military lands; all of which, were intended to be equal to one thirty-sixth part of all the land in the state. Although, in reality, they are ascertained to fall considerably short of that amount. Secondly, fines for certain specified offenses, are to be paid over, by the magistrate collecting them, to the treasurer of the school district in which any such offense may have been committed. Thirdly, such amounts as the several people, interested therein, may voluntarily subscribe, either by a specific amount, or per scholar.

An Asylum, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, has been established at Columbus, under the auspices of the state, within the last four years; which bids fair to become a useful institution.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

Besides the manufactures of clothing in a domestic way, considerable quantities of cotton yarn

and cloth, and some woolen goods, are beginning to be made at several factories; the principal one of which, for woolen goods, is at Steubenville.

Of trade, horses, cattle, swine, whisky, and flour, compose the principal domestic articles of exchange for foreign commodities. By estimation, it was computed that about 40,000 head of swine, principally from the Scioto valley, were driven from the state, so long ago as 1810, to the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other eastern markets; and since the commencement of the late war, vast numbers have been driven to Detroit, and other military posts in that quarter. Since that period, the export of fat cattle, horses, &c. has vastly increased. Those articles which are transported abroad from the northern and many interior counties, are sent to Montreal and New York markets, by way of the Ohio Canal and lake Erie. The same species of property, from some of the southern parts of the state, are occasionally boated down the Ohio, and descend the Mississippi river, to New Orleans, or ascend it to St. Louis, and other places.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

By this expression, seem generally to be understood, by political economists and statesmen of the present day, Roads and Canals.

1st. *Of Roads.* These are, as usual in other states, numerous, and made in various directions, wherever wanted, for public or private convenience, and in the common manner. They are, however, as yet, but indifferent, and many of them very bad. Of Turnpike Roads, although a considerable num-

ber of acts of incorporation for constructing them, have been passed by the Legislature; but four of them, have ever yet been actually made, and these are all in the northern part of the state, leading to lake Erie.

The first is what is called the First Range Turnpike, near the northeast corner of the state, leading from Pierpont, through Monroe and Salem townships, to the mouth of Conneaut creek, 16 miles long.

The second is the Trumbull and Ashtabula Turnpike, leading from the town of Warren, to Ashtabula, 48 miles.

The third is the Wayne, Medina, and Cuyahoga Turnpike, leading from the town of Wooster, through the town of Medina, to Cleaveland, 51 miles long.

The fourth is the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike, leading from Columbus to Sandusky City, 106 miles. The latter is, however, not completed; but in the course of construction.

The Cincinnati, Columbus and Wooster Turnpike Company have also commenced the construction of a road; but a small portion of which, is, as yet, finished.

The National, or Cumberland Road, now being constructed at the expense of the United States, through the whole extent of the state, from east to west, and already finished nearly 100 miles west of the Ohio river, is the most valuable public improvement under this head, yet undertaken. It crosses the Grand Ohio Canal, at the town of Hebron, and passes through the seat of government. In a few years, it will probably be finished

to the Indiana line, beyond which, the work is also in progress.

2d. *Of Canals.* In February, 1825, the state of Ohio, by a law of the legislature, determined to construct a Grand Canal, entirely across the state, to connect, by boat navigation, the Ohio river with lake Erie. At the same time it was determined to construct another canal, along the valley of the Great Miami river, from Dayton to Cincinnati, 66 miles in length. These canals are now completed; and in the "full tide of successful experiment."

The Grand Canal, including its various windings, is 309 miles long: exclusive of the lateral canal to Columbus, 11 miles, and the Dresden side cut, together with slack-water navigation, to Zanesville, 17 more; which, together with the Miami canal of 66 miles, makes a total of 400 miles of canal navigation.

Both these canals are of the same dimensions, and the locks of the same magnitude, with those of the New York canals; that is, their breadth is 26 feet on the bottom; 40 feet on the surface of the water; and the water 4 feet deep; each of the banks sloping seven feet in rising four feet. The locks are built of hewn stone, 90 feet long, and 15 feet wide in the clear.

The Grand Canal commences at Cleaveland, on lake Erie, and extends southwardly up the Cuyahoga river, to the old portage, between it and Tuscarawas river, passes the town of Akron, and over to the Tuscarawas river, whose valley it follows down past Massillon. Dover, New Philadelphia, Newcomerstown, Caldersburg, Coshocton, and Dresden, where it leaves the Tuscarawas (or rath-

er Muskingum, as the river is called below Coshocton,) and takes a southwestern direction, passing Nashport, Newark, Hebron, Baltimore, and Carroll, and reaches the Scioto river, just within the limits of Pickaway county, 11 miles south from Columbus, to which is constructed a lateral canal, (or feeder, as it is frequently called,) to accommodate the interior of Franklin county. From thence, it follows the Scioto valley, to the Ohio river; passing the towns of Bloomfield, Circleville, Westfall, Chillicothe, and Waverly, to Portsmouth, where it joins the Ohio river.

The Miami canal commences at Cincinnati, and winds westwardly around the elevated hills, which environ the city on the north, over to the valley of Mill creek; which valley it pursues northwardly for a distance of near 20 miles. It does not, however, immediately drop into the bottom of Mill creek valley, but winds along the western slope of the lofty hills before mentioned, for seven miles, keeping a uniform level, for 10 miles, to the new town of Lockland. A passage in a canal boat along the margin of these hills, where the spectator can look down, seemingly, as beneath his feet, upon the extensive and fertile valley of Mill creek, with its numerous and well cultivated farms, "busy mills," excellent dwellings, the fleecy flocks, and grazing herds of the farmer, presents a scenery indescribably charming and beautiful.

We already have 190 miles of ship and steamboat navigation, on that part of lake Erie, following its southern shore, bordering on this state: beside 436 miles of steamboat navigation on the Ohio river, immediately laving the shores of the state; all of

which, added to the 400 miles of canal before mentioned, make a total of 1026 miles of canal and steamboat navigation, within and bordering immediately on the state.

Furthermore, these water intercommunications do not barely commence, and then terminate within the state of Ohio, but they connect, directly, with the great New York canals, to the north, and with the "father of rivers," to the south; thereby furnishing the means of conveyance and transportation, either north or south, according as fancy or interest may dictate.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Legislative authority is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives; both of which, collectively, are styled the General Assembly. The members of both branches are elected by counties, or by districts composed of counties, according to population. The representatives are chosen for one year; and for eligibility, a man must be at least 25 years of age, have resided in the state one year, and paid a tax. Their number must never exceed 72, nor be less than 36. The senate is composed of members elected for two years, who must not exceed one half, nor fall short of one third, of the number in the house of representatives.—The present numbers are 36 senators, and 72 representatives. A senator must be at least 30 years of age, and have resided two years in the district from which he is chosen. The General Assembly has the sole power of enacting all the state laws; the assent or sig-

nature of the governor not being necessary in any case whatever.

The judiciary system comprises three several grades of courts, namely: the supreme court, courts of common pleas, and justices' courts. The justices of the peace are chosen triennially, by the people themselves, in each township respectively. They are conservators of the peace throughout the country; but have no civil jurisdiction out of their own townships. The state is divided into nine judicial circuits for courts of common pleas, in each of which is a presiding judge, styled president; and in each county of which the district is composed, three associate judges, all elected by the legislature for seven years. These courts are held three times a year in each county. The supreme court consists of four judges, who hold a court once a year, in each county throughout the state. They are likewise chosen by the legislature for seven years.

The supreme executive authority is vested in a governor, chosen biennially by the the people. He must be 30 years of age, and have resided in the state at least four years. He is commander-in-chief of the militia, and commissions all officers in the state, both civil and military. In case of disability, or vacancy in his office, the speaker of the senate acts as governor, until the next succeeding regular election. The qualifications of an elector, are, to be one year a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States.

ANTIQUITIES.

The most prominent antiquities are the numerous mounds and forts of earth, in the state of Ohio, as

well as the western states generally, which are found interspersed throughout almost the whole extent of country, as far west and southwest of the Alleghany mountains as the country is much known. The general direction in which these fortifications, as they are called, lie, is from northeast to southwest. The place where they commence, or at least, where they are very remarkable, is in the western part of the state of New York, near the southern shore of lake Ontario. From thence they extend in a southwesterly direction through the western states and territories, and terminate in Mexico.

Various have been the conjectures of the learned, concerning the time when, by what people, and even for what purpose, these stupendous monuments of human labor and ingenuity, were erected. Their origin is so deeply involved in the obscurity of remote antiquity, without any light of history, or even authentic tradition to conduct our inquiries concerning them to the desired result, that no certainty upon the subject will probably ever be attained. The writer will, therefore, only give an account of facts, or a mere statement of the present appearances of those antiquities; and even within these limits, he will confine himself chiefly to a description of those which have fallen within the limits of his own personal observation. It will likewise be unnecessary to describe, minutely, every individual mound and fortification; for, almost always, the general plan and principle of their structure is the same in them all. Therefore, a particular description of a few will substantially be a description of the remainder.

Some of the most remarkable forts and mounds in this state, are at Worthington, at Granville, at Athens, at Marietta, at Gallipolis, at Chillicothe, on Paint creek, 18 miles northwest from Chillicothe, on a plain three miles northeast of Chillicothe, and at Circleville, on the east bank of the Scioto river, about 60 miles in a direct line from its mouth, and on the Little Miami river. There are no fortifications, or none of much notoriety, at any of these places, except at Granville, at Circleville, near Chillicothe, on Paint creek, and the Little Miami; but, at these places, there are both mounds and forts.

Mounds of earth, of various sizes, are found interspersed over almost the whole face of the country; but the forts, as they are called, are not so numerous. The mounds vary, in magnitude, vastly from each other, and somewhat so in shape; some are of a conical figure, ending on the top in a point, and as steep on the sides as the earth could be made to lie; others are of the same form, except that they present a flat area on the top, like a cone cut off at some distance from its vertex, in a plane coincident with its base, or with the horizon. Others again are of a semi-globular shape. Of this latter description is that standing in Gallipolis; the largest one near Worthington is of the second kind, and presents, on the summit, a level area of 40 feet in diameter. There is one at Marietta of the same kind, but the circular area on the top, does not exceed 20 feet in diameter. Its perpendicular height is about 50 feet; and it is 20 rods in circumference at its base. Those in Worthington, and Gallipolis, are each from 15 to 20 rods in circumference, at

their bases. There are a number of others of less magnitude, which have fallen within the limits of the writer's observation, particularly on the west side of the Hockhocking river, in the township of Athens; on the south side of Shade river, about 20 miles south of Athens, and in the French Grant, about 60 rods north of the Ohio river, and opposite to the mouth of Little Sandy river, in Kentucky. At each of the two latter places, respectively, there are three several mounds within a few feet of each other. These are much smaller than those before described, and are each from 5 to 10 or 15 feet in perpendicular height, and proportionably large in circumference.

Many of these mounds are composed of earth of a different quality from that which is found in their immediate vicinity. This circumstance seems to indicate that the earth of which they were composed was transported from some distance. A striking instance of this difference of composition was observed, a few years since, in a mound at Franklinton, near the main fork of the Scioto river. This mound was composed altogether of clay, of which the bricks for the court house, in that town, were made. In it were likewise found a much greater number of human bones, than have been discovered in any other of its size.

It is believed, from the best information which can be obtained upon the subject, that the largest of all the mounds which have yet been discovered, is the one adjoining Big Grave creek, near the Ohio river, 14 miles below Wheeling. This mound, according to the account given of it by an intelligent gentleman, who examined it personally, is about

33 rods in circumference, and consequently between 10 and 11 rods in diameter, at its base. Its perpendicular height is about 70 feet. On the summit is an area of nearly 60 feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a regular concavity, the cubical content of which is about 3000 feet. Within a short distance of this large one, are five smaller ones, some of which are 30 feet in diameter.

The epithet *Grave* has been applied to the creek which runs by the large mound, and to another called *Little Grave creek*, one mile north of the former, on account of the great number of these mounds which have been discovered in their vicinity; which mounds, both here and elsewhere, are pretty generally supposed to have been cemeteries for the dead. One principal reason for this supposition, is the circumstance of human bones having been discovered in most of those which have been examined. Most of these bones presently crumble in pieces or moulder into dust, shortly after being exposed to the air; except in some instances, wherein the teeth, jaw, scull, and sometimes a few other bones, by their peculiar solidity, resist the above described effects of a contact with the air.

Among those places, where are the greatest number, and most prominent and entire of the earthen walls, which are commonly supposed to have been forts and military fortifications, are Granville, and Circleville, in this state, and the land bordering on the Great Kanawha river, in Virginia, toward its mouth, and from thence down the Ohio, 10 or 12 miles; at the latter place in particular, they are very numerous. Among these is a mound of near-

ly equal magnitude with the largest at Grave creek.

The fortifications throughout the western country generally, consist of a circular wall composed of earth, and usually, as steep on the sides, as the dirt could be made to lie. Sometimes, though rarely, their form is elliptical, or oval, and a few of them are square. Their height is almost infinitely various. Some of them are so low as to be scarcely perceptible; some are from 20 to 30 feet in perpendicular height, while others again are of an intermediate elevation.

But the wall of the same fort, is pretty uniformly of the same height all around. They are likewise equally various in the quantity of ground which they inclose; some containing but a few perches of land; others again contain nearly 100 acres. The number of their entrances or gateways, varies in different forts from one to eight, or more, in proportion to the plan of construction, and magnitude of the inclosure. The walls are mostly single; but in a few instances, the forts have been found consisting of two walls, parallel and adjacent to each other. As to their local situation, it may perhaps suffice to observe, that they are generally situated on a comparatively elevated site of ground, adjoining a river or stream of water. Some even among the most learned men, have controverted the idea of their having been designed for forts; but a strong argument in favor of the idea is, that they seem, in a majority of instances, to have been constructed on such advantageous and commanding ground as a skillful military engineer and tactician would have selected for military positions; still,

numbers of them seem to be erected, without any regard to the choice of situation, as it respects eligibility either for offense or defense.

One of the most remarkable collections of these fortifications, is at Circleville, the chief town of Pickaway county. This town derives its name from the circumstance of being laid out on one of the old circular forts, and with circular streets, corresponding with the external fortification. The town plat, however, includes the area of a square fort, adjoining the circular one, on the east, besides two streets circumscribing nearly the whole.

The circular fort consists of two parallel walls, whose tops are, apparently, about three rods asunder; the inner one of which is forty-seven rods in diameter. Between these two walls is a fosse, excavated sufficiently broad and deep, and not more than sufficiently so, to have afforded earth enough for the external wall alone. From this circumstance, among others, the earth composing the inner wall, is supposed to have been transported from a distance. Another particular, corroborating this supposition, is, there being a level foot way of about four feet wide, left on the original surface of the ground, between the interior bourn of the ditch, and the exterior base of the inner wall. Although this circumstance is far from being conclusive on the subject, yet the following fact almost infallibly proves this conjecture to be well founded.

This is, that the interior wall is composed of clay, of which the inhabitants manufacture brick; whereas the exterior circle is composed of dirt and gravel of a similar quality with that which composes the neighboring ground

There is but one original regular opening or passage, into the circular fort: and that is in the east side from the square one. The latter has seven avenues leading into it, exclusively of that which communicates with the circle; there is one at every corner, and one at each side, equidistant from the angular openings. These avenues are each 12 or 15 feet wide; and the walls, on either hand, rise immediately to their usual height, which is about 20 feet. The trees which are growing upon these, and all other forts and mounds throughout the country, are, apparently, of equal age and size, and those which are down are in equal stages of decay, with those in like situations, in the surrounding forests. This circumstance incontestibly proves the great antiquity of these stupendous remains of labor and ingenuity.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The interior and northern parts of the country bordering upon lake Erie, are generally level, and, in some places marshy. About one quarter or a third of the eastern and southeastern part of the state bordering on the Ohio river, is very hilly and broken. The hills are not, however, generally so large and rocky, as properly to be termed mountains; notwithstanding they are almost infinitely numerous. But immediately upon the banks of the Ohio, and several of its tributaries, are numerous tracts of interval or meadow land of most exuberant fertility. In the interior parts, bordering on both sides of the Scioto river, which divides the state into two nearly equal parts, and on the two Mi-

amies, are perhaps the most extensive bodies of rich, fertile and level land of any other in the state.

In many places are extensive prairies, particularly on the head waters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the sources of the two Miami rivers. On these prairies no timber grows, except occasionally a few scattering trees; sometimes, however, they grow in small groves. Several of these prairies are low and marshy, others again are high and elevated. The latter are frequently called barrens; but are not always so called from their sterility; for they are often tolerably fertile. The latter produce a trifling quantity of grass, and the former spontaneously yield a large quantity of coarse grass, from two to five feet in height. Some of this grass is of a tolerable good quality.

Among the forest trees, are black walnut, oak of various species, hickory, maple of different kinds, beech, birch, poplar, sycamore, ash of several species, papaw, buckeye, and cherry, besides numerous other kinds, whose beauteous foliage, or variegated hues of their flowers, present a delightful prospect to the lover of rural scenery. Among the cultivated productions of the soil, are fruit trees, and grain of various kinds. From 70 to 100 bushels of corn are said to have been frequently produced in a year, on an acre of ground. Among the animals of the forest, are the bear, wolf and deer. The domestic animals, the birds and fish, are similar to those of other states in corresponding latitudes.

MINERALS.

Of mines which have yet been discovered, Ohio has not much to boast. The free born citizens have

found a much more certain source of wealth, in the abundant productions of the fertile soil. Salt springs, however, have been discovered and wrought to a very considerable extent, on Yellow creek; in Jefferson county; on the waters of Killbuck, in Wayne county; on Muskingum river, near Zanesville; and at various other places. Coal is obtained in great quantities, in the eastern parts. Iron ore is likewise discovered and wrought pretty extensively, in several places; particularly at the falls of Licking river, four miles westerly from Zanesville, and on Brush creek in Adams county.

To ascertain the mineral region of stone coal, iron ore, and salt springs, imagine a line drawn from the western limits of Pennsylvania, at Williamsfield, in the southeast corner of Ashtabula county, to Northampton in the western part of Portage county, thence southwesterly through Wooster to Mount Vernon, thence south through Granville to Lancaster, and from thence southwesterly to Hillsborough, thence southwardly to the mouth of Eagle creek, in Brown county; then all that region, lying east and southeasterly from this line, to the Ohio river, will embrace the coal, iron, and salt region of the state.

One particular, which is worthy of remark, in the conformation of the land in this state, as well as throughout the western country generally, is the circumstance of the height of land between the large rivers and other principal water courses, being the wettest and most marshy, and of the most miry quality of any other in the state; while the driest land lies along the margins of the various

streams; whereas, concerning the land in the eastern states, the reverse is true.

CLIMATE.

The summers are warm, and pretty regular, although somewhat subject to tornadoes. The winters are generally mild. In some parts, near marshes, and stagnated waters, fevers and agues frequently prevail; especially during some of the first years after the inhabitants settle around them. But the climate, in general, may be called healthy.

The general temperature of the weather is supposed to be several degrees warmer than that of places situated in corresponding latitudes, on the Atlantic coast. This is particularly true, as respects four-fifths of the state, which slopes southwardly toward the Ohio river. Concerning the smaller portion, sloping northwardly, toward lake Erie, this remark may not be applicable. In the Miami country, particularly in Cincinnati, the people have new peas, and other vegetables, generally, between the 1st and 20th of May; not merely as a rarity, but as regular articles of diet, as long as wanted. This circumstance incontestibly proves the general warmth of the climate.

In the counties bordering upon lake Erie, and for 50 miles back, the inhabitants, often, have several weeks of good sleighing, in the winter; while south of that region of country, we very seldom have snow enough for sleighing: and even when there is enough, it seldom lasts more than a day or two. Although we generally have a few

days, in January and February, nearly or quite as cold as any in New England.

The winds, whether high or low, almost uniformly blow from the west and southwest, during the whole year.

HISTORY.

The first permanent settlement of the state of Ohio, was made at Marietta, on the 7th day of April 1788; by forty-seven persons from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler of Beverly, Gen. Rufus Putnam of Leicester, the Hon. Winthrop Sargeant, and Griffin Green; all of Massachusetts, were among the most active promoters of the Ohio Company's cause—and were themselves, mostly, the actual leaders of the earliest collections of settlers in this quarter. Gen. Putnam, and a son of Dr. Cutler, came with that first body of settlers, above-mentioned.

Gen. Putnam and Dr. Cutler have both passed off the stage of life; but have left numerous, highly respectable descendants, still residing within the limits of their original purchase.

The town of Marietta, and the little band of settlers, just mentioned, may therefore be considered as the *nucleus*, about which has already grown the large and populous state of Ohio.

The first Judicial court ever held in the territory, now state of Ohio, was held at Marietta, in September, 1788.

The next settlement, in the order of time, was that of Symmes' purchase, made at Columbia, six

miles above Cincinnati, on the 16th day of November, 1789, by a Major Stites, and twenty-five others. They were principally from Redstone, now Brownsville, Pa. although a part of them were from New York, and from New Jersey, under the direction of Judge Symmes, of the latter state.

They immediately set to work, and erected a blockhouse, one part standing guard, while the other wrought; as the Indians were then ambushed throughout the surrounding woods.

The next settlement was made by several French immigrants, at Gallipolis, in the year 1791. They were induced to leave France, and come to America, by the agents of several individuals, styling themselves the "Scioto Land Company." This company intended to have purchased of Congress, all that tract of country situated between the Ohio company's purchase east, and the Scioto river on the west—the Ohio river south, and the Refugee tract, and the United States' military district on the north. They then directed those settlers to settle themselves down at the place now called, from this circumstance, Gallipolis; supposing that it would fall within their contemplated new purchase. But this place did not, ultimately, fall within the supposed limits; nor did the company ever effect any part even of their intended purchase.

These immigrants, finding themselves thus disappointed, in the titles of their lands, and being unused to a new country, became discouraged. Several of them went on to their brethren, at Vincennes on the Wabash, and to Kaskaskia. Some, who remained behind, petitioned Congress for new

lands; in consequence of which they obtained a grant of 24,000 acres of land, on the Ohio,—now called the French Grant, in the southeast part of Scioto county.

The next settlements, in the territory, now state of Ohio, were made on the southern shore of lake Erie, at Cleveland, and at Conneaut, in the year 1796. These latter settlements were made by settlers from New England.

The intermediate country, between these different and distant settlements was gradually filled up, by subsequent immigration of settlers from different quarters of the United States, by their natural increase, and by emigrants from various parts of Europe, during all the intermediate time, between the former settlements and the present time.

The following notice of some historical incidents, connected with the formation of our state government, was received, in May, 1830, from General Joseph Darlington, of West Union, one of the earliest settlers, and a member from Adams county, of the Convention that formed our present state Constitution.

“In September, 1790, the first (territorial) Legislature, under the Ordinance of Congress, of the 13th of July, 1786, for the government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, convened at Cincinnati. During that session, the Legislature passed an act to remove the seat of justice, (for Adams county,) from the mouth of Brush creek, to Manchester. By the Ordinance aforesaid, the governor had a positive negative on the acts of the Legislature, and he refused to sign this

law—and also *ten* other laws, passed by the Legislature at the same session, mostly for the division and regulation of counties, and seats of justice.

“By this arbitrary act of power, of the governor, the people and their representatives relinquished all hopes of effecting any internal regulations, under the territorial government, and looked forward with anxiety to the day, when, by the increase of their numbers, they would be entitled to form a Constitution and state government. And it is believed that the arbitrary exercise of power by the Governor, under the territorial government, had a full share of influence with the members of the Convention, who formed our Constitution, in confining the powers of the Governor within such narrow limits. There was but one member of the Convention, who was willing to give the Governor a qualified negative upon the acts of the Legislature.

“The Governor contended that the Ordinance of 1787, gave him the power to divide the territory into counties, and appoint and commission all officers, civil and military, below the rank of general officers, and that having the undisputed right to appoint and commission all officers, it therefore followed, as a necessary consequence, that he had the power of subdividing the counties, and refused to sign any law which might be passed for that purpose.

“The members of the Legislature admitted the Governor had the power to appoint and commission all officers, below the rank of general officers, and to lay out the parts of the district (territory,) in which the Indian title shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships; subject, however, to

such alterations, as may, thereafter, be made by the Legislature." But contended that after he had done that, his power was at an end—that the power of subdividing counties, was, by the Ordinance of '87, given to the Legislature, whenever it was organized, (for the Governor had, before that time, laid out the whole of the territory into counties, and had organized them,) for that part of the Ordinance, which gave the Governor power to lay out the district into counties, closes with these words, "subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature:" and that the power, for which he contended, was a constructive one, not authorized by the Ordinance.

"Thus the dispute remained undetermined till the adoption of our state Constitution, which put to sleep, forever, the *Governor's negative* upon the acts of the Legislature."

Washington county was organized on the 27th day of July, 1788—Hamilton county on the 2d day of January, 1790—Adams county on the 10th day of July, 1797—Jefferson county on the 29th day of July, 1797—Ross county on the 20th day of August, 1798—Trumbull county on the 10th day of July, 1800—Clermont on the 6th of December, 1800—Fairfield 9th December, 1800—and Belmont 7th of September, 1801.

The nine foregoing are all the counties which were organized by the Governor, under the territorial government. The four last named counties, to wit, Trumbull, Clermont, Fairfield, and Belmont, were organized after the dispute had originated between the Governor and the territorial Legislature; and the other five previously thereto. All the other

counties have been established under state authority, since 1802: as will be seen, by reference to the table of counties, pages 7, 8 and 9, of this work.

On the 30th April, 1802, Congress passed an act, authorizing the call of a Convention, to form a state Constitution, for that part of the then Northwestern territory, lying between lake Erie and the Ohio river; and east of a meridian, drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river, and extending eastwardly to Pennsylvania.

On the 1st of November following, the Convention, pursuant thereto, met at Chillicothe; formed our present state Constitution, and adjourned on Monday the 29th idem.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
COUNTIES, TOWNS, RIVERS, &c.,
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

A D A

ABERDEEN, a small post town in Brown county, situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, opposite Maysville, in Kentucky, 9 miles southeasterly from Ripley, 17 southwest from West Union, and 113 southerly from Columbus. It contains two taverns, and several groceries, &c. &c. The population is estimated at about 200.

ACHORSTOWN, a post village in Middleton township, Columbiana county, 160 miles northeast from Columbus. Population in 1830, 41.

ADAMS, a southern county, bordering on the Ohio river. It has Highland and Pike counties on the north, Scioto county on the east, the Ohio river dividing it from Kentucky on the south, and Brown county on the west. It is about 25 miles in extent both from north to south, and from east to west; and contains nearly or quite 550 square miles, or 352,000 acres. The land is generally uneven and hilly, and embraces a variety of soils, from the best to the poorest: a great proportion, especially the eastern half, is of the latter kind. The interior of

the hills along Brush creek, are, however, fertile in iron ore. Along this creek are in successful operation, three furnaces, one of which is propelled by steam power; besides a forge for bar iron. Brush creek is the principal water, excepting the Ohio river, which washes the whole southern borders of the county. It is divided into the ten following townships:—Franklin, Meigs, Jefferson and Green, on the east side of Brush creek; and Tiffin, Monroe, Sprigg, Liberty, Wayne and Scott, on the west. West Union, situated in Tiffin township, is the county seat; besides which, are the villages of Jacksonville, Manchester and Winchester, situated in various parts of the county. It contains five post offices, viz: Dunbarton, in Meigs township; Manchester, in Sprigg township; Sandy Spring, in Green township; Scott, in Scott township; and West Union, the seat of justice, in Tiffin township. Population in 1830, 12,278.

The first settlement of this county was made at a station where the present town of Manchester is situated, on the north side of the Ohio river, by general Nathaniel Massie and others, in the year 1791. General Massie laid out the town plat; and gave "each of the first settlers an in, and an outlot in the town, and 100 acres of land in the neighborhood. The first settlers were principally from Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky; and many of them were originally from Ireland."

"The county was organized on the 10th day of July, 1797, by Winthrop Sargeant, secretary of the territory, then acting governor, in the absence of governor St. Clair, the then governor of the north-western territory. The first court was held in

Manchester, in September, 1797. Adamsville, on the Ohio, four miles above the mouth of Brush creek, (formerly called Eighteen mile creek,) was, in the same year, established the seat of justice, by Mr. Sargent. But, in the year 1799, governor St. Clair moved the seat of justice to Washington, at the mouth of Brush creek; and the first court there, was held in March of that year." After considerable bickering between the people of the county, and the governor, "no further attempt was made to establish the permanent seat of justice for the county of Adams, under the territorial government; and it remained at the mouth of Brush creek, until the year 1804, when it was removed to West Union, the present seat of justice."

There are, in Adams county, twenty-three water mills—several of them fine merchant mills, and one steam mill; six carding machines, one of which is propelled by steam; two fulling mills, one by steam, and the other by water power; eighteen stores; fourteen taverns; eight ferries, (six of them across the Ohio, and two across Brush creek;) and several furnaces and forges, which supply the country with a large quantity of iron of various kinds, and of excellent quality.

Adams, a post township in Washington county, lying on the Muskingum river, 14 miles northwest from Marietta. It is six miles in length, by about five in width, and contained at the late census 489 inhabitants. It returns 15,015 acres of land as subject to taxation. Numerous fine farms are scattered along the river bottom; most of which contain good sized orchards. Its post office is called "Carroll." Big Run, Cat's creek, and Bear

creek, streams of sufficient size to furnish water for mills during the spring months, all unite with the Muskingum within the bounds of the township. It lies principally in what is called the "Donation Tract," within the Ohio Company's Purchase; being a parcel of 100,000 acres granted to actual settlers, in 100,000 acre lots, and originally intended as a frontier to the other settlements. Near the mouth of Cat's creek, on an elevated plain, are found the remains of several interesting works of the ancient inhabitants, consisting of mounds, and an oval fort.

Adams, a post township of Seneca county, established during the administration, and in honor of John Quincy Adams, late President of the United States. At the census of 1830, it contained 285 inhabitants.

Adams, a township of Muskingum county, situated on the east side of the Muskingum river. It contained 540 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 81 votes at the Presidential election in 1832. Has one church, one grist, and one saw mill.

Adams, a township of Monroe county. It is bounded on the west by Center; on the north by Sunbury and Switzerland; on the east by Salem; and on the south by Greene. It contains 22 square miles. At the census in 1830, the number of its inhabitants amounted to 325. It now contains 350.

Adams, a township of Guernsey county, containing 736 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Adams, a township of Coshocton county, set off since the last census.

Adams, a township situated in the eastern part of Dark county, containing 528 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Adams, the northwesternmost township of Champaign county, containing 342 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Addison, a township of Gallia county, containing 662 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

ADELPHI, a post town, situated in Colerain township, in the northeast corner of Ross county, on the north fork of Salt creek. It contains about twenty-five dwelling houses, and three mercantile stores. Its distance is 16 miles northeast from Chillicothe, 20 southerly from Lancaster, and 40 south by east from Columbus. Population in 1830, 247.

Aid, a township of Lawrence county, containing 276 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

AKRON, a post town laid out on the Ohio canal, in Portage county, in September, 1825. It is flourishing, and bids fair to become a place of considerable business. Distance, 16 miles southwest from Ravenna, 32 south by east from Cleveland, 31 northeast from Wooster, and 120 northeast from Columbus. Estimated population, 350.

Alexander, a post township in the south part of Athens county, and the southernmost of the two townships of land granted to the Ohio University. It contains two post offices, Alexander, and Hebardsville, and is rapidly improving. It contained 882 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Alexander, the name of one of the post offices in the above township.

ALEXANDERSVILLE, a post town in Miami township, 7 miles southerly from Dayton, in Montgomery

county, and 75 miles southwest from Columbus. The Miami canal runs through it.

ALEXANDRIA, a small town in Washington township, Scioto county. Being situated on low ground, immediately below the junction of the Scioto river with the Ohio, and liable to inundation, the population of this town, which was once considerable, was reduced at the last census to 63 persons, and now to one or two families. It lies one mile west of Portsmouth.

ALLEN, a county bounded north by Putnam, east by Hardin, south by Shelby, and west by Mercer and Van Wert counties. It is 24 by 23 miles in extent, containing 554 square miles, and 348,160 acres of land. Its principal streams are Hog creek, and the other head waters of Auglaize river. The Scioto river also rises in this county. The old Indian town of Wapakonetta is situated in this county. Lima is the seat of justice. Population in 1830, 578.

Allen, a township of Union county, containing 262 inhabitants at the census of 1830, and 56 free white male citizens in 1831.

Allen, the name of a post office in Miami county.

Alum creek, a considerable westerly branch of Big Walnut, being indeed of nearly equal magnitude. It rises in the northeastern part of Delaware county; and after running in a southwardly direction 35 miles, into the southeastern quarter of Franklin county, joins Big Walnut 8 miles southeasterly from Columbus.

Amanda, a township of Fairfield county, in which is situated the village of Royalton. Population in 1830, 1595.

Amanda, a township of Hancock county, containing 126 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Amanda, a township of Allen county, containing 168 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Amanda, fort, [see Fort Amanda.]

Ames, a township in the northeast part of Athens county, on the waters of Federal creek. It contains two stores, a number of mills, a handsome brick Presbyterian meeting-house, two brick school houses, an incorporated circulating library, and is rapidly improving and increasing in population. It contained 857 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Amesville, the name of a post office in Bern township, Athens county.

Amherst, a post township of Lorain county. It is just five miles square, and is the 6th surveyed land township, in the eighteenth range of Connecticut Western Reserve lands; and constituted a part of Black river township, until December, 1829, when it was erected into a separate township. At the census of 1830, it contained 552 inhabitants.

Amity, a new town laid out on the stage road from Mount Vernon to Wooster, in Pike township, Knox county, about eight miles northeast of Mount Vernon. It is growing up with considerable rapidity for an inland town. Present population, from 80 to 100.

Amity, the name of a post office in Trumbull county.

Anderson, a township in the southeastern quarter of Hamilton county, containing 2410 inhabitants at the census of 1830. This township embraces all the Virginia military lands which lie in Hamilton county. The village of Newton is situated in this township.

Anderson's fork, a branch of Cæsar's creek, rising in Clinton county.

Anderson's store, the name of a post office near the middle of Manchester township, Morgan county, and about 11 miles a little north of east from M'Connelsville, on the Center road.

Andover, a thriving post township in the southeastern quarter of Ashtabula county. It was organized in 1819. It contains two grist mills, two saw mills, and a fulling mill. Distance, 14 miles southeast from Jefferson. Population in 1830, 414.

ANNAPOLIS, a post village in Salem township, Jefferson county; about 16 miles northwest from Steubenville, and 135 northeast from Columbus. It was formerly called New Salem. Population in 1830, 156.

Antrim, a township in the southern borders of Crawford county, containing 139 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Antrim, the name of a post office in Guernsey county.

Apple creek, a stream in Wayne county, running westwardly, past the town of Wooster, into Kilbuck creek.

Archer, a township of Harrison county, containing 1586 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

ASHLAND, a post town in Montgomery township, Richland county; 14 miles northeast from Mansfield, and 90 from Columbus. This is a flourishing country town, situated on the road from Mansfield to Elyria, and Cleveland; and contains about thirty dwelling houses, several stores, and the usual variety of mechanics. It was formerly called Uniontown. Population in 1830, 235.

ASHTABULA, a lake county, situated on the southern shore of lake Erie, in the northeastern corner of the state, and adjoining the state of Pennsylvania. It is 33 miles long from north to south, and 25 broad from east to west. It contains about 700 square miles, or 448,000 acres of land. It is mostly level, and the land generally has a north-western declination; that is, it gradually descends in that direction, towards lake Erie, into which most of its waters run. The soil is of a moderately good quality, but various in different parts. Population, 14,584, in the year 1830.

The principal streams are Grand river, with Mills' and Rock creeks, its two principal eastern branches; Ashtabula and Conneaut creeks, the waters of all which flow northwardly into lake Erie. Grand river, however, turns westwardly, and enters Geauga county before entering the lake. In the southeastern quarter of the county, in Colebrook and Wayne townships, are several brooks and mill streams running southwardly into Trumbull county.

This county was organized in May, 1811. It is divided into the twenty-seven following townships: Andover, Ashtabula, Austinburg, Cherryvalley, Colebrook, Conneaut, Denmark, Geneva, Harpersfield, Hartsgrove, Jefferson, Kingsville, Lenox, Millsford, Monroe, Morgan, New Lyme, Orwell, Pierpont, Richmond, Rome, Saybrook, Sheffield, Trumbull, Wayne, Williamsfield, and Windsor. And all but three of which, Hartsgrove, Richmond, and Sheffield, are post towns.

This county derived its name from the river Ashtabula, which is said to signify, in the Indian language, "Fish river," or, "the river of Fish."

The first permanent settlement of the county was made in the year 1798, in Harpersfield township. "A large proportion of the inhabitants of this county, emigrated from New England; the remainder, principally from New York." Among the early settlers of the county, was the honorable Levi Gaylord, who has been two or three times a member of the Ohio General Assembly; and was, in early life, during the revolutionary war, a fellow soldier and tent-mate with the late William Kilbourn, father of the original author of this book.

Ashtabula, a flourishing post township of the before described county of Ashtabula, situated on the southern shore of lake Erie. It is well situated for trade, having Ashtabula harbor in its northern borders, and the great east and west daily stage road between Buffalo and Cleveland, crossing it about two miles south of the lake shore. It contains 26,216 acres of land, mostly improved in well cultivated farms; "four flour mills, nine saw mills, several fulling mills, carding machines," &c. At the mouth of the river is an artificial harbor, made at the expense of the general government, where vessels navigating the lake receive and discharge their lading. A city or town plat is laid out at the mouth of the river, but it does not flourish. At the census of 1830, it contained 1632 inhabitants.

The principal place of business is at the borough of Ashtabula, situated about two miles south from the mouth of the river, where the great east and west road crosses it. It was incorporated as a borough, in 1827. Here are a "post office, tavern, two churches, (one for episcopalians, and one for baptists,) and five stores. A weekly newspaper is

also printed here. Ashtabula East village is also another small village, situated one mile east of the former; containing a tavern, two stores," &c. Ash-tabula borough is situated 10 miles northerly from Jefferson, 48 from Warren, 40 miles southwesterly from Erie, Pa., 115 by water from Buffalo, N. Y., 60 northeasterly from Cleveland, and 200 in the same direction from Columbus. N. lat. 41 deg. 51 m., W. lon. 3 deg. 48 m. A turnpike road from Warren, the seat of justice for Trumbull county, terminates here. And a great proportion of the imports and exports of both Ashtabula and Trumbull counties will probably hereafter pass through this town.

Among the historical incidents of this place, may be mentioned a most distressing accident, which happened here in the year 1816. A schooner had just been launched, on board of which were a crowd of spectators; who, in a thoughtless moment, altogether rushed to one side of the deck, which being without any ballast, suddenly capsized, and threw the whole crowd into the river and drowned seven persons.

The following article from the New York Evening Journal of September, 1830, shows the great extent of inland navigation connected with this port, without any transshipment:—"Sloop Enterprise, capt. Allen, 25 days from Ashtabula, Ohio, with whitewood boards for clock making, to George Mitchell, Bristol, Connecticut, arrived at New Haven on the 22d inst. She lands her boards at Farmington. This boat left Ashtabula with a sloop's mast, sails and rigging—passed down lake Erie to Buffalo—took out mast, and came through the wes-

tern canal to Albany—then fitted masts and sails, and came down the Hudson, and through the sound to New Haven—then down mast and passed up the Farmington canal.” The town of Farmington is in the interior of Connecticut, about 30 miles north from the seaport of New Haven. The distances were as follows: From Ashtabula to Buffalo 115 miles, Albany 363, New York city 145, New Haven 87, Farmington 30—total 740 miles.

Ashtabula, a small rivulet of the before described county, rising in its eastern parts, running generally in a northwest direction, 20 miles into the south side of lake Erie, by a mouth four or five rods wide, in Ashtabula township.

ATHENS, a large, but thinly populated county, in the southeastern part of the state; bounded north by Perry and Morgan, east by Washington and the Ohio river, south by Meigs and Gallia, west by Jackson and Hocking. Greatest length from east to west 42 miles; greatest breadth from north to south 30 miles; containing about 740 square miles, or 477,440 acres; of which two townships, or 46,080 acres, were granted by congress to the Ohio company, for the use of a University. The face of the country is generally broken and hilly, with intervals of rich level bottoms and productive uplands, well adapted for grain and pasturage. Limestone, freestone, clay for brick, and other building materials, are abundant and cheap. Stone coal is found in plenty. Iron ore appears in many places, but has not yet been sought or applied for manufacturing purposes. Salt, of the first quality, is manufactured in abundance, from several wells, which have been sunk. One is

within half a mile of the town of Athens; another four and a half miles east, on the Hockhocking, in Canaan township; another on Sunday creek, 8 miles north, in Dover township; another on the Hockhocking; and another on Sunday creek, in the same township. The Hockhocking river runs diagonally in a southeasterly direction through the county; and with its principal branches, Monday creek, Sunday creek, Margaret's creek, and Federal creek, furnishes numerous mill sites and water privileges, and a downward navigation for *flat boats* and *lumber rafts*, bearing annually to the markets below, vast quantities of *boards*, *lumber* and the *products* of the soil. The other principal streams are Raccoon creek, in the western part of the county; the head waters of Leading creek and Shade river, in the southern part; and the heads of Wolf creek, in the northeastern part; most of which afford sites for mills, &c., which are already occupied. The county is rapidly increasing in business, wealth and population. It is divided, for civil purposes, into 19 townships, as follows. Alexander, Ames, Athens, Bern, Brown, Canaan, Carthage, Dover, Elk, Homer, Lee, Lodi, Marion, Rome, Trimble, Troy, Vinton, Waterloo, and York. The principal towns and villages, are Athens, the county seat, in Athens township, which is incorporated; Coolville, 24 miles south east, on the Hockhocking, in Troy township; McArthurstown, 25 miles southwest, on the waters of Raccoon, in Elk township; Nelsonville, 14 miles north-west on the Hockhocking, in York township; and Milfield, 9 miles north on Sunday creek, in Dover township. In each of these is a post-office, one or more stores, taverns,

mills, &c. Besides these there are 5 other post-offices in the county, to wit: Amesville, 12 miles north-east on the Marietta road; Federalton, 16 miles east, in Rome township; Alexander, 6 miles south, in Alexander township; Hebardsville, 7 miles south-west, in same township; and Lee, 10 miles south-west, in Lee township. Population in 1830, 9,763. Lawyers, in 1833, 2; ministers of the gospel, about 14; physicians, 8; mercantile stores, about 22; apothecaries, 2; mills, about 40, 10 of which are on the Hockhocking, one of them a merchant flouring mill, lately erected, near the town of Athens.

ATHENS, the county seat of Athens county, is a handsome and thriving town, beautifully situated on an elevated piece of ground in the midst of a kind of peninsula, formed by a large southerly bend of the Hockhocking river, in the northernmost of the two townships granted by congress for the purposes of a University. The buildings are mostly of brick, large and commodious; which, with the singular picturesqueness and beauty of the situation, give to the town altogether a more pleasing and imposing appearance than most others of the same population. The public edifices are a college, an academy, a presbyterian and a methodist church, a court-house, public offices, jail, masonic hall, &c. &c. The town contains about 100 dwelling houses and 800 inhabitants; 10 mercantile stores, 3 taverns, 2 apothecaries' shops, 3 physicians, 2 lawyers, 2 presbyterian, 1 baptist, and 1 local and 2 travelling methodist clergymen, 1 printing office, 3 tanneries, 1 hatter's, 3 tailors', 3 sad-

dlers', 4 blacksmiths', and a number of shoe-makers' shops.

The *Ohio University*, a most promising institution, first chartered by the territorial, and afterwards, in 1804, by the state legislature, and endowed by congress, as before stated, with two townships of land, is situated in this town. It enjoys a yearly income of rising \$4,500, and is managed by a board of 24 trustees appointed by the legislature, of which the governor is a member *ex-officio*. The faculty consists of a president, 3 professors, and a preceptor of the academy. The buildings are an academy, two stories high, and a beautiful and commodious college edifice, three stories high, with a basement of stone beneath; situated in the south part of the town, on a slight eminence, with a beautiful green of several acres in front. The course of studies pursued here, it is believed, is not inferior to any in the western country. Some of the *alumni* of the institution have already reflected upon it the highest honor, as well as upon the state by which it is cherished.

The town is considered remarkably healthy. From September 1831, to November, 1832, not a single death occurred. Distance 73 miles southeast from Columbus, 45 same direction from Lancaster, 50 south from Zanesville, 41 west from Marietta, 42 north from Gallipolis, and 54 east from Chillicothe. Lat. 39 deg. 23 min. north. Long. 5 deg. 5 min. west.

Athens, a township of Athens county, in which the town of the same name is situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 1703 inhabitants.

Athens, a township in the south part of Harrison

county, established in March, 1825; in which is a school called Franklin college. Distance 6 miles south from Cadiz, and 125 easterly from Columbus. The principal village in this township is frequently called New Athens. Population at the census of 1830, 1463.

Attica, the name of a post office in Seneca county.

Atwater, a post township in the southern limits of Portage county, 140 miles northeast from Columbus. It contained, at the census of 1830, 531 inhabitants.

Auburn, a post township in the southern borders of Geauga county, 145 miles northeast from Columbus, containing 428 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Auburn, a post township, and the northwesternmost in Richland county, 80 miles north by east from Columbus. The post office is called "Tiro," in the official list. Population at the census of 1830, 560.

Auglaize, a large southern branch of the Maumee river, rising a few miles southerly from Fort Amanda, near the source of Loramie's creek, in Allen county, and thence running in a northwardly direction, discharges itself into the Maumee at Defiance, in the county of Williams. This is not a very durable stream; but it is well calculated for mills, and is navigable 50 miles up for three or four months in the year.

Augusta, a post township of Carroll county, taken from the county of Columbiana. At the census of 1830, it contained 1091 inhabitants.

Aurelius, a township of Washington county, 24 miles north of Marietta, on the west branch of Duck

creek. It is bounded north by Morgan county, and lies in the United States' lands north of the "Donation Tract." At the census of 1830, it contained 337 inhabitants. It is six miles square, and has about 4000 acres subject to taxation; the balance yet belonging to the United States. The surface of this township is hilly, but of a rich soil, and covered with a heavy growth of timber. There is a post office at "Regnier's mills," so called after Doctor John Baptiste Regnier, a native of Paris, and for many years a resident of Marietta. He made the first improvements in the township in 1820, and was a man of rare professional skill, and mental endowments. His pleasing manners and gentlemanly deportment will long be remembered by the citizens of Washington county.

Aurora, a post township situated in the northern borders of Portage county, 140 miles northeast from Columbus. It was so called by a "major Stafford, the principal agent in surveying the township. Having a son of that name, he gave it to the township." At the census of 1830, it contained 771 inhabitants.

Austinburg, a flourishing post township of Ash-tabula county. It was organized in 1812, and called after Eliphalet Austin, Esq., "one of the early settlers of the county, and the first in this township. It contains a church for presbyterians, a store, two flour mills, three saw mills, one oil mill, one wool-en manufactory, two fulling mills, two carding machines," &c. Distance, 6 miles west from Jefferson, and 192 northeast from Columbus. It contained 771 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Austintown, a post township in Trumbull coun-

ty, about 12 miles southeast from Warren, and 160 northeast from Columbus. It contained 1242 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Avon, a post township of Lorain county, about 146 miles north by east from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 558 inhabitants.

B

BAINBRIDGE, a small post town of Ross county, situated in Paxton township, near the falls of Paint creek, on the road leading from Chillicothe to Maysville, in Kentucky. It contains about 30 dwelling houses, three or four stores, a forge, and some mills. Distance, 18 miles west by south from Chillicothe, and 55 south by west from Columbus. Population in 1830, 279.

Bainbridge, a post township situated in the southwest corner of Geauga county. The post office is called "Bissell's." Distance, 145 miles northeast from Columbus. It contained 439 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Baker, the name of a post office in Champaign county.

Baker's mills, the name of a post office in Wayne county.

Ballville, a township of Sandusky county, containing 264 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

BALTIMORE, a flourishing inland post town in the southeast part of Liberty township, Fairfield county. It is situated upon the Ohio and Erie canal, 10 miles north from Lancaster, 18 southwest from Newark, and 25 southeast from Columbus. A commodious canal basin is excavated in the center of

the settlement. Perhaps the best idea of the place would be obtained from the following extracts from the 8th number of the *Village Press*, a weekly newspaper then printed here, 8th May, 1830.

"The village of Newmarket was laid out in 1825, by Henry Hildebrand. It is located four miles southwest of the Licking summit, in the heart of a thickly settled section of country. The improvement was slow and very limited, until the fall of 1827; since which time its progress has been almost unprecedented.

"In the fall of 1828, George Huntwark laid out a village, adjacent to Newmarket, on the north side of the canal, which received the name of Rome. Shortly after this event, it was resolved by the proprietors and the inhabitants generally, of these two contiguous villages, to abolish the original names of Newmarket and Rome, and to substitute in lieu thereof the common appellation of Baltimore. An act, to this effect, passed the Ohio Legislature, during the session of 1828-29.

"The town of Baltimore is pleasantly situated on elevated and commanding ground, at the junction of several important state and county roads. The population is now estimated at 650 souls; [by the actual census, 469.] It contains, probably, 200 dwelling houses, six stores, five groceries, three cabinet makers, ten carpenters and joiners, four bricklayers and plasterers, three blacksmiths, one wagon maker, one Windsor chair maker, one hatter, four tailors, one saddler, eight shoemakers, one cooper, one potter, four brickyards, three tanyards, three physicians, a post office, one printing office,

two distilleries, two grist mills, one saw mill, and one woolen factory.

"There are in the immediate neighborhood, a number of saw mills, carding machines, &c., &c. Three common schools were taught within the town last winter. The citizens are now engaged in building a brick meeting house, and a market house with a second story, designed for a town-hall; together with other improvements, for the convenience and embellishment of the place."

Since the above was written, this town has increased considerably in population, wealth, and commercial importance.

Barlow, a township of Washington county, ten miles west of Marietta. The state road from Marietta to Athens passes through this township. The soil is fertile, and the surface not very broken. It contains several fine farms. The number of inhabitants at the late census was 452. This township is six miles square, and has entered on the tax list 20,000 acres of land.

BARNESVILLE, a flourishing post town in Warren township, Belmont county, containing six mercantile stores and a steam mill. Distance, 18 miles southwesterly from St. Clairsville, and 100 easterly from Columbus. Population in 1830, 408.

BARNESVILLE, a small town in Spencer township, Guernsey county.

Barryville, the name of a post office in Stark county.

Batavia, a post township in the eastern borders of Geauga county. The office is called Middlefield. Distance 165 miles northeast from Columbus. Population in 1830, 336.

Batavia, a township of Clermont county, immediately west from Williamsburg. It contained 1712 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

BATAVIA, a post town in the above mentioned township, and seat of justice for Clermont county, situated on the north bank of the east fork of the Little Miami river, seven miles westerly from Williamsburg, on the road leading from thence to Cincinnati. It contains two printing offices, about thirty-five houses, three stores and about 450 inhabitants. Distance, 96 miles southwest from Columbus.

BATESVILLE, a small post town in Beaver township, Guernsey county, about 100 miles east from Columbus.

Bath, a post township in the eastern borders of Medina county, 125 miles northeast of Columbus. Population in 1830, 374.

Bath, a township in the northwest corner of Greene county. At the census of 1830, it contained 1534 inhabitants.

Bath, a township of Allen county, containing 410 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Baughman, a township in the eastern confines of Wayne county. It contained 231 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Bay, Maumee. [See *Maumee bay*.]

Bay, Sandusky. [See *Sandusky bay*.]

Bay, a township of Sandusky county, containing 149 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Bazetta, a post township of Trumbull county, 166 miles northeast of Columbus, and containing 539 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

BEALLSVILLE, a small post town, in Sunbury

township, Monroe county, 10 miles northeast from Woodsfield. It is situated on an elevated spot, in the midst of a well improved country, and has one church, two stores, two taverns, one physician, and 16 dwelling houses. At the census of 1830, it contained 50 inhabitants: its present population is estimated at 75.

Bear creek, a considerable stream putting into the Ohio river, in Clermont county, nine miles below Bullskin creek.

Bear creek, an eastern tributary of the Muskingum, rising in the hills between Duck creek and the above river.

Bear creek, a mill stream of Scioto county, which empties into the Scioto in Morgan township.

Bear creek, an inconsiderable stream, running into the western side of the Miami river, in Montgomery county.

Bearfield, the southeasternmost township of Perry county, containing 671 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Beaver, a township of Columbiana county, containing 1314 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Beaver, the southeasternmost township of Guernsey county. At the census of 1830, it contained 1488 inhabitants.

Beaver, a township of Greene county. Population at the census of 1830, 1505.

Beaver, the southeasternmost township of Pike county, containing 717 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Beaver, an inconsiderable stream in the north western part of Lorain county, running northwardly into lake Erie.

Beaver creek or *Big Beaver*. [See *Mahoning*.]

Beaver creek, usually called *Little Beaver*, to distinguish it from the larger stream above mentioned, is an excellent mill stream in Columbiana county, rising in the northern parts of that county; and after running generally in a southeastwardly direction 30 miles, falls into the Ohio river just within the borders of Pennsylvania. It affords a vast number of excellent mill seats; many of which are already improved. Among numerous others, are two paper mills; besides several forges and furnaces.

Beaver creek, a handsome mill stream which has its principal source in Harmony township, Clark county, and runs northwardly into Buck creek, a short distance above Springfield.

Beaver creek, a branch of the Wabash river, rising in the southeastern part of Mercer county, and running north of west through the west end of an extensive wet prairie, discharges itself into the main stream a few miles east from the Indiana state line.

Beaver creek, a small stream of Wood county, which runs into the Maumee in Weston township.

Beaver creek, a stream running into the west side of the Little Miami river, in Greene county.

Bedford, a post township of Cuyahoga county, 140 miles northeast from Columbus. It contained 406 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Bedford, a post township of Coshocton county, 60 miles northeast from Columbus, in which the village of West Bedford is situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 896 inhabitants.

Bedford, a township of Meigs county, containing 266 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

BELFAST, a small village on the national road in Jefferson township, Preble county.

BELLBROOK, a post town so called in Sugar creek township, Greene county, eight miles southwest from Xenia, and 65 southwest from Columbus. Population in 1830, 189.

BELLEFONTAINE, a small post town in Lake township, and seat of justice for Logan county. Distance 18 miles north from Urbana, 42 southwest from Upper Sandusky, and 50 northwest from Columbus: N. lat. 40 deg. 22 min.; W. lon. 6 deg. 45 min. Joshua Robb, Esq. of Bellefontaine, under date of June 10th, 1830, writes as follows, concerning this town: "It took its name from the fine springs of lime-stone water, with which it is supplied. It was laid out 18th March, 1820. It contains fifty dwelling houses, has five stores, two taverns, two brick churches, (presbyterian and methodist,) three tanneries, and a pottery. There is only a temporary court house; the jail is a wooden building." Population in 1830, 266. Since the above was written, a printing office, issuing a weekly paper, has been established in this town; and it appears to be steadily increasing in population and importance.

BELLEVILLE, a small post village, situated on the Clear fork of Mohecan creek, in Jefferson township, Richland county, 10 miles south of Mansfield, and 65 northerly from Columbus. Population in 1830, 173.

BELLEVILLE, also the name of a small town in Logan county, the former seat of justice.

BELMONT, a river county in the eastern part of the state. It is bounded on the north by Harrison and Jefferson counties, east by the Ohio river, south by Monroe, and west by Guernsey county. It is 27 by 21 miles in extent, containing 536 square miles. The name* is somewhat descriptive; it signifying a fine airy mount: and from the summit of the height of land, in the central part of the county, are some of the most extensive views, any where to be found within the state. Population at the census of 1830, 28,412.

It is generally a very hilly and broken tract of country, but contains much valuable land. Within a few years past, many of the farmers have turned their attention to raising tobacco, large quantities of which have commanded the highest prices in the Baltimore market. Many of the people are also turning their attention to raising sheep, of which animal, there were 54,600, in Belmont county, in 1827. This county is watered by Indian Wheeling and Captina creeks, exclusively of the Ohio river, which washes its whole eastern borders.

It is divided into the sixteen following towns: Colerain, Flushing, Gosben, Kirkwood, Mead, Pease, Pultney, Richland, Smith, Somerset, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wheeling and York. In various parts of the county are also the eleven following post towns, or villages, namely:

* It ought to have been written *Beaumont*. "*Bel*," as an adjective of the masculine gender, should never precede a substantive which does not begin with a vowel, or mute *h*. Many similar blunders in the names of places occur in the western country.—EDITOR.

Barnesville, Belmont, Bridgeport, Flushing, Hendrysburgh, Jacobsburgh, Lloydsville, Morristown, Somerton, St. Clairsville, the county seat, and Uniontown.

In pursuance of the remark just made, concerning the descriptive nature of the name of Belmont county, we introduce the following description, from the pen of Caleb Atwater, esq. inserted in the *American Journal of Science*, in 1818: "Its name, *Belmont*, or beautiful mountain, indicates its situation, for it contains within its boundaries, a fine body of land, rising gradually as you are traveling from the Ohio to the west, until you arrive about the middle of it, where, from the elevation on which you stand, the eye, in an eastern direction, beholds one of the most charming prospects in the state. Looking towards the east, in a pleasant morning, you behold a beautiful country of hill and dale spread out before you, divided into convenient and well cultivated farms, intersected by glittering streams, meandering through them, towards the Ohio. You hear the lowing of numerous herds around you, the shrill matin of the songsters of the forest, and the busy hum of the industrious husbandman; you see here and there a clump of trees interspersed among the cultivated parts of the country; you see the comfortable dwelling house, the substantial barn, and hear the rumbling noise of the mill; and when you reflect that those who dwell here, are industrious and enterprising, virtuous, free, and happy, you behold with pleasure, and listen with delight, while reflecting on the objects around you."

BELMONT, a small post village in Goshen town.

ship, Belmont county. Distance 8 miles southwest from St. Clairsville, and 107 east from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 142 inhabitants.

Belpre, a township of Washington county, 12 miles south of Marietta, bordering on the Ohio river. The township is 16 miles in length, and of unequal breadth, containing about 23,000 acres of taxable lands. *Belpre*, is a name derived from the French, and means "beautiful meadow,"* The upper and middle portions of the township, are justly entitled to the name; affording some of the most beautiful farms, and delightful views, of any part of the county. It was amongst the earliest settlements formed in this country; being established in the year 1789—the inhabitants residing for several years, during the Indian war, in a garrison or stockaded fort, called "Farmers' Castle." The early settlers were principally composed of the disbanded officers of the revolution; and formed a community which, for intelligence and bravery, was surpassed by none in the union. These ancient worthies, amongst whom were several of the posterity of general ISRAEL PUTNAM, are now nearly all of them descended to the tomb; but their children still inherit their intelligence and their patriotism. *Belpre* contains numerous orchards of the finest fruits, and large dairies, for many years celebrated in the manufacture of cheese. *Blennerhasset's Island*, now become classic ground, as the scene of AARON BURR's conspiracy, lies nearly opposite to the center of the township. But

* This should have been written "*Beaupre*," or "*Belleprairie*." See note at the word "*Belmont*."—
EDITOR.

the fine gardens, and beautiful buildings, which then ornamented this western Eden, are destroyed and gone; while the placid and charming Ohio still laves its shore in all its native purity. Belpre, from its great length, has three post offices, and contained, at the late census, 1036 inhabitants. Opposite to the island, on an elevated and extensive plain, are several large mounds and other works of that ancient race of men, who once peopled the valley of the Ohio, but of whose origin all traces are lost; and we only know that they once existed from these venerable remains.

BELVURON, a small town or village in Claridon township, Marion county. It was laid out by Col. James Kilbourne, in April, 1829. It is situated on the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, 5 miles east of the town of Marion, 16 southerly from Bucyrus, and 44 north from Columbus.

Bennington, a township situated in the northeastern quarter of Delaware county. The post office, now in Peru, was formerly in this township; and the office still bears this name. Distance, 12 miles northeast from Delaware, and 36 northeast of Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 490 inhabitants.

Bennington, a township of Licking county. It contained 551 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

BENTON, a small post town in Salt creek township, Holmes county, containing nine dwelling houses and one tavern.

Bent's, the name of a post office in Washington county.

Berkshire, a flourishing, agricultural post township in the eastern part of Delaware county. Al-

um, and Little Walnut creeks, water this township. The land is generally level and fertile. Here is a neat episcopal church, 30 feet by 46, and a pretty numerous congregation of churchmen. Distance, 10 miles east by south from Delaware, and 23 north by east from Columbus. It was first settled by Col. Moses Byxbe, in 1806; and named after Berkshire county, in Massachusetts, from whence he emigrated. At the census of 1830, it contained 1057 inhabitants.

BERLIN, a small post town of Berlin township, Holmes county, 89 miles from Columbus. It contains 21 dwelling houses, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and 1 physician. It contained 75 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Berlin, a township of Holmes county, in which the above village is situated. It is 5 miles square; and contained at the last census 598 inhabitants.

Berlin, a post township of Trumbull county, containing 738 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Berlin, a post township of Delaware county, organized in 1820. It is watered by Alum creek, along which, are extensive bodies of excellent land. Distance 8 miles southeast from Delaware, and 20 due north of Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 646 inhabitants.

Berlin, a township in the northern borders of Knox county. It was so called from the circumstance of some of its earliest settlers having come from Berlin in Connecticut. It is situated on the direct road from Mt. Vernon, to Mansfield. Distance 8 miles north of Mt. Vernon, and 55 northeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 520 inhabitants.

Berlin, a township of Huron county, 4 miles east from Norwalk. It contained 742 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and its present population is estimated at 850.

Bern, a township of Fairfield county, containing 1388 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Bern, a township in the eastern part of Athens county, on the waters of Federal creek: it has a post office, called Amesville. At the census of 1830, it contained 223 inhabitants.

Berne, the name of a post office in Franklin township, Monroe county, formerly Gassaway's Mill.

BETHEL, a post town in Tate township, in the eastern borders of Clermont county, 7 miles south from Williamsburg, and 100 southwest from Columbus. It contained 340 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Bethel, a township of Clark county, in which the villages of New Carlisle, Boston, and Midway, are situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 1726 inhabitants.

Bethel, the southernmost township of Miami county, containing 1366 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Bethel, a township of Monroe county, bounded north by Franklin and Wayne, east by Washington and Wayne, west by Elk, and south by Washington county. It contains 34 square miles, and about 260 inhabitants.

BETHLEHEM, a post town situated in the township of the same name, in Stark county, on the Ohio canal, about ten miles southeast from Canton. It contains twenty dwelling houses, one church,

two stores, two taverns, two warehouses, one school, and one physician. Present population, about 100.

Bethlehem, a township of Stark county, in which the above town is situated. It lies on the Tuscarawas river, which runs across it from north to south, in township 9, range 9; and contains 34 square miles. It has two saw mills, and two stores, and about 5000 acres of land under cultivation. The soil is good: the land is rolling on the east side of the river, and hilly on the west. At the census of 1830, the population amounted to 886; it is now estimated at about 1000.

Bethlehem, a township of Coshocton county, containing 412 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Big Bottom, the name of a post office on the east side of the Muskingum river, in Windsor township, Morgan county, about 10 miles southeast from M'Connelsville.

Big Darby, the name of a post office in Pickaway county.

Big Indian creek, a stream running into the Ohio river, in Clermont county, four miles below Bear creek.

BIG ISLAND, a small town in the township of the same name in Marion county. It contains a post office, two stores, several mechanics, and a number of dwelling houses.

Big Island, a township of Marion county, in which the above town is situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 470 inhabitants.

Big Miami, [see Miami.]

Big Prairie, the name by which a post office in

Clinton township, Wayne county, is designated. Distance, 80 miles northeast from Columbus.

Big Twin, a large and never failing mill stream, which rises in Dark county, and meanders through the eastern part of Preble county, thence through the southwest corner of Montgomery, and enters the Big Miami near Franklin. Its whole length is between 55 and 60 miles. The water privileges on this stream are very extensive.

Big Run, a tributary of the Muskingum, rising in the hills between that river and Duck creek.

Big Walnut, a large easterly branch of the Scioto river. It rises in the northeastern quarter of Delaware county, and after running in a southwardly direction above 40 miles, into the southeastern quarter of Franklin county, receives a stream from the east called Black Lick, and almost immediately below, Alum creek from the West. With this accession of waters, it then, turning southwestwardly, flows nine miles further into the Scioto river by a mouth fifty yards wide. It is here frequently called *Big Belly*. This stream and its various branches irrigate and fertilize, perhaps, as rich and valuable a body of land as any in the western country. In Sunbury, a little eastwardly from this stream, is a spring said to possess strong petrifying qualities. Even leaves of trees, after having lain some time in it, become completely petrified.

Big Yellow, [see Yellow creek.]

BIRMINGHAM, a small town laid out in June, 1830, in Oxford township, Coshocton county. It is situated on the Ohio canal, upon the right or north bank of Muskingum river, 9 miles east of Coshocton, and 78 northeast from Columbus.

Bissell's, a name by which the post office in Bainbridge, Geauga county, is designated. Distance from Columbus, 145 miles. [See Bainbridge, in Geauga county.]

Black creek, a branch of the Killbuck, rising in Holmes county.

Black fork, the middle or main fork of Mohiccan creek, in Richland county.

Black lick, a stream rising in the northeastern quarter of Franklin county, and running adjacent to and nearly parallel with the eastern boundary of that county, in a southwardly direction, for 20 miles, enters the east side of Big Walnut, 8 miles south-eastwardly from Columbus. This stream, Big Walnut and Alum creeks, run almost to their junction, nearly parallel with each other, from north to south, about 4 miles apart.

Blacklyville, the name of a post office in Wayne county, 94 miles from Columbus.

Black river, a rivulet rising in the southern part of Medina county. It runs in a northwardly direction across Medina and Lorain counties, 35 miles, and empties into lake Erie.

Black river, also the name of a post township in Lorain county, situated at the mouth of Black river. Distance, 10 miles northwest from Elyria, and 140 northeast from Columbus. It contained 209 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Black water, a mill stream in Pickaway county, running westwardly into Scioto river, about 11 miles below Circleville.

Blanchard's fork, a large eastern branch of the Anglaize river in the Indian country. It rises within about 1 mile of Scioto river, in a central part of

Hardin county, and runs northwardly about 26 miles, in a straight line, then suddenly turns west and runs 38 miles further into the Auglaize.

BLENDON, a post township situated in the north part of Franklin county. It was first organized on the 6th of March, 1815, by the name of Harrison, which it retained until the 8th of December, 1824; when the name was changed to Blendon. It is about 5 miles square, and therefore contains 25 square miles, and 16,000 acres of land. It is fertile, and well watered by Alum and Big Walnut creeks, both of which run across its whole extent from north to south. Along these streams are some mill seats already improved, and numerous fertile and well cultivated farms. It is principally settled by substantial and respectable farmers, from New England. It is the second township in the seventeenth range of U. S. military lands. A daily mail stage runs through this place, between Columbus and the lake. The post office is situated about 1 mile southwest from the center, at a place called the "Four Corners," 11 miles north by east from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 666 inhabitants.

Blennerhassett's Island, a remarkably beautiful and fertile island of about 300 acres, in the Ohio river, opposite Belpre. It is so named from a Mr. Blennerhassett, an Irish gentleman of large fortune; who having, with his family, left Ireland in 1801, purchased and removed to this island, where he reared a costly and splendid edifice for his dwelling house. A considerable part of the island was laid out into gardens after the most approved models of European taste; and the whole scenery combined,

seemed like the fabled fields of Elysium. But the house was most unfortunately burnt down in December, 1810, and shortly afterwards the garden was totally destroyed; and few or no vestiges now remain of its transient splendor and magnificence. The grandeur of this rural spot, sequestered from the turmoils of European strife, rose in a few short months, exhibited itself to our astonished view, for a little time, and then, like the evanescent phantoms of night before the morning sun, almost as suddenly disappeared, resembling in its progress and termination, the effects of enchantment. [See Belpre.]

Bloom, a post township situated in the western borders of Fairfield county. Population, in 1820, 1,605—in 1830, 2,127—increase, 522. It contains the three small towns of Lithopolis, Jefferson and Greencastle.

Bloom, a post township of Seneca county. It is watered by Honey creek, and several smaller brooks, along which, are situated many fertile farms. Distance, 10 miles southeast from Tiffin, and about 90 north from Columbus. It contained 389 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Bloom, a township of Morgan county. Population at the census of 1830, 1,006.

Bloom, a township of Scioto county, situated on the west side of the Scioto river. At the census of 1830, it contained 640 inhabitants. Its present population is estimated at about 800. It abounds in stone coal and iron ore; and contains two steam blast furnaces, three stores, one tavern, and two tan yards. The land is principally adapted to the raising of small grain and grass.

BLOOMFIELD, a small post town or village in Wayne township, in the western borders of Jefferson county, 11 miles westerly from Steubenville, on the road from that place to Cadiz, and 135 miles northeast from Columbus. It is now called Bloomingtondale in the post office list. Population at the census of 1830, 58.

BLOOMFIELD, (South,) a post town in Harrison township, Pickaway county, 9 miles north of Circleville, and 17 miles south of Columbus. It is pleasantly situated a little west of the Ohio canal, and on the great thoroughfare along the Scioto, leading from the Ohio river to Columbus and lake Erie. It was laid out in 1804, in squares of two lots each; and contains 80 private building lots, and a public square. It has five parallel streets running north and south, and four running east and west; and has two school houses, and a small market house. It contains 22 dwelling houses, and about 150 inhabitants—showing a small increase since the last census—two physicians, one tavern, one store, one tannery, three shoemakers, one wagon maker, one blacksmith, one builder, two cabinet makers, one millwright, two carpenters, and three tailors. Being surrounded by a very fertile country, and in the immediate vicinity of the canal, and several excellent grist and saw mills, it will probably become a place of considerable business.

Bloomfield, a post township in the southwestern quarter of Richland county, about 15 miles southwest from Mansfield, and 60 northeast from Columbus. It contained 349 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Bloomfield, a post township of Jackson county,

southeasterly and about 8 miles from Jackson C. H. on the road leading to Gallipolis. It has one tavern and one mercantile store; and contained 557 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Bloomfield, a flourishing agricultural township on the west boundary of Knox county. It has a post office, called Clark's ~~X~~ Roads. At the census of 1830, it contained 762 inhabitants.

Bloomfield, a post township in the northern borders of Trumbull county, 15 miles north from Warren, on the turnpike road, leading from the latter place to the mouth of Ashtabula creek, and 175 miles northeast from Columbus. In the post office list, it is called North Bloomfield. Population in 1830, 343.

Bloomingdale. [See Bloomfield, in Jefferson county.]

Bloominggrove, a township of Richland county. At the census of 1830, it contained 573 inhabitants.

BLOOMINGBURG, a pleasant post town in Paint township, Fayette county, about 32 miles southwesterly from Columbus, and 6 north from Washington. Population, at the census of 1830, 109.

BLOOMINGVILLE, a post town of Oxford township, Huron county, 10 miles northwest from Norwalk, and 8 miles south from Sandusky city. It contains one store, one tavern, and about 100 inhabitants.

Blue rock, a post township of Muskingum county, lying on both sides of the Muskingum river. It has one physician, one steam saw mill, and ten or twelve salt factories. At the census of 1830, it contained 1,004 inhabitants; and gave 190 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Blue's creek, a small stream rising in Liberty township, Union county.

Boardman, a flourishing post township of Trumbull county, 18 miles southeastwardly from Warren, in the same county, and 170 northeast from Columbus; containing 822 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Boat run, a brook running into the Ohio river, in Clermont county.

BOLIVAR, a post town, situated on the grand canal, on the west side of Tuscarawas river, in Lawrence township, Tuscarawas county, 8 miles north from New Philadelphia, and about 110 northeasterly from Columbus. It was laid off in 1826, and contained 30 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Boque's creek, a considerable stream rising in the northeastern quarter of Logan county, and running thence in an east by south direction, above 20 miles into the west side of the Scioto river, 5 miles westerly from the town of Delaware.

Boston, a post township in the western part of Portage county, about 18 miles west by north from Ravenna, and 130 northeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 440 inhabitants.

BOSTON, a small town in Bethel township, Clark county, containing 35 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Boundary line, the old line of demarkation established between the U. States and Indians, at the treaty of Greeneville, in 1795, is frequently called by this name. It commences at a point on the Muskingum or Tuscarawas river, opposite the mouth of Sandy creek, at the northernmost point of Tuscarawas county, and from thence runs a west by south

course above 150 miles, to fort Loramie, and from thence a northwesterly direction 21 miles to fort Recovery, near the western limits of the state. North of this line, and west of Richland and Huron counties, the right of soil was not purchased until September, 1818, from the Wyandott and other tribes of Indians who possessed it.

Bowling green, a township of Licking county, in which the villages of Linsville and Brownsville are situated. It contained 1,768 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Braceville, a post township of Trumbull county, immediately west from Warren, and 155 miles northeast of Columbus. It contained 584 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Brandy creek, a branch of Vernon river; and a good stream for saw mills.

BRANDYWINE MILLS, the name of a village, and a post office, in Boston township, Portage county, 130 miles northeast from Columbus.

Bricksville, a post township of Cuyahoga county, 130 miles northeast from Columbus. It contained 522 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

BRIDGEPORT, a small post town, situated in Pease township, Belmont county, on the west bank of the Ohio river, opposite Wheeling in Va. It is 126 miles east from Columbus by the national road, and 140 by the old rout. At the census of 1830, it contained 165 inhabitants.

Bridgeville, the name of a post office in Muskingum county.

Brighton, a post township in the southwestern quarter of Lorain county, 125 miles north by east of Columbus.

BRIMFIELD, a post town of Portage county, about 130 miles northeast from Columbus. It was called Thorndike, until the spring of 1830, when the county commissioners changed its name to Brimfield.

BRISTOL, the name of a small post village in Pike township, Perry county, 50 miles southeast of Columbus.

Bristol, a post township of Trumbull county, 170 miles northeast of Columbus. Office called Bristolville. Population at the census of 1830, 526.

Bristol, a township of Morgan county, containing 914 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

BRISTOL, a small town in Baughman township, Wayne county.

Broken sword, the name of a creek in Crawford county running southwestwardly into Sandusky river.

Bronson, a post township of Huron county, 2 miles south of Norwalk. Population at the census of 1830, 468; now, about 550.

Brookfield, a post township in the eastern borders of Trumbull county, 15 miles east from Warren, and 175 northeast from Columbus, containing an oil, carding, and several other mills. It contained 874 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Brookfield, a post township in the northern borders of Morgan county. Distance, 85 miles east by south from Columbus. Official name Hoskinville. At the census of 1830, it contained 837 inhabitants.

BROOKFIELD, a post town of Tuscarawas township, Stark county, situated on the road from Canton to Wooster, 10 miles west from the former. It has one church, one store, two taverns, one school,

two tanneries, one steam flouring mill with four run of stones, one physician, 30 dwelling houses, and contained 130 inhabitants at the census of 1830. Its present population is estimated at 150.

Brooklyn, a post township of Cuyahoga county, on the opposite side of the river from Cleveland; containing a large paper mill.

BROWN, a southern county, bordering on the Ohio river. It is bounded on the north by Clinton and Highland counties, east by Highland and Adams, south by the Ohio river, and on the west by Clermont county. It is 30 miles long, from north to south, by 17 broad from east to west; and contains about 470 square miles. The principal waters, besides the Ohio river, upon which it borders on the south, are Eagle, Red oak, Straight, and White oak creeks, running southwardly into the Ohio river, and the east fork of Little Miami river, in the northern part of the county. At the census of 1830, it contained 17,867 inhabitants.

The soil of Brown county is generally good, and in some places extremely fertile. It is somewhat broken in the neighborhood of the Ohio river, and extending something like five miles back; after which it becomes generally level, yet sufficiently undulating to make it good farming land. The staple productions of this county are wheat, corn, and pork. The principal roads running through this county, are, one leading from Ripley to Columbus, part of which has been incorporated as a turnpike; and one leading from Portsmouth to Cincinnati.—The most numerous religious denominations are the methodists, presbyterians, and christians. George-

town is the seat of justice, but Ripley is the most important place in the county.

This county was constituted from Adams and Clermont counties, in March, 1818. It is divided into the fourteen following townships: Byrd, Clark, Eagle, Franklin, Huntington, Jackson, Lewis, Perry, Pike, Pleasant, Scott, Sterling, Union and Washington. It contains the following post towns, namely: Aberdeen, Cedarville, Decatur, Georgetown, the seat of justice, Higginsport, Lilly, Lewis, New Hope, Ripley, and Russellville. The first settlement of Brown county was made by Gideon and Ellis Palmer, and John Gunsollus, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Three mile creek, in 1795, in what is now Huntington township.

Brown, a post township on the north boundary of Knox county, situated on the waters of Yellow creek, through which the stage road from Mt. Vernon to Wooster passes. The name of the office is called Phyfer's \times Roads. It contained 623 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Brown, a new township in the southwestern part of Athens county, on the waters of Raccoon creek.

Brown, the northeasternmost township of Miami county. At the census of 1830, it contained 595 inhabitants.

Brown, a township in the western limits of Franklin county. It was established by the county commissioners, on Wednesday, the 3d day March, 1830. Population at the census of 1830, 236; but it has considerably increased.

Brown, a post township of the new county of Carroll, taken from Stark county.

Brownfield, a post office in Wayne township, Belmont county, 115 miles east of Columbus.

Brownhelm, a post township of Lorain county, 125 miles north by east of Columbus. It contained 338 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Brownfort, [See Fort Brown.]

BROWN'S MILLS, a place at which is kept a post office, in Roxbury township, Washington county, 25 miles southeast from Columbus.

BROWNSVILLE, a small post town, situated on the national road, and in Bowlinggreen township, Licking county, which contained 155 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Brown, a township of Delaware county, containing 313 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Brunswick, a post township in the northern borders of Medina county, 120 north by east from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 449 inhabitants.

Brush creek, an excellent mill stream, rising in the eastern borders of Highland county. It runs in a serpentine, but generally southern direction across Adams county, a total distance of nearly 40 miles, and empties into the Ohio river, by a mouth of 20 yards wide. In its channel are numerous rapids, which furnish valuable mill seats. Iron ore being abundant in various places adjacent to this stream, several iron works and furnaces have been erected upon it, from which vast quantities of hollow iron ware are constantly made.

Brush creek, the southeasternmost township in Highland county, in which is situated the village of Sinking Spring. Population in 1830, 1,241.

Brush creek, a township of Muskingum county,

in which the village of Roseville is situated. It has a post office, four flouring mills, four saw mills, one church, several salt factories, and one physician. It contained 1,302 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 218 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Brush creek, a township of Scioto county, situated on the west side of the Scioto river, bounded by Adams county. The land is generally hilly, except the bottoms on Brush creek, with flats suitable for raising small grain and grass. Population at the last census, 174.

Brush creek, a mill stream rising in Morgan county; which, after flowing through Brush creek township, in the county of Muskingum, enters the Muskingum river about 5 miles below Zanesville. Its waters drive three flouring mills and four saw mills.

Brush creek, [See Scioto Brush creek.]

Brush creek, a large mill stream rising in Champaign county; and which, after passing through the townships of Pleasant, Moorfield, and Springfield, in the county of Clark, discharges itself into Mad river 2 miles south of west from Springfield. It supplies water to seven grist, six saw, and two carding and fulling mills.

Buck creek, the name of a post office in Pleasant township, Clark county, 12 miles north of east from Springfield.

Buckingelas, a considerable mill stream, so called after an old Indian chief of that name, rising in Logan county, and running westwardly into the Great Miami river. In some of the former Indian treaties, this name is written Bohongehelas.

Buck run, a small stream in Clinton county, which empties into Cæsar's creek.

Buck run, the name of a post office in Union county.

Bucks, a township in the western borders of Tuscarawas county. It contained 546 inhabitants at the census of 1820.

Buckskin, a stream in the western part of Ross county, running southwardly into Paint creek.

Buckskin, the name of a township in Ross county, situated on the above mentioned creek. It contained 1,603 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Bucyrus, a post town, laid out in 1822, on the south bank of Sandusky river, in the eastern part of Crawford county. It is the seat of justice for the county; has a printing office, three or four stores, and several mechanics. It is situated on the left bank of Sandusky river, with the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike passing through it; 46 miles south by west from Sandusky city, 40 southwest from Norwalk, 25 west of Mansfield, 18 northeast from Marion, 40 southeast from Findlay, 25 in the same direction from Tiffin, and 60 north of Columbus. N. lat. 40 deg. 45 min., W. lon. 6 deg. Population, at the census of 1830, 298.

Bucyrus, a township of Crawford county, in which the above village is situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 651 inhabitants.

Buffalo, a township of Guernsey county. It contained 669 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Bullskin, a creek putting into the Ohio river, in the southeast quarter of Clermont county, 2 miles below Brown county line.

Bundysburg, the name of a new post office in

Parkman, Geauga county. It was established early in 1830.

BURLINGHAM, the name of a post office, in Bedford township, Meigs county, 85 miles southeast from Columbus.

BURLINGTON, a small town of Belmont county, situated on the Ohio river, in Pease township, between three and four miles above Wheeling; but on the west side of the river. Population at the census of 1830, 83.

BURLINGTON, a small town laid out in 1827, on Tyamochtee creek, in Grand township, Marion county, 9 miles southwest from Upper Sandusky.—It contains one store, and several dwelling houses.

Burlington, a township in the northern part of Licking county, situated on the north fork of Licking river. At the census of 1820, it contained 903 inhabitants.

BURLINGTON, a small post town situated in the above township, containing 79 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Burlington, in Geauga county. [See Claridon.]

BURLINGTON, a post town and seat of justice for Lawrence county. It is situated in Fayette township, on the north bank of the Ohio river, at the southern extremity of the county. It was laid out in the fall of 1817, and so called after Burlington in New Jersey, the native place of Capt. Lawrence, from whom the county was named. Burlington contains a court house, a school house, two meeting houses, (presbyterian and methodist,) a jail, a steam saw mill, two carding machines, two stoneware potteries, one tavern, three stores, one hatter, one blacksmith, one tanner, one saddler, two tailors,

two shoemakers, one brush maker, one silversmith, one cabinet maker, one attorney, and one physician. Population at the census of 1830, 149; now, about 260. Distance, 45 miles southerly from Jackson, 35 southwesterly from Gallipolis, 40 southeast from Portsmouth, and 130 south by east from Columbus. N. lat. 38 deg. 30 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 27 min.

Burton, a flourishing post township, in Geauga county. It is principally settled with farmers; but contains the village of Burton, in which is a post office and a store. Distance, 160 miles northeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 646 inhabitants.

BUTLER, a western county, bounded on the north by Preble and Montgomery counties, east by Warren county, south by Hamilton county, and west by the state of Indiana. It was first established in 1803. It is 27 miles long from east to west, by 18 broad from north to south; containing 480 square miles. It is divided into the thirteen following townships; Fairfield, Hanover, Lemon, Liberty, Madison, Milford, Morgan, Oxford, Reily, Ross, St. Clair, Union and Wayne. It contains, also, the towns of Hamilton, the county seat, Jacksonburg, Middletown, Trenton, Millville, Monroe, Chester, Oxford, Princeton, Miltonville, West Liberty, Ross-ville, Brownstown, Darrrtown, Yankeetown and Venice. The land is mostly of an excellent quality for farming. Its waters are the Great Miami river, Dick's, Indian, St. Clair's, Four mile, and Seven mile creeks.

This is a populous and wealthy county; and as the Miami canal runs directly across the county, past its principal town, it bids fair for a rapid and

extensive increase of both its wealth and population. It has nineteen post offices; and contained 27,000 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Butler, a township of Columbiana county. At the census of 1830, it contained 1,709 inhabitants.

Butler, a township on the east boundary of Knox county, through which Vernon river passes from east to west. In this township is to be found "The Rocks." See description of Vernon river. Population at the census of 1830, 419.

Butler, a township in the southern borders of Dark county; which contained 517 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Butler, a township in the northern borders of Montgomery county, containing five grist mills, four saw mills, one fulling mill, two tanneries, five distilleries, and one woolen factory. At the census of 1830, it contained 1,596 inhabitants.

Byrd, a large and populous township situated in the eastern confines of Brown county. It is watered by Hills and Rattlesnake forks of Eagle creek, which unite and form Eagle creek in this township, and by Red oak creek. It also contains the two post towns of Decatur and Russellville; which see. It contains eighteen mills of various kinds, several of which are steam mills. Population at the census of 1830, 2,949.

C

CADIZ, a post town and seat of justice for Harri-san county. It is situated in a township of the same name, in the midst of a thriving agricultural settlement; and contained a large brick court house, a

printing office, ten stores, six taverns, about 140 dwelling houses, and 820 inhabitants at the census of 1830. It has two large brick presbyterian meeting houses, and one for the methodists, built of wood; also a steam grist mill. Distance southerly from New Lisbon, about 40 miles, 24 miles westerly from Steubenville, 21 from Wheeling, 15 northwest from St. Clairsville, 40 northeast from Cambridge, 33 southeast of New Philadelphia, 45 in the same direction from Canton, and 122 east by north from Columbus. N. lat. 46 deg. 20 min., W. lon. 4 deg. 4 min.

Cadiz, a township of Harrison county, in which the seat of justice is situated. It contained 2,508 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

CADWALLADER, the name of a post office in Perry township, near the southeast corner of Tuscarawas county, and 96 miles east by north from Columbus.

Cæsar's creek, a considerable stream, which enters into the Little Miami on the east, three miles below Waynesville. It rises in Greene county, affords some fine mill seats. Length about 15 m.^s.

Cæsar's creek, a township of Greene county, through which the above stream passes. At the census of 1830, it contained 1,812 inhabitants.

CALDESBURG. [See Roscoe.]

CAMBRIDGE, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Guernsey county. It is pleasantly situated on the eastern side of Wills creek, on the principal road leading through the state from east to west, in a township of the same name, and contains 70 dwelling houses, and six stores, besides the court house and other public buildings. Cambridge is 50

miles west of Wheeling in Virginia, 40 west of St. Clairsville, 40 northwest from Woodsfield, 32 northeasterly from M'Connellsville, 24 easterly from Zanesville, 25 from Coshocton, 40 southerly from New Philadelphia, also 40 southwest from Cadiz, and 82 east from Columbus. N. lat. 40 deg. 4 min., W. lon. 4 deg. 30 min. Population at the census of 1830, 518.

Cambridge, a township of Guernsey county, in which the seat of justice is situated. It contained 1,359 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Camp creek, a small stream rising in Pike county, and running into the Scioto river.

Camp creek, a township of Pike county, through which the above stream flows. At the census of 1830, it contained 454 inhabitants.

Campaign creek, a small deep creek, running into the west side of the Ohio river, seven miles above Gallipolis.

Canaan, a township east of Athens, in Athens county, on the Hocehocking river. It contains salt works, several mills, &c. Population at the census of 1830, 375.

Canaan, a post township of Wayne county, 100 miles northeast from Columbus, in which is situated the village of Jackson. At the census of 1830, it contained 1,030 inhabitants.

Canaan, a post township of Madison county. It was formerly called Phelps; but, the citizens, a few years ago, got offended with Mr. Phelps, after whom it was called, and procured a change of its name. Distance, 20 miles west of Columbus. Official name, West Canaan. It contained 487 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Canaan, a township of Marion county. Population at the census of 1830, 405.

Canal Dover, the post office designation of Dover, in Tuscarawas county, 100 miles northeast from Columbus.

Canal Fulton, the name of a post office in Stark county.

Canfield, a post township of Trumbull county, 14 miles north by east from Warren. It is fertile and productive. At the census of 1830, it contained 1,249 inhabitants. It is 50 miles northwardly from Steubenville, and 160 northeastwardly from Columbus.

CANTON, is a post town, and seat of justice for Stark county. It is handsomely situated in the forks of Nimishillen creek, in a fertile region of country. On the east and west side of the town flow the two branches of the Nimishillen, which form a junction about 1 1-2 miles south of the town. These branches can be crossed by four bridges, two of which are 200 feet in length, and of good construction. A small stream of water runs directly through the town, which drives a fulling mill, waters three tan yards, and then passes off to the Nimishillen. The first house in Canton was erected in the summer of 1806. It contains four churches, (Roman catholic, German Lutheran, presbyterian and methodist,) eighteen stores, seven taverns, six schools, six tanneries, and two hundred and seventy dwelling houses, six attorneys, seven physicians, five clergymen, two printing offices, and two breweries. The public buildings, in addition to the churches, are, a court house, an excellent

jail, three brick offices, a commodious market house, and an academy. About sixty of the dwelling houses are well built of brick; the remainder being frame buildings. The churches are also of brick, with the exception of the methodist, which is built of wood. The public institutions are a bank, a library company, and a mechanics' society, having a small library. It contained 1,257 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and its present population is estimated at about 1,500. Distance, 25 miles southerly from Ravenna, 34 west of New Lisbon, 55 northwest of Steubenville, 45 in the same direction from Cadiz, 22 northerly from New Philadelphia, 35 northeast from Millersburg, 30 east from Wooster, 35 southeast from Medina, 90 northeasterly from Zanesville, and 120 northeast from Columbus. N. lat. 40 deg. 50 min., W. lon. 4 deg. 20 min. The improvement of this town commenced in 1807.

Canton, a central township of Stark county, in which the above mentioned town is situated. It lies in range 8, township 10; and contains 35 square miles, five grist mills, nine saw mills, four fulling mills, six tanneries, nineteen stores, one oil mill, one blast furnace, and has 8,600 acres of land under cultivation. The land is rolling, and mostly covered with oak. Population at the census of 1830, 2,682; now, about 3,000.

CANTON, a small post town of Belmont county, on the west side of the Ohio river, opposite Wheeling in Virginia. It suffered severely from the cholera in the spring of 1833. It is more generally known by the name of *Bridgeport*; which see.

Captina, a creek about 17 miles in length, putting into the Ohio river, in the lower part of Bel-

mont county, in York township, 23 miles by water below Wheeling in Virginia.

Captina, the name of a post office in Belmont county, on the above creek.

CARDINGTON, a small town laid out in the township of Morven, in Marion county, distant about 18 miles southeasterly from the seat of justice. It contains a post office, a store, and a woolen factory. There are also several mills in the neighborhood.

CARLISLE, a small town situated in Walnut creek township, Holmes county. It contains one tavern and six dwelling houses.

Carlisle, a post township in Lorain county, 134 miles northeast of Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 342 inhabitants.

CAROLINE, a small post town in Venice township, in the southern quarter of Seneca county. It is situated on the south bank of Honey creek, where the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike crosses—29 miles southerly from Sandusky city, 16 southeast of Tiffin, 17 north of Bucyrus, and 77 northerly from Columbus. It was laid out in 1826.

CARROLL, a new county, erected during the last session of the legislature, out of the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Harrison, and Jefferson, the boundaries of which are as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 1, in township 13, range 4, in the county of Columbiana; thence north six miles to the northeast corner of section 6, in township and range aforesaid; thence west three miles to the northwest corner of section 18, township and range aforesaid; thence north six miles to the northeast corner of section 4, township 14, range aforesaid; thence west seventeen miles

to the west corner of section 2, township 17, range 7, in Stark county; thence south between five and six miles to the southwest corner of range aforesaid; thence west four miles to the northwest corner of section 36, township 16, section 26, township and range aforesaid; thence south six miles to the southwest corner of section 31, township and range aforesaid; thence east three miles to the northwest corner of section 18, in township 15, in range aforesaid, in Tuscarawas county; thence south nine miles to the southwest corner of section 16, in township 14, range aforesaid; thence east seventeen miles to the southeast corner of section 28, township 11, range 4, in Jefferson county; thence north three miles to the northeast corner of section 30, township and range aforesaid; thence east one mile to the northeast corner of section 24, township and range aforesaid; thence north six miles to the northeast corner of section 24, in township 12, range aforesaid; thence east three miles to the place of beginning. The commissioners of this county, at their first meeting, in March, 1833, divided it into thirteen townships, as follows, viz: Orange, Monroe, North, Union, Loudon, Madison, Brown, Augusta, Franklin, Rose, Harrison, Washington, and Fox. Carrollton, formerly Centerville, is the county seat. By an act passed on the 25th of February last, Carroll county has been attached to the 17th congressional district. Our information is too limited to permit us to give a fuller description of this interesting county,

CARROLL, a small post town situated in Liberty township, Fairfield county, at the point where the lateral canal from Lancaster joins the Ohio canal.

Distance, about 10 miles north from Lancaster, and 23 southeast from Columbus.

CARROLLTON, a post town, and the seat of justice for the new county of Carroll. It is situated in Washington township; and contains several stores, taverns, and mechanic's shops; also, a printing office, from which a weekly gazette is issued. Since the erection of Carroll county, three additions to the original plat of this town have been laid out into lots, and the population has rapidly increased. Distance, 120 miles northeast from Columbus.

CARROLLTON, a town laid out in 1829; on the Miami canal, in Miami township, Montgomery county, 9 miles southerly from Dayton, and 77 southwest from Columbus.

Carrying river, [See Portage river.]

Carson's, the name of a post office in Green township, Hamilton county, 120 miles southwest from Columbus.

Carthage, a township situated northeast from Athens, in Athens county, containing 395 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

CARTHAGE, the name of a post village in the northern part of Millcreek township, in Hamilton county, on sec. 12, 8 miles northerly from Cincinnati, and 104 southwest from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 148 inhabitants.

CARTHAGE, a village in Franklin township, Portage county, on the west side of Cuyahoga river.

Carryall, a new township of Williams county, situated on the Maumee river, west of Crane township, and bordering on the state line.

Casey's run, a branch of Sugar creek, running in Holmes county.

Castina, the name of the post office, in Thompson township, Seneca county, about 100 miles north of Columbus.

Cat's creek, a mill stream in Washington county, rising in the hills between Duck creek and the Muskingum river.

Cat's creek mills, a settlement in Washington county, in which is a post office.

Caufman's, the name of a post office in Walnut township, in the northern part of Fairfield county, 14 miles northerly from Lancaster, on the road to Granville, and 30 southeast of Columbus.

Cedar, a small island in the western part of lake Erie, near the estuary of Maumee bay.

Cedarville, the name of a post town in Richland township, Clinton county, and about 50 miles southwest from Columbus.

Cedarville, a post office in Brown county.

Center, a large township of Monroe county, in which is situated the town of Woodsfield. It lies near the center of the county; and is bounded north by Malaga and Sunbury, east by Adams and Greene, south by Wayne and Perry; and west by Franklin and Seneca townships. It contains 60 square miles, and is in a high state of improvement. Population at the census of 1830, 1,120; now, about 1,200.

Center, a post township of Morgan county, containing 481 inhabitants at the census of 1830. The post office is called Ludlow.

Center, a township of Columbiana county, in which is situated the town of New Lisbon. At the census of 1830, it contained 2,880 inhabitants.

Center, a township of Guernsey county, containing 848 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Center, the name of a post office in Delaware county.

Center Farmington, the name of a second post office established in Farmington township, 160 miles northeast from Columbus.

CENTERVILLE, a post town in the southeastern part of Montgomery county, in Washington township, between the two Miamies, 9 miles southeasterly from Dayton, and 70 southwest of Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 326.

Centerville. [See *Lithopolis*.]

CHAGRIN, a beautiful town in the northeasternmost part of Cuyahoga county. Distance, 20 miles northeast of Cleveland, and 160 in the same direction, from Columbus.

Chagrin river, a rivulet running northwardly into lake Erie, in the northeastern part of Cuyahoga county. It is said to have been so called, on account of the wreck and sufferings of a French crew, at or near its mouth, many years ago; the particulars of which, are lost in the oblivion of by-gone ages.

Chagrin run, the name of a post office in Cuyahoga county.

CHAMPAIGN, a fertile and wealthy interior county, bounded on the north by Logan county, east by Union and Madison counties, south by Clark, and west by Miami county. It is 29 miles long from east to west, and 16 broad from north to south. It is descriptively named from the generally level and champaign face of the country. Part of the land is rather elevated and rolling, while some of it is low and wet. The soil is very rich and productive. The principal streams are Mad river, and Buck, Nettle,

Chapman's, King's and Stony creeks. It is divided into the twelve following named townships: Adams, Urbana, Salem, Mad river, Union, Goshen, Wayne, Rush, Harrison, Concord, Jackson, and Johnson. It also contains the towns of Urbana, the seat of justice, Mechanicsburg and Westville, post towns, and Christiansburg. At the census of 1830, it contained 12,130 inhabitants.

CHAMPION, the name of the principal village in Painesville township, Geauga county.

Champion, also the name of a land township in Trumbull county.

CHANDLERSVILLE, a post town in Salt creek township, Muskingum county. It has several stores, one flouring, and one saw mill, and two physicians. Population, about 200. The post office is called Salt creek.

Chapman's creek, a small stream in Champaign county.

CHARDON, a post town and seat of justice for Geauga county. It is situated 13 miles southerly from the lake shore. Although the courts are held here, yet it does not flourish equally with Painesville, which is situated near the lake. It contains a few stores, mechanics, &c. Distance southwest from Jefferson 28 miles, 35 northwest from Warren, 30 north from Ravenna, 28 east by north from Cleveland, and 168 northeast from Columbus. N. lat. 41 deg. 36 min., W. lon. 4 deg. 16.

Chardon, a central township of Geauga county, in which the above town is situated. It contained 881 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Charleston, or round bottom mills, a place in Hamilton county, where is kept a post office, in

Columbia township, 100 miles southwest of Columbus.

CHARLESTON. [See South Charleston.]

Charleston, a post township of Portage county. Distance, 140 miles northeast of Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 475 inhabitants.

CHARLESTOWN, a village newly laid out in Clinton township, Jackson county, 16 miles northeasterly from Jackson C. H. on the road to Athens. It contains a post office, one store, and a shop in which burr millstones are manufactured. In the vicinity of this place, there are extensive quarries of stone, from which are manufactured burr millstones, said to be equal, if not superior, to the best French burrs.

Chatfield, a township situated in the northern borders of Crawford county. The Columbus and Sandusky turnpike runs through its limits. It was organized in 1830; and so called, after Silas W. Chatfield, Esq. one of its citizens. It contained 90 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Chenoweth's, the name of a post office in Washington township, Dark county, 100 miles west from Columbus.

Cherokeeman's run, a creek putting into the Miami river in Logan county.

Cherry valley, a post township of Ashtabula county, organized in 1827. It was so called "from the numerous cherry trees growing on the borders of a small stream, which rises near the north part of this township, and flows into the Beaver river." Here is one store, a saw mill, &c. but it is chiefly an agricultural township. Distance, 14 miles southeast from Jefferson, and about 200 northeast from

Columbus. It contained 219 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Cheshire, a post township of Gallia county, 96 miles southeast of Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 664.

Chester, a post township in the western limits of Geauga county, 160 miles northeast of Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 550.

Chester, a populous township of Clinton county, containing 1,599 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Chester, a flourishing township on the west line of Knox county, about 60 miles northeast of Columbus, in which the town of Chesterville is situated. Population at the census of 1830, 778.

Chester, a township of Wayne county; which, at the census of 1830, contained 1,244 inhabitants.

CHESTER, a post town and seat of justice for Meigs county. It is situated on the northern side of Shade river, about 24 miles southeast from Athens, 35 southwest from Marietta, 27 northeast of Gallipolis, 40 easterly from Jackson, and 95 southeast from Columbus. N. lat. 39 deg. 10 min., W. lon. 4 deg. 22 min. Population at the census of 1830, 164.

Chester, a central township of Meigs county, in which the above town is situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 913 inhabitants.

CHESTER. [See West Chester.]

Chester ✕ roads, the name of a post office in Chester township, Geauga county.

CHESTERVILLE, a new town laid out on the west branch of Vernon river, in Chester township, Knox county. It contains three mercantile stores, a grist and saw mill, and about 100 inhabitants.

CHEVIOTT, a small post town in Greene township,

Hamilton county, 6 miles northwest from Cincinnati, and 116 southwest from Columbus.

CHILLICOTHE, a post town and capital of Ross county, is handsomely situated on the west bank of the Scioto river, in Scioto township, 45 miles in a direct line, and 70 according to its various meanderings, from its mouth. It is situated on the western borders of an extensive and fertile plain, of about 10,000 acres. "The site of the town is a level, elevated, alluvial plain, about thirty-five or forty feet above low water mark in the river. The Scioto river washes the northern limit of the town; while Paint creek winds along its southern verge, the two streams being here about three fourths of a mile distant from each other. The plan and situation of Chillicothe nearly resembles that of Philadelphia: the Scioto river and Paint creek representing in this case, the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers. The principal streets of Chillicothe run parallel with the course of the river at the town, and are crossed at right angles by others, which extend from the river to the creek. The main streets which cross each other at the center of the town, are ninety-nine feet wide; Water-st. which fronts the river, is eighty-two and a half feet wide, and all the others are sixty-six. The regular in-lots are ninety-nine feet in front, extending back one hundred and ninety-eight feet, to alleys of sixteen and a half feet wide. It was laid off in 1796. Here are two printing offices, each publishing a weekly paper, an elegant banking house, twenty mercantile stores, and three medical stores. Here are several cotton spinning factories, beside a rope walk; and a large steam flouring mill, an oil, fulling, several saw, two paper,

and several excellent merchant flouring mills, are in the vicinity of this town. Among the public buildings, are a presbyterian, seceder, episcopalian, and a methodist church, an academy, a court house and jail, and two large market houses. The markets are well supplied with the various productions of the country. From the summit of a hill, rising very abruptly on the west side of the town, to the perpendicular elevation of three hundred feet, is a most delightful view of the town and circumjacent country; interspersed, alternately, with woods and verdant lawns, among which the Scioto river and grand canal, romantically meander in their way to the Ohio. In the midst of the town, on the east side of Paint-street, lately stood a towering semi-globular mound, a stupendous remain of antiquity. But the proprietors, preferring the pecuniary value of the ground for building lots, to a preservation of it as a curiosity, have removed it, and erected buildings on its site. The improvements of the town have been nearly stationary, during several years past; but the Ohio grand canal having been constructed through it, has given new life and activity to its business and improvements. At the census of 1830, it contained 2,840 inhabitants, within the limits of the corporation; but the number has since increased considerably. Distance, 45 miles south of Columbus, 34 southwest from Lancaster, 70 southwest also from Zanesville, 36 southwest of Logan, 28 northwest of Jackson, 19 north of Picketon, 36 northeast of Hillsborough, 30 southeast of Washington, 70 northeast from Maysville in Kentucky, and 93 east by north from Cincinnati. N. lat. 39 deg. 20 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 53 min.

CHILLICOTHE. [See Oldtown.]

CHILLICOTHE, the name of an old Indian town on the Little Miami river. [See Oldtown.]

CHILO, a post town in Franklin township, Clermont county, situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, 23 miles south from Williamsburg, and 113 southwest from Columbus. It contains two stores, and about twenty houses. It was called Mechanicsburg until January, 1820; when its name was changed to that of Chilo. Population at the census of 1830, 126.

Chippeway, a stream running across the northeastern corner of Wayne county into Tuscarawas river.

Chippeway, the northeasternmost township of Wayne county; containing 1,492 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Chippeway, the name of a small lake in the above township.

CHIPPEWAY, also the name of a post town or village in the above mentioned township, in Wayne county, 14 miles northeast from Wooster, and 103 in the same direction from Columbus.

Christiana, the name of a post office in Butler county.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a small town of Champaign county.

CINCINNATI, is a large commercial city, and seat of justice for Hamilton county. It is situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, opposite Newport, Kentucky; and about 20 miles from the mouth of the Great Miami river, at the southwest corner of the state. The town was laid off in January, 1789, adjacent to fort Washington; which had been erected

during the autumn previous. It was settled by emigrants from New-Jersey, and the New-England states; but did not extensively improve until after General Wayne had defeated the hostile Indians in August, 1794. Since that period, however, it, together with the adjacent country, has rapidly progressed in population, wealth and internal improvements.

In 1795, Cincinnati contained about 500 inhabitants; in 1800, 750; in 1805, 950; in 1810, the number was 2,320; in 1813, about 4,000; in 1820, about 10,000; in 1824, 12,016; in 1826, 16,230; in 1829, nearly 25,000; and at the census of 1830, the Liberties included, 29,244. Of this large number, however, about 2,000 were blacks. It is now the largest city, in point of population, in the western states, and the seventh in rank in the United States: New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, and New-Orleans, only being more populous.

Among the public buildings are fifteen or twenty churches, belonging to the various denominations of christians, Jews, &c. They are the presbyterian, congregationalist, episcopalian, methodist, Roman catholic, baptist, friends, Swedenburger, and universalist, beside a Jewish synagogue. The court house is a spacious building, of 56 by 60 feet, and measures to the top of the dome, 120 feet. The public offices and county jail are in its vicinity; all built of brick. The second presbyterian meeting house is one of the largest, and best proportioned public buildings in the city. It is 63 feet wide and 96 long; with a lofty tower for the bell, supported, in front, by a lofty colonnade, of large fluted pillars,

It was erected in 1829 and 1830. The congregational meeting house, situated upon the same street, is a somewhat similar edifice; but displays much architectural taste and neatness, in its design. There are four extensive market houses, abundantly supplied, every day in the week, excepting Sundays. The United States' branch bank is a handsome building, situated on the east side of Main-st. Beside these are the medical college, the hospital, the Cincinnati college, and theatre; all conspicuous buildings; and two extensive museums. Here is one among the largest steam mills in the United States. The building is of stone, 62 by 87 feet, and eight stories high. It contains a manufactory of flour, a distillery, fulling mill, &c. The machinery is driven by a steam engine of seventy horse power. It is situated on the bank of the river. There are likewise two extensive steam paper mills; beside numerous other mills, and various machinery, all driven by steam power.

One of the most remarkable of these, and perhaps of any in the world, is a machine, lately invented, for casting printers' types, driven by a steam engine. By this machine, are cast about sixty types a minute; and fully equal, if not superior, to those cast by hand. The type foundery, and printing press manufactory, in which are in constant operation two of these machines, is one of the most extensive in the United States. It has a fixed capital of about \$30,000, in tools, machinery, and implements to work with: and supplies every thing wanted in a printing office, to most of the printers in the western states. Stereotyping of books is also extensively carried on in this establishment.

There are likewise eight or ten steam engine foundries and manufactories; beside several ordinary iron and brass foundries: and three boat yards, in which have been built about 100 steam boats; beside several manufacturing establishments for cotton and woolen goods, for silver, brass, copper, and iron ware; and machinery of various descriptions.

Here are also, four large book stores, besides several book binderies, twelve or fifteen printing offices, from ten of which are issued weekly, and semi-weekly newspapers; and from three, daily papers; beside the Western Monthly Magazine, Medical Gazette, Mirror, &c. Of the three professions, so called, there are above forty persons in each. There are probably, about one hundred mercantile stores; some of them wholesale. During the year, ending 20th March, 1830, there were licensed one hundred and fifty-one taverns and groceries, where spirituous liquors are retailed; paying an aggregate tax or duty, to the city treasury, of \$6,364.

To enumerate all the public and private edifices, manufactories, &c. would extend this article to too great a length. Those wishing for more minute details concerning the public buildings, manufactories, public institutions, &c. are referred to Messrs. Drake & Mansfield's View of Cincinnati in 1826, and the Cincinnati Directory.

The Miami canal commencing at this place, has given an astonishing impetus to improvement, and the value of property; especially in the northern part of the city. The statement is made upon good authority, that a building lot, which sold in 1821, for \$1,500, in 1829, brought \$18,000. The same

lot a few years previous to 1821, was bought for only \$400; and the individual who thus sold it, had a few years before, bought it for only a horse bridle!!

Cincinnati was formerly, the seat of the old territorial government, until 1800; and in January, 1819, was incorporated as a city. Distance, south by west from Dayton 52 miles, 110 southwest from Columbus, 93 west by south from Chillicothe, and 92 north by east from Frankfort in Kentucky. N. lat. 39 deg. 6 min., W. lon. 7 deg. 25 min.

Having been disappointed in our expectation of obtaining a description of this interesting city, as it now exists, we have been obliged to copy the above from the preceding edition of the *Gazetteer*, published in 1831, which was doubtless tolerably accurate at the time it was written; with such corrections as our own imperfect knowledge has enabled us to make. We may add, that, since that period, the appearance of Cincinnati has much improved by the crection of a great number of magnificent buildings; among which are, a spacious and beautiful hotel, called the Pearl-street House, a large and splendid theatre, and several other public and private edifices, constructed with much taste and elegance. Its present population, including the Northern and Eastern Liberties, is supposed to amount to about 33,000.

For the following account of the literary institutions of the city, we are indebted to the *Cincinnati Mirror*, of October 12, 1833—a literary journal of great merit, which was commenced about two years ago, and has obtained an extensive circulation:—

“Cincinnatians are generally entered on the mem-

oranda of travelers, who tarry but a few days in the city, as an industrious and a business community, with but little pretensions to scientific knowledge or literary taste, and having less claim to either. For the information of those whose knowledge of our city has been gathered from such sources, and to show, not so much what its population is, in point of intellectual greatness, as what it is destined to become, we have collected and now publish the literary statistics which follow. It is true, we are a community of workingmen; but the bow of labor is not always bent, and literature has her worshipers amongst us, and the arts and sciences have their devotees.

“College of Professional Teachers.—This institution was formed at the convention of teachers held in Cincinnati, in October, 1832. Its objects are to unite the teachers throughout the western country in the cause in which they are engaged, and to elevate the character of professional teachers. Their meetings are held annually in this city, on the second Monday in October. At their recent assemblage, a respectable number were present, considering how new the institution is, and how slightly its objects are understood. Considerable discussion took place on the subject of education; and lectures were delivered to the association, and to the large audiences which were continually present, by such men as President Beecher and Dr. Drake. The teachers present were in fine spirits, and entertained a proper opinion of the importance of their profession. There is no doubt that much and lasting good may be effected by associations of this character.

“Law School.—This school is advertised to be

opened in the present month, under the management of John C. Wright, judge of the supreme court of Ohio, John M. Goodenow, president judge 9th circuit c. p., and Edward King and Timothy Walker, attorneys at law. A number of students have been for some time under the private tuition of the several professors.

Mechanics' Institute.—This institution, designed for the diffusion of scientific knowledge among the mechanics and citizens, by means of popular lectures and mutual instruction, has been in existence three or four years. There are a number of classes in constant attendance at the institute, containing in the whole about one hundred individuals. These are chiefly young men, spurred on by a laudable thirst for knowledge, whose avocations prevent their pursuing their studies at any other time than night. The number is steadily increasing; and as the institute has an extensive philosophical apparatus, a library of nine hundred volumes, and a respectable reading room, which is a place of general resort for young men in the evenings, it may be set down as an institution of very great public utility.

Cincinnati Lyceum.—The lyceum was formed for the purpose of useful instruction and fashionable entertainment, by means of popular lectures and debates. Its operations are entirely suspended during the summer months. Its meetings have been generally well attended. It is supported by an annual subscription for membership, which subscription procures likewise free access to a very good library, and a reading room. Its lectures are pleasing, rather than solid.

Academic Institute.—This association is com-

posed of the teachers of Cincinnati. It was formed to aid in promoting the cause of education, and elevating the profession of teaching. The meetings of the academic institute are held monthly, for the purpose of discussing the various systems of education, and the different methods of instruction in the sciences. It has a very small library, and receives several scientific periodicals.

The Athenæum.—This institution is under the patronage of the Roman catholic church of Cincinnati. In it are competent professors of the classics, who speak fluently the French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages. There are also professors in the several departments of mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry. Their course of study is extensive. The number of students is at present seventy. The college edifice is a splendid and permanent building, of great capacity.

Woodward High School.—The fund of the Woodward High School yields an annual income of two thousand dollars. The building is sixty feet front, by forty feet deep; and the lot on which it stands contains more than an acre. The management of the institution is committed to five trustees, two of whom were appointed by the founder, (the late William Woodward of this city,) with power to appoint their successors, and three by the city council. The school is at present conducted by four professors, (including the president;) and has one hundred and twenty pupils, of whom sixty are educated on the funds of the institution.

Private Schools.—For males, nine schools, fourteen teachers, and five hundred and ten pupils. For females, nine schools, fifteen teachers, and five hun-

dred pupils. For infants, six schools, nine teachers, and two hundred and twenty pupils. Total, 1,230 pupils.

Public Schools.—For males and females, twenty schools, thirty-one teachers, and two thousand pupils."

CIRCLEVILLE, an incorporated town and seat of justice for Pickaway county. It was laid out in 1810, on one of the ancient fortifications. The original town plat contained two hundred and eight private building lots, besides five circular and triangular acres of ground reserved for public uses. Since 1810, there have been added to the town, 82 lots on the south side, 52 on the west, and 8 on the east, making now a total of 350 lots in the town. Its public buildings are a court house, jail, market house, six public offices in a brick row, three churches, an academy, and a public school house. It contains one hundred and ninety-six dwelling houses, eleven dry good stores, two druggist stores, five groceries and provision stores, two bakeries, five taverns, and five canal warehouses, through which extensive commercial dealings are transacted. Its trade has been rapidly augmenting since canal navigation was extended to it, and continues to increase. Its exports for the last year were 6100 barrels of pork, 870 barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of clover seed, 20,000 bushels of corn, 5000 bushels of oats, 800 bushels of flax-seed, 800 bbls. of whisky, 100,713 lbs. of lard, and 118,656 pounds of bacon; besides a large quantity of feathers and butter, which cannot be ascertained correctly. In 1830, its population was 1136, and it is now supposed to be 1500 souls. Within the corporate

limits there are five tanneries, two breweries, a woolen factory, one saw mill, four cabinet shops, two chair factories, two watch makers' and jewellers' shops, two hatters' shops, three saddlers' shops, five tailors' shops, four blacksmiths' shops, four shoemakers' shops, four joiners' shops, two coopers' shops, two tin and copper factories, one broom factory, one coach makers' shop, two wagon makers' shops, and two barbers' shops. There are published here, two weekly newspapers, and the "United Brethren" are about to commence printing a religious periodical here. In the town there reside four clergymen, viz: a presbyterian, an episcopalian, a Lutheran, and a methodist; also, six attorneys, five physicians, and two male and several female teachers of schools. There have been erected in the town, during the last year, twenty-three dwelling houses, two canal warehouses, and fifteen shops and stores. Peculiar facilities are furnished at this point for an extensive trade in the articles of beef, pork, and flour. The immense quantities of corn and wheat raised in the vicinity, with the large number of flouring mills in operation in the neighborhood, supply an abundance of material; while the canal transportation gives the merchant an abundance of salt, at a low rate, and the means of getting his produce to the southern market, nearly every month, and to the northern market nine months of the year. Indeed, the exporter here has found it advantageous to send his produce to the Atlantic cities, by way of New Orleans, during the winter, rather than wait for the opening of the spring navigation at the north. The extensive fertile country, all susceptible of culture, surrounding this town, which, though now producing a vast quantity

of beef, pork, and wheat, is capable of an increase twenty fold; and the great hydraulic powers furnished by Walnut, Darby, and Deer creeks, and the canal, give advantages to this town for an enlarged commerce, that few in the country possess.

Circleville, a township in Pickaway county, in which the above town is situated. It was organized in March, 1833, and contains a territory of nearly fourteen square miles, and a population of about 2000. It is six miles long from north to south, and varying from two to three miles in width from east to west, according to the meanders of the Scioto river. Its territory consists of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, in township 11, and range 21; and of fractions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, in township 4, and range 22. In it are two woolen factories and three saw mills on Harger's creek. About three-fourths of the land are improved.

CLARIDON, a small town, situated in the township of the same name, in Marion county, about 7 miles east from the seat of justice. It contains one tavern, one store, and several dwelling houses.

Claridon, a township in Marion county, directly east from Marion, and 45 miles north from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 322 inhabitants.

Claridon, a post township of Geauga county, 170 miles northeast from Columbus. It contained 637 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

CLARINGTON, a small post town in Salem township, Monroe county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, 18 miles east from Woodsfield; and contains two stores, one tavern, one physician, and ten dwelling houses. At the census of 1830, it con-

tained 23 inhabitants, and its present population is estimated at about 30.

CLARK, an interior county, bounded on the north by Champaign, east by Madison, south by Greene, and on the west by Montgomery and Miami counties. It is 29 miles long from east to west, and 17 broad from north to south, and contains 412 square miles. It is divided into the ten townships of Pleasant, Harmony, Madison, Greene, Mad river, Springfield and Moorefield on the east side of Mad river; and German, Bethel and Pike, on the west; county seat, Springfield. There are in this county twenty-three grist, thirty-one saw, two paper, two oil, and seven carding and fulling mills; fifty-one stores, twelve taverns, and four post offices. The total number of inhabitants, at the census of 1830, amounted to 13,074. The principal streams are Mad river, Buck creek, and Beaver creek, which, with their respective tributaries, furnish water to the mills, &c. above mentioned. The soil is generally rich and fertile. This county was organized in March, 1818, from the counties of Champaign and Greene.

Clark, a township of Brown county, containing 907 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Clark, a southern township of Clinton county. Population in 1830, 1835.

Clark, a township of Coshocton county, containing 246 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

CLARKSBURG, a small post town in Deerfield township, Ross county, 16 miles north by west from Chillicothe, and 40 southerly from Columbus, on the road leading from Chillicothe to Washington

and Urbana. It contains one store and several mechanics. Population at the census of 1830, 56.

Clarksfarm, the name of a post office in Saline township, Columbiana county, 152 miles northeast from Columbus.

Clarksfield, a post township of Huron county, 14 miles southeast from Norwalk. It contained 368 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and its present population is estimated at about 400.

Clark's store, the name of a post office in White-water township, in Hamilton county. Distance, nearly 20 miles northwesterly from Cincinnati, and 130 southwest from Columbus.

CLARKSVILLE, a small, but improving post town in Vernon township, Clinton county, 10 miles west from Wilmington. It contains twenty-eight dwelling houses, two meeting houses, and two school houses; three tanners, one tailor, three blacksmiths, one carpenter, three taverns, four stores, four wagon makers, one cabinet maker, one physician, one hatter, two shoemakers, three coopers, two bricklayers, and one stone mason. The number of inhabitants is computed at about 150.

Clay, a wealthy agricultural township in the southeast part of Knox county, in which is situated the town of Martinsburg. At the census of 1830, it contained 1,100 inhabitants.

Clay, a township of Scioto county. It originally formed a part of Wayne township. The bottom land on the Ohio and Scioto rivers, is extensive, and of the first quality. The upland is hilly; but a considerable portion of it is well calculated for raising small grain. Several wells have been sunk near the bank of the Ohio, to the depth of between two and

three hundred feet through the solid rock, for salt water; which has been found very strong, but not in sufficient quantity to justify erecting works that would be profitable. A shaft of six feet by eight has been sunk by the Ohio Iron Company, one hundred and fifty feet deep, in the expectation of procuring stone coal, which has been continued by boring to the depth of three hundred and twenty feet, but without success, at a point four miles from Portsmouth, and a quarter of a mile from the Ohio. A small stream called Mun's run, which flows within about two rods from the shaft, affords a sufficiency of water during the greater part of the year to permit boats to lock down to the Ohio. This township has one water grist and saw mill, and contained at the census of 1820, 484 inhabitants; but the number has increased considerably since.

Clay, a township of Tuscarawas county, in which the village of Gnadenhutten is situated. Population in 1820, 292.

Clay, a township in the northwest corner of Montgomery county. At the census of 1820, it contained 1,011 inhabitants.

Clay creek, a stream in Jefferson county.

CLAYSBURG, a small village in Israel township, Preble county.

CLAYSVILLE, an inconsiderable post town in the county of Guernsey.

CLAYSVILLE, or East Union, a lively post town of Perry township, Coshocton county. It contains forty-one dwelling houses, two physicians, five stores, one oil mill, four cabinet makers, one tailor, two shoemakers, two blacksmiths, one hatter, and several carpenters. It contained only 78 inhabitants

at the census of 1820; but its present population is supposed to amount to nearly 300.

Clayton, an eastern township of Perry county, in which the village of Rehoboth is situated. Population at the census of 1820, 1566.

Clear creek, a branch of the Killbuck, rising in Canaan township, Wayne county.

Clear creek, a small western fork of the Mohican, in the county of Richland.

Clear creek, the name of a mill stream in Fairfield county.

Clear creek, a mill stream running into the east side of the Big Miami river, in the northeastern corner of Butler county, just below the town of Franklin.

Clear creek, a post township in the northern borders of Richland county, 90 miles northeast from Columbus, in which the village of Vermilion is situated. At the census of 1820, it contained 899 inhabitants.

Clear creek, a township of Fairfield county, containing 1417 inhabitants at the census of 1820.

Clear creek, a rich and populous agricultural township of Warren county, in which the towns of Springborough and Ridgeville are situated. Population at the census of 1820, 2874.

Clear fork, a western branch of Little Muskingum river, in Monroe county.

Clear run, a small mill stream adjoining the town of Granville on the east, and running southwardly into the Raccoon fork of Licking river. On this stream are already erected a grist mill and fulling mill, a carding machine and furnace.

CLEVELAND, a commercial post town, and seat of

justice for Cuyahoga county. It is situated in a township of the same name, on the east side of the Cuyahoga river, at its mouth, on the southern shore of lake Erie. Its site is on a gravelly plain, considerably elevated above the waters of the lake, over which is a beautiful prospect. Here are two printing offices, from which are issued two weekly papers, upon imperial sheets. This being the place of the commencement of the Ohio grand canal on lake Erie, it bids fair to become one of the most important towns in the state. It was first settled early in the spring of 1797, by Messrs. Lorenzo Carter, and Ezekiel Hawley. Distance, 140 miles northeastwardly from Columbus, 54 northwest from Warren, 130 northwest from Pittsburgh, and 170, by water, southwest from Buffalo, N. Y. N. lat. 41 deg. 31 min., W. lon. 4 deg. 44 min.

This town was so called after a Mr. Moses Cleveland, "the principal agent of the first surveying party," on the Western Reserve. Cleveland village is situated exactly midway from east to west, of the Reserve; it being just 60 miles in a direct line from each extremity. "The public buildings are a new episcopal church, three other houses frequently, though not exclusively, occupied as houses of public worship, an elegant court house, a jail, and an academy of brick, containing spacious rooms for three schools." At the census of 1830, it contained 1076 inhabitants; but since that time, its population, wealth, and business, have much increased.

Cleveland, a township of Cuyahoga county, in which the above town is situated. It contained 1573 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

CLERMONT, a river county, bounded on the north by Warren county, on the east by Brown county, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the west by Hamilton county. It is 30 miles long from north to south, and 15 broad from east to west. A large portion of the land in this county is fertile and rich; although some parts of it are wet, and not very good for cultivation. Seat of justice, Batavia. The principal water is a stream running westwardly into the Little Miami river, called the East fork. The land is hilly and broken on the banks of the Ohio river, and the smaller streams emptying into it. Farther back, much of the land is wet and marshy. It is divided into the twelve townships of Batavia, Franklin, Goshen, Miami, Monroe, Ohio, Stonelick, Tate, Union, Washington, Wayne, and Williamsburg. By an enumeration of the children between four and sixteen years of age, in the several school districts, in the spring of 1830, there were then 6004 children between those ages, in the county: and it was estimated that nearly one fifth of the districts made no return. The total population, at the census of 1830, amounted to 20,466.

CLEVES, a small post town of Miami township, Hamilton county. It is situated near the north bend of the Ohio river, 16 miles westerly from Cincinnati, four northeastwardly from the mouth of the Great Miami river, and 130 southwest from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 110 inhabitants.

CLINTON, a county bounded on the west by Warren, on the north by Greene and Fayette, on the east by Fayette, and on the south by Highland,

Brown and Clermont. The whole area contains 400 square miles.

The general surface of the county is level, but sufficiently waving for cultivation. It is marked with a variety of features that distinguish it from other sections of the state. To the east it opens prairies of considerable extent, skirted by groves of heavy timber. To the south, west and north, the natural growth is forest. The whole face of the county is diversified by numerous creeks, rivulets, and small streams, which furnish many good mill seats.

From the natural soil of the county, the fairest indications are to be elicited of the actual capacity of the lands in agriculture.

There is but a small part of the territory of this county, that does not furnish a soil equal in point of fertility to the best counties in the state. Its character in different parts derives its qualities from the three classes of land into which the county is divided. These are, 1. *Prairie*, or open meadow. 2. *Dry level wood lands*, of an excellent quality. 3. *Low swamp*, of a deep soil.

Of the first class, or prairie lands, although they are found to a considerable extent, they bear but a small proportion to those of the second class. Of these, a large part is of the first quality of soil; being a black vegetable mould: but owing to their laying lower than the wood lands which surround them, they receive the redundant waters from the higher elevations, occasioned by heavy rains, which render some parts of them wet to a considerable extent. They are, however, entirely free from those stagnant pools, which produce so much dis-

case in almost all low prairie counties. From those prairies there is generally a descent to the water courses, which render their lower parts susceptible of being easily drained of their redundant waters.

The second, and much the largest class, or dry level lands, are generally of an excellent quality of soil, well supplied with wood and fine springs of water. Among the kinds of timber that grow upon these lands, are to be found walnut, oak, hickory, black locust, beech, poplar, ash, elm, and sugar tree. These lands are generally too level to wash, and of too deep a soil to be worn out by cultivation.

The third class, or low swamp lands, are invariably found at the heads of water courses; and from their peculiar situations, are easily reclaimed. It has generally been found that as the fallen timber and other obstructions to the free flowing off of the water are removed, these lands become fit for cultivation. Where the removal of these obstructions has been found on experiment to fail in making them suitable for the purposes of tillage, ditching has always proved successful. A well adapted system of this kind would fit every acre of these lands to the purposes of agriculture. And in a reclaimed state, covered as they are with a black rich mould of great depth, they would prove as prolific in production, as they are inexhaustible in fertility.

The agricultural products are not unlike those in other southwestern counties of Ohio. The soil is well adapted to corn, wheat, the other small grains, grasses, and the various kinds of fruit, which grow in our climate; and invigorated by judicious cultivation, seems to develop all those kinds of vegetable growth. But it is particularly distinguished

for the high perfection to which it brings corn and grasses, those important constituents in the raising of beef and pork, upon which the aggrandizement of the state materially depends.

With proper cultivation and in a good season, the lands of the first quality, one year with another, will produce from sixty to one hundred bushels of corn, per acre. In different parts of the county, three tons of hay are generally cut from each acre. This extraordinary production may be considered the maximum of vegetable force, in the articles of corn and hay, under the combined influence of nature and of art.

The subterraneous regions have been so imperfectly explored, that but little is known of their contents; but without excavations or particular researches, appearances on the surface in the southwestern corner of the county, indicate an abundance of salt.

The county, though not watered by any large rivers, is tolerably well supplied with small streams. Among the principal is Todd's fork of the Little Miami, the East fork of Todd's fork, the East fork of the Little Miami, Cowan's creek, Anderson's fork of Cæsar's creek, Rattle snake fork of Paint creek, Lee's creek, and Lytle's creek; all of which afford mill seats.

The county is divided into eight townships, to wit: Union, Clark, Vernon, Marion, Chester, Liberty, Richland, and Greene.

The population of Clinton county at the last census, amounted to 11,486. Of this number 1400 are supposed to be friends; 725 are episcopal methodists; about 300 are supposed to belong to the ancient

order society; 200 to the presbyterians; and 100 to the regular baptist society.

There are five post offices in the county; which are distributed as follows: one in Wilmington; one in Clarksville, ten miles west of Wilmington; one in Cuba, five miles south of Wilmington; one at Snow hill (in the country) nine miles southeast of Wilmington; and one in Salina, eleven miles east of Wilmington.

Clinton county was first settled in the year 1804-5, principally by some friends or quakers, from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, and by a few Kentuckians. It was organized in 1810.

Clinton, a pleasant agricultural township of Franklin county. It is situated due north and adjoining Montgomery township. It is about five miles square, containing 15,500 acres of land.—Whetstone creek, (otherwise called the Olantange,) runs across this township from north to south, a little west of the middle; on which are erected several mills. It was organized on the 1st of July, 1811. Number of inhabitants at the census of 1830, 724.

Clinton, a fertile and populous township of Knox county, in which is situated the town of Mount Vernon. It contained 1655 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Clinton, a post township of Jackson county, situated northeasterly from Jackson C. H. on the road to Athens. A large proportion of the land is level, containing excellent farms, in a good state of improvement. Population at the census of 1830, 556.

Clinton, a township of Jefferson county, containing 687 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Clinton, a township of Seneca county, in which the town of Tiffin is situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 882 inhabitants.

Clinton, a township of Shelby county, in which the town of Sidney is situated. It contained 652 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Clinton, a township in the southern border of Wayne county, formerly called Pike. - Population at the census of 1830, 685.

CLINTON, a small post town recently laid out on the Ohio canal, in Lawrence township, Stark county, about 17 miles northwest from Canton. It contains one store, one tavern, six dwelling houses, and about 30 inhabitants.

Clinton, a stream about 16 miles long, which rises in the southeastern part of Clinton county, and after running in a southwestern direction, empties its waters into Todd's fork at Clarksville. It turns four saw mills and two grist mills, and affords sites for many others.

Cloverlick, a stream rising in Brown county, and running westwardly into the East fork of Little Miami river in Clermont county.

Coal run, a small stream running into the east side of Muskingum river, 18 miles above Marietta.

Cochranston, the name of a post office in Montgomery township, Marion county.

Codville, the name of a post office in Troy township, Athens county.

Coitsville, a township of Trumbull county, immediately east from Youngstown, and 170 miles northeast of Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 862.

Cold creek, a stream running northwardly,

through the western part of Huron county, in Margaretta township, into the south side of Sandusky bay, at the town of Venice. This stream is a considerable curiosity. It rises four miles southerly from Sandusky bay, in the western borders of Huron county. Its source is a spring, covering, perhaps, an acre and a half of ground; and from which the stream flows sufficiently large to waft boats of a considerable burden. The waters are pure and flow through a beautiful tract of land. On this stream, immediately at the outlet from its source, are erected a grist mill, and saw mill.

Colebrook, a post township, in the southern borders of Ashtabula county, and 185 miles northeast from Columbus. It was so called, after Colebrook in Connecticut; from whence its first settlers came. Population at the census of 1830, 92.

Colebrook, the name of a post office in Trumbull county, 181 miles from Columbus.

Colerain, a post township of Hamilton county, lying on the east side of the Great Miami river, 17 miles from its mouth, and opposite to Crosby. In this township, a Mr. Dunlap laid out a town of the same name, in the spring of 1790. At the census of 1830 it contained 1928 inhabitants.

Colerain, a post township six miles square, in the northeast corner of Ross county, in which is situated the town of Adelphi. It contained 1334 inhabitants at the census of 1820.

Colerain, a post township of Belmont county, in which is situated the village of Farmington. At the census of 1830 it contained 1100 inhabitants.

College corners, the name of a post office in Preble county, 115 miles from Columbus.

Columbia, a post township of Lorain county, 125 miles northeast from Columbus. It is known in the general post office list, by the awkward name of Copopa. Population at the census of 1830, 368.

Columbia, a township of Meigs county, containing 360 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Columbia, a fertile post township situated in the eastern part of Hamilton county. It is bounded by Little Miami river on the east, and the Ohio river on the south. It contains the post village of Madison, eight miles northeast from Cincinnati, and 105 southwest of Columbus. The settlement of this township was first commenced by a Major Stites, from Brownsville, Pa. and twenty-five others, on the 16th November, 1789, by erecting a blockhouse, at the place where they afterward laid out the town plat of Columbia, about six miles east of Cincinnati. This was the first settlement in the Miami country, and the second in the state of Ohio. It contained 3015 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

COLUMBIA, a new town, near the northwest corner of Delaware county, in Thompson township, on the west bank of the Scioto river. It was laid off in April, 1833, by Elijah Adams, Esq. and is surrounded by an extensive body of excellent land.

COLUMBIANA, a large, fertile, and wealthy county in the eastern part of the state. It lies adjoining the state of Pennsylvania; and is divided into the twenty-one following townships:—St. Clair, Middleton, Unity, Springfield, Beaver, Fairfield, Elkrum, Madison, Saline, Yellow creek, Wayne, Center, Salem, Greene, Goshen, Butler, Hanover, Franklin, West, Knox and Smith. In various parts are also laid out the sixteen following towns or villa-

ges: New Lisbon, the seat of justice, Columbiana, Bellefonte, Clarkson, Portsmouth, Pottsgrove, Salem, Fairfield, Petersburg, West Union, New Garden, Achorstown, Hanover, Wellsville, Fawcettstown, and New Alexandria. Little Beaver creek, together with its various branches, waters above half the eastern part of the county. The land is mostly hilly, or rolling; considerable quantities, however, are level. It contains inexhaustible beds of iron ore and stone coal, of the easiest access. Upon Yellow creek, one of its waters, salt is manufactured, in very considerable quantities. The water is obtained from wells sunk only from 150 to 200 feet. It has, also, several paper manufactories, oil mills, and breweries.*

COLUMBIANA, a small post town of Fairfield township, in the above described county, 8 miles northerly from New Lisbon, and 160 northeast from Columbus.

COLUMBUS, a flourishing post town and capital of the state of Ohio. It is situated on the east bank of the Scioto river, in the center of Franklin county; and within about twenty miles of the center of the state. It stands on a beautiful site of rising ground just below the confluence of the Olentangy with the Scioto river. It is an incorporated borough, situated in the western limits of Mont-

* By the act to erect the county of Carroll, passed Dec. 25th, 1832, part of Columbiana county was attached to said county of Carroll, and part to Jefferson county. Having been unable to procure the requisite information, it is not, therefore, in our power to describe its present population and boundaries with accuracy. [See Carroll county.]

gomery township, and is the seat of justice for Franklin county. Previously to the year 1812, there was no such town in existence.

In February, 1812, the Ohio legislature passed an act establishing the seat of government on that site of ground which they designated by the name of the "High Bank" of Scioto river, opposite Franklinton, which was then a considerable town. They also caused a town to be regularly surveyed off into building lots, commodiously intersected by suitable streets at convenient distances, and directed that the name of the future town should be COLUMBUS.

In pursuance of the provisions above mentioned, the town was laid out in the spring of 1812, and on the 18th day of June following, a public sale of lots was made at vendue. Some of the lots brought more than one thousand dollars each, although the native forest still shaded the ground. The in-lots are $62\frac{1}{2}$ feet in front, and extend back $187\frac{1}{2}$ feet, making three perches over one quarter of an acre in each lot. The out-lots on the east contain something like three acres each. The streets all cross each other at right angles, and are generally $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. The principal avenue of business, called High street, is 100 feet wide. And another called Broad street, is 120 feet. Intervening alleys are each 33 feet wide. In the center of the town is a public square of ten acres, originally designed for public buildings, and a public promenade. Upon the southwest corner stands the state house, fronting the west: a brick edifice of two lofty stories, surmounted with a steeple, containing a good toned bell. The top of the spire is elevated

106 feet from the ground. It is 75 by 50 feet in its dimensions. Adjoining the balcony, on two sides, are handsome railed walks, from which the spectator may view the whole town as upon a map. And from this station is likewise a most pleasing view of rural scenery in every direction, as far as the eye can reach. The low situated town of Franklinton, one mile to the west, and the intervening meandering of the slow winding Scioto, add new charms to the surrounding prospect. The two principal rooms are the Representatives' Hall, upon the lower floor, finished in a handsome style of architecture, and the Senate Chamber, immediately above, equally well finished. Both these rooms are furnished with maps of the state, and engraved copies, elegantly framed, of the Declaration of American Independence; besides various other articles of use and ornament. Immediately north of the state house, stands a building for the public state offices. It is two stories high, 150 feet long by 25 broad. It contains rooms for the Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor of State; for the Governor, Adjutant and Quarter Master General; for Canal Commissioners, and for the state Library. The federal court house stands still further north, but in a line with the former. It is also two stories high. It is surrounded with a handsome circular dome, ornamented with green lattices.

These are all the public buildings yet erected upon the public square. The churches of the town, five in number, and other public buildings, are erected in various parts of the borough. Owing to a peculiar construction of the word "public," as applied to this square, those having its control have

restricted its meaning to state buildings alone. On account of this singular construction, nine-tenths of this square remain unoccupied, otherwise than as a pasture for cattle, in the heart of the town, which makes an awkward appearance to strangers.

The Penitentiary was originally erected on another piece of public ground, in the southwest corner of the town, just above the point where the Columbus feeder of the Ohio canal, enters the Scioto river. This edifice, however, either from some material defect in its construction, the unsuitableness of the ground on which it stands, or its limited extent, or, perhaps, from a combination of all these causes, appears to have totally failed to answer the purpose for which it was designed. The General Assembly, therefore, by an act passed on the 8th day of February, 1832, provided for the erection of a new Penitentiary, "of sufficient capacity to receive, secure, and employ 500 convicts, to be confined in separate cells at night;" and subsequently selected as a suitable site, a certain piece of ground, containing about twenty acres, situated on the east bank of the Scioto river, at the northwest corner of the town, and distant about half a mile from the state house. Here, an elegant, spacious, and durable edifice, is now being constructed, which is expected to be ready for the reception of prisoners in the summer or fall of 1834; and which, when completed, will, it is believed, afford greater facilities for inspection than any other now in the United States.

The place intended for the solitary confinement of male convicts during the night, will consist of two wings, extending in a right line each way

from the guard room, which is in the center, and from which the whole interior of the prison may be inspected by a single individual. Each wing is to contain 350 cells, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 7 long, and 7 high, built back to back, and calculated for one person only. The main division wall to be of limestone, the front walls of hewn freestone, and the partition walls, and arches over the cells, of brick: with a grated wrought iron door to each cell. The cells are entirely detached from the surrounding building, by a hall, or open space, 11 feet in width, which extends from the pavement to the roof, and passes entirely around them. The keeper's dwelling will stand directly in front of the guard room, communicating with it by a hall passing through the center. This building will have a front of 56 feet, and be four stories high, and with the wings, which are to be 400 feet in length, and three stories in height, will be of hammered freestone. The prison yard will be in the rear of the main building, and contain an area of 400 feet square, surrounded by a stone wall about 30 feet in height, on the inside of which, and entirely detached from it, will be constructed the workshops, cookery, chapel, and female prison; over which will be constructed a large and spacious hospital. The workmanship of the whole establishment, so far as it has progressed, combines the most perfect beauty and durability; and the whole, when completed, will doubtless be as noble and commanding a structure as any of the kind in the world.

The principal public buildings, in addition to those above enumerated, are, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, and a banking house for the Frank-

lin bank of Columbus. The former is a brick edifice, 50 by 80 feet, and three stories high. It stands on an eminence half a mile east from the state house; the west side fronting the town, being ornamented with a handsome portico, supported by four Doric columns. When finished, it will accommodate about 200 pupils. The latter is situated on the east side of High street, a few rods south of the public buildings. It is completely fire-proof, and presents a handsome front of cut freestone, with a stone portico, supported by four Grecian Doric columns. The front and vault afford specimens of stone masonry not inferior to any west of the mountains; and this edifice, as well as the former, will, when completed, contribute much to the ornament and beauty of this thriving town.

There is likewise a Theological Seminary for the German Lutherans, handsomely situated on a rising piece of ground on the state road from Columbus to Chillicothe, about three quarters of a mile south of the state house. It is well built of brick, two stories high, and now contains twenty students.

We have also a high school for young ladies, and several day schools, in which are taught the most useful branches of an English education, as well as the classics.

Here is also a commodious brick market house, 150 feet in length, which is well supplied with the necessaries of life on Wednesdays and Saturdays; seven printing offices, issuing five political, and two German, papers, besides two semi-monthly publications, devoted to the dissemination of information on the subject of the botanic practice of medi-

cine; eight hotels, or taverns; two large and several private boarding houses; two extensive post coach and carriage making establishments; a large comb, and three tin and copper factories, with one of which is connected a very extensive wholesale hardware store, kept by Messrs. Kasson & Co.; an iron foundry on an extensive scale; four book, and twenty-two mercantile stores; three apothecaries' shops; three wholesale and several retail groceries; and a considerable number of respectable and enterprising mechanics, in almost every department of useful industry. Of professional men, here are ten attorneys, five clergymen, and eight or nine regular physicians, besides a nearly equal number of botanical practitioners, or steam doctors. The population of Columbus, at the census of 1830, amounted to 2437, of whom 216 were colored persons; and may now be estimated at 4000. The number of Sunday school scholars is between 500 and 600. The whole number of buildings, not including out houses, &c., is nearly 700. -

Of the different houses appropriated to public worship, that belonging to the methodists is situated on Town street, about midway between High and Third streets. It is a substantial and commodious brick building, well calculated to accommodate a large congregation. The German Lutheran meeting house stands on Third street, a few rods south of Town street; and is a plain, but comfortable frame edifice, of small dimensions. The Presbyterian church is situated on the corner of State and Third streets, near the southeast corner of the public square. This is a handsome and neatly finished brick structure, 50 by 80 feet in

extent, with a steeple and bell, and a large and commodious basement story, in which is kept a Sunday school, &c., &c. The baptist meeting house stands on Front street, a few rods south of Friend street; and is a small brick building, finished in a plain, but convenient style. The episcopal church is situated on Broad street, a few rods east of High street, opposite the public square. It is built of stone, with a basement story, in which a day and Sunday school are kept, and which is also used by the congregation as a place of worship—the inside work of the upper story not being yet quite finished. When completed, this edifice will present a handsome appearance, and possess many attractions; being well proportioned, and provided with an organ, a bell, and a public clock. In addition to the above, there are also in this town two or three places of public worship, appropriated to the exclusive use of the colored population.

In order to enable this town to realize all the advantages offered by the national road, the Ohio canal, and the Scioto river, the corporation, during the year 1830, caused a substantial wharf or quay, 1300 feet in length, to be constructed along the bank of the river, adjoining the town plat, for the convenience of those engaged in the canal or river trade, which affords great facilities for the loading and unloading of goods, produce, and other articles transported by water.

Columbus is situated 106 miles southerly from Sandusky city, 140 miles southwest from Cleveland, 148 southwestwardly from Steubenville, 184 in the same direction from Pittsburgh, Pa., 126 miles west from Wheeling, Va., about 100 northwest from

Marietta, 105 northwest from Gallipolis, 45 north from Chillicothe, 90 in the same direction from Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Scioto river, 118 northwardly from Maysville, Ky., 110 northeast from Cincinnati, 68 eastwardly from Dayton, 104 southwardly from Lower Sandusky, and 175 due south from Detroit, M. T. North lat. 39 deg. 57 min., West lon. 6 deg. from Washington city, or 83 deg. from London. It is situated exactly on the same parallel of latitude with Zanesville and Philadelphia, from which latter place, it is 450 miles distant; and on the same meridian with Detroit, M. T., and Milledgeville, Georgia.

Concord, a post township of Geauga county, situated immediately south from Painesville, and 170 miles northeast from Columbus. Population in 1830, 979.

Concord, a township in the southwest corner of Delaware county, containing 458 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Concord, a township of Champaign county. At the census of 1830, it contained 553 inhabitants.

Concord, a township of Fayette county, containing 496 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Concord, a central township of Miami county, in which is situated the village of Troy. It contained 1201 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Concord, a large township in the northwestern quarter of Ross county. It is watered by the north fork of Paint creek, which runs across near the middle of the township. In it is the village of Oldtown. Population in 1830, 2526.

Concord, a township near the southwest corner

of Highland county, containing 579 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Concord, a large and wealthy settlement, chiefly of the society of friends, or quakers, in Colerain township, Belmont county—that name being applied by them to their local monthly meeting.

CONCORD, a post town of Union township, Muskingum county, on the national road, about 15 miles east of Zanesville. It has one physician, and a few dwelling houses. At the census of 1830, it contained 32 inhabitants; and its present population is estimated at about 75. The name of the office is New Concord.

Concord, the name of a post office in Geauga county, 163 miles from Columbus.

CONCORD, [see Wheelersburgh.]

Concordia, the name of a post office in Preble county, 163 miles from Columbus.

Congo, a small run entering into Sippo creek, five miles below Circleville.

Congress, a post township of Wayne county, about 100 miles northeast from Columbus. Population in 1830, 1014.

Congress, a township in the southwest corner of Richland county, containing 354 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Congress, the name of a small lake in Lake township, Stark county, which covers about 200 acres. It is a fine sheet of water, abounding with fish, and discharges itself into the Cuyahoga through the same swamp which gives rise to the Nimi-shillen.

CONNEAUT, a pleasant post town situated in the township of the same name, in Ashtabula county,

on the west bank of the Conneaut. It contains a printing office, one meeting house, two taverns, several stores, shops, &c.

Conneaut, a flourishing township of Ashtabula county, in which the above town is situated. It lies in the northeastern corner of the state; and is principally settled by farmers. This township has a forge, six flouring mills, and eight saw mills; and contained 1660 inhabitants at the census of 1820. It was formerly called Salem.

Conneaut, an inconsiderable stream rising in the state of Pennsylvania, which discharges itself into the lake, in the above township. There is a landing at its mouth, where vessels navigating the lake usually receive and discharge their cargoes.

Conoten, a creek rising near the eastern confines of Tuscarawas county, and running thence north-westwardly into the Tuscarawas river, near the boundary line between Sandy and Fairfield townships.

Conoten, the name of a post office situated on the above named creek, in North township, Harrison county, about 120 miles northeast from Columbus, and 14 north by west from Cadiz.

COOLVILLE, a post town of Athens county, situated on the Hockhocking river, six miles above its mouth, and 24 southeast from Athens. It contains two stores, a valuable grist and saw mill, and other improvements.

Copley, a township in the eastern borders of Medina county, containing 413 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Copopa, the name of a post office in Columbia township, Lorain county.

Cork, the name of a post office in Ashtabula county, 187 miles from Columbus.

Cornersburgh, the name of a post office in Trumbull county.

CORNISH, a town situated in Monroe township, Knox county. It was laid out in April, 1829, on a tract of 4000 acres of land belonging to Kenyon college, from which institution it is distant to the north three miles. Distance, five miles east from Mount Vernon, and about 54 northeast from Columbus. It is watered by a perennial stream called Schenck's creek, which meanders along the eastern margin of the town plat.

COSHOCTON, an interior county, bounded on the east by Tuscarawas and Guernsey, on the north by Holmes, on the west by Knox and Licking, and on the south by Muskingum counties. It contains 562 1-2 square miles, and 360,000 acres of land; and is divided into the twenty one following townships, viz: Adams, Bedford, Bethlehem, Crawford, Clark, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Keen, Linton, Mill creek, Monroe, Newcastle, Oxford, Perry, Pike, Tiverton, Tuscarawas, Virginia, Washington, and White eyes. There are sixteen towns in this county, viz: Coshocton, the seat of justice, Roscoe, West Carlisle, West Liberty, West Bedford, Evansburg, Mount Airy, Newport, Lewisville, Birmingham, Plainfield, Keentown, New Bedford, Claysville, Providence, and Rochester. The Ohio canal goes through the south east part of this county; entering at the north east corner of Oxford township, it runs through Oxford, Tuscarawas, Jackson, Franklin, and a corner of Virginia townships, into the county of Muskingum.

The land in Coshocton is generally uneven. The valleys of the different streams are beautiful, rich, and fertile; while the hills are mostly well adapted for cultivation, and afford good wheat land. Since the construction of the canal, the emigration to this county has been so great that almost every quarter section of land has been taken up; and several of the towns, particularly Coshocton and Roscoe, are rapidly improving. The principal streams are Wills creek, White eyes creek, Mill creek, and the Walhonding and Killbuck rivers.

There are three salt wells in Coshocton county: two on Wills creek, in Linton township, one of which produces a considerable quantity of salt annually; and one in Fraklin township, on the Muskingum river. Almost the whole of the county abounds in stone coal. Iron and lead ore have likewise been found along the Walhonding river, near its source; and it is supposed by the intelligent gentleman to whom we are indebted for the information contained in this article, who has visited the mining country on the Mississippi, that these metals, particularly the latter, may be found in abundance in the northwest part of the county, from the general resemblance it bears to the region where they are known to exist. Coshocton county contained 11,162 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and its present population is estimated at upwards of 14,000.

Coshocton county was first settled, somewhere about the year 1806 or 7, by a few emigrants from Virginia; who located themselves near what is now the county seat. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, have furnished the principal part of the

residents of this county; and a majority of the remainder, are natives of Ireland. This county was organized in April, 1811, pursuant to an act of the Ohio legislature, passed during the winter preceding.

This county was formerly occupied by Indians of the Delaware tribe, who had villages on the present site of Coshocton, of Caldersburg, and two miles south of the former place. Coshocton was the scene of a massacre by General Broadhead in 17—. Mounds and burial places are numerous throughout the county.

COSHOCKTON, a thriving post town and seat of justice for the above named county. It is beautifully situated at the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, which form the Muskingum; being laid out on four flats or benches running parallel with the river from north to south. Those benches are about 400 feet broad—the fourth being level for about 1000 feet—and are elevated about nine feet one above the other. The streets are laid out at right angles, and run north and south, and east and west. The town plat contains about four acres, divided into 36 blocks of 400 feet square, each of which is subdivided into eight lots; also, three fractional blocks containing nine lots. A tract of land on the east side of the town has likewise been divided into 23 outlots of five acres each.

Coshocton was laid out several years since; but made little progress until within two or three years. It is now rapidly increasing; and contains a brick court house, a jail, two printing offices, five mercantile stores, four taverns, four lawyers, three regular and two Thomsonian practitioners of medi-

icine, and a number of mechanics. Also, a large steam mill with four run of burrs and two saws, owned by Messrs. Renfrew & Co. At the census of 1830, it contained 333 inhabitants; and its present population is computed at about 400. Distance, 23 miles south of Millersburg, 30 southwest of New Philadelphia, 24 northwest from Cambridge, 27 northerly from Zanesville, 35 northeast from Newark, 35 also east by south of Mt. Vernon, and 68 northeast from Columbus. N. lat. 40 deg. 17 min., W. lon. 4 deg. 55 min.

Coventry, the southwesternmost township in Portage county; in which is the "portage" between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers; and along which runs the grand canal. Population at the census of 1830, 485.

Courtright, the name of a post office in Fairfield county, 18 miles from Columbus.

Covington, a small village in Newbury township, Miami county.

Cox's X roads, the name of the post office in Newcastle township, Coshocton county, 70 miles northeast of Columbus.

Cranberry, a township of Crawford county, containing 114 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Crane, a township of Williams county, situated west of Delaware, on the Maumee river. It contained 21 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Crane's creek, a stream in the northwestern quarter of Sandusky county, running eastwardly into lake Erie. It rises in what is called the "Black Swamp."

Cranesville, the name of a post office in Wil-

liams county, on the Maumee river, 25 miles west of Defiance.

CRAWFORD, a county bounded on the north by Seneca, east by Richland, south by Marion, and on the west by Hardin and Hancock counties. It is 33 miles long from east to west, and 18 broad from north to south; containing 590 square miles. Sandusky river, Broken sword, and Tymochtee creeks, are its principal waters. It is divided into the twelve townships of Antrim, Bucyrus, Chatfield, Cranberry, Crawford, Holmes, Liberty, Pitt, Sandusky, Sycamore, Tymochtee, and Whetstone. It was constituted, although not organized, in January, 1820; and named in remembrance of Colonel Crawford, an American officer, who was most barbarously burned to death by the Indians, on one of its plains. It was organized in January 1826: seat of justice, Bucyrus. Population at the census of 1830, 4,778.

Crawford, a southern township of Coshocton county, in which the village of New Bedford is situated. It has one mill, and contained 442 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Crawford's mills, the name of a post office in Delaware county, 29 miles from Columbus.

CROGHANVILLE, a town laid out in 1817, on the eastern bank of the Sandusky river, near the lower rapids and opposite Lower Sandusky. It has, however, become nearly extinct, as a town. Distance, 18 miles by water above the mouth of Sandusky river.

Crooked creek, a western branch of Auglaize river, in Paulding county, in the northwestern quarter of the state.

Crooked creek, a branch of the Scioto river, which rises in Pike county, on which there is a saw mill.

Crosby, a township of Hamilton county, on the west side of the Great Miami river, in which the villages of New Haven, New Baltimore, and Harrison, are situated. Population at the census of 1830, 1895.

Cross creek, oftentimes called *Indian cross creek*, to distinguish it from Cross creek on the opposite side of the Ohio river, is a large mill stream rising in the eastern borders of Harrison county, and running eastwardly bearing south across the county of Jefferson, into the Ohio river, three miles below Steubenville. Where the road from Cadiz to Steubenville crosses this stream, nine miles from the latter place, is a considerable curiosity. The creek runs in a very deep valley, and the hills, on both sides, rise to the height of several hundred feet, and as steep as can well be conceived. A view of the astonishing height of the adjacent hills, when in the valley below, and of the deep, winding valley, when on the summit of the hills, affords a very romantic prospect.

Cross creek, a small stream putting into the Ohio river, in Clermont county, four miles below Little Indian creek.

Cross creek, the name of a post township situated on the above mentioned creek, in Jefferson county, immediately west of Steubenville. It contained 1843 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Cuba, a small post town, in Clark township, Clinton county, five miles south of Wilmington. It contains two stores, two taverns, one tanyard, and about 30 inhabitants,

Cumberland, the name of a post office in Guernsey county, 91 miles from Columbus.

Cunningham's creek, a small stream running into lake Erie, near the northeast corner of Madison township, in Geauga county. The mouth of this creek forms a harbor for schooners navigating the lake.

Cunningham's island, a considerable island in the southwestern part of lake Erie, and a short distance northwardly from the entrance into Sandusky bay.

CURRYSTOWN, a small village on the national road, in Jefferson township, Preble county.

CUYAHOGA, a northern lake county, bounded on the north by lake Erie, east by Geauga, south by Portage and Medina, and on the west by Lorain counties. It extends 30 miles from east to west, and from 15 to 24 from north to south, and contains about 475 square miles. In 1820, the population of the county was 10,361. In 1820, it contained 6,328 inhabitants. In 1810, it had but 1495: increase in ten years, 4833. It is divided into the nineteen townships of Bedford, Bricksville, Brooklyn, Chagrin, Cleveland, Dover, Euclid, Independence, Mayfield, Middleburg, Newburg, Olmsted, Orange, Parma, Rockport, Royalton, Solon, Strongsville, and Warrensville. County seat, Cleveland. The principal waters are the Chagrin, Cuyahoga, and Rocky rivers, all running northwardly into lake Erie. Of these the Cuyahoga is the largest, and gives name to the county.

Cuyahoga, a river rising in the central parts of Geauga county: from whence it runs above half its length into the western parts of Portage, where it

gradually turns northwestwardly into and across Cuyahoga county, and enters lake Erie at Cleveland. It runs a total distance of above 60 miles; and is navigable for a short distance. Above where it is navigable, it has considerable falls, which afford many excellent mill seats.

Cuyahoga falls, a post office and village at the falls of the Cuyahoga river, in Tallmadge and Stow, Portage county,—commenced in 1826; and now there are two bridges, two oil mills, two saw mills, one flouring mill, one paper mill, a chair factory, sash factory, &c. completed, and other works about to be erected.

At this place are the most extensive and valuable water privileges in the north part of the state, if not west of the mountains. Within a mile, the Cuyahoga, the most durable stream entering lake Erie from the south, and furnishing in the driest season from 4 to 5000 feet of water per minute, falls 125 feet; offering advantages for its repeated use at a small expense, rarely to be found. In this vicinity, is found an abundance of the best of mineral coal; the only location of this article yet discovered on the waters of lake Erie, and which is now extensively mined and sent to the various ports on lake Erie and the New York canal. Also, an abundance of brown and yellow freestone of fine quality for building, lime, water lime, &c. &c. Distance, from the Ohio Canal, three miles, Cleveland 31, Columbus 129, Washington 332.

Cuyahoga, Little. [See *Little Cuyahoga*.]

CYNTHIAN, a small post town in Pike county, 22 miles northwest from Piketon.

Cynthian, a post office in the western part of

Shelby county, situated on Loramie's creek, 85 miles westerly from Columbus. A town was laid out here some years since; but the plat has been subsequently vacated.

Cynthiana, a township of Shelby county, containing 184 inhabitants at the census of 1830,

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DALTON, [See Dover,]

Damascus, a township of Williams county, erected since the census of 1830. The east half of Henry county is attached to this township.

Damascus, a township of Henry county, containing 95 inhabitants at the census of 1830,

Damascus, the name of a post office in Williams county, on the Maumee river, 22 miles east of Defiance.

DAMASCUS, a small post town in Henry county, situated on the Maumee river, about 160 miles northwest of Columbus.

DAMASCUS, a small post town in Goshen township, Columbiana county, about 158 miles northeast from Columbus. Office called Damascusville.

Danbury, a township of Huron county, lying on the peninsula formed by Sandusky bay and lake Erie, 17 miles northwest from Norwalk. At the census of 1830, it contained 140 inhabitants; now about 150.

DANVILLE, a post town of Union township, Knox county. It is situated in a pleasant agricultural district, and contains one methodist meeting house, four dry goods stores, two taverns, two physicians, two blacksmiths, two chairmakers, two

tanneries, two hatter shops, two tailor shops, one tinner, two shoemakers, one saddler shop, and about 250 inhabitants.

Darby, a township in the southern borders of Union county. At the census of 1830, it contained 417 inhabitants.

Darby, a post township, the northeasternmost in Madison county, containing several tracts of exceedingly fertile land along Darby creek. Population at the census of 1830, 399.

Darby, a township in the northwestern part of Pickaway county, thinly settled. In 1830, its population amounted to 827, mostly emigrants from Virginia. Its soil is better adapted for pasturage than tillage, and perhaps one half is improved. There are two saw mills in this township, and others might be erected on Darby creek, which passes through it.

Darby creek, a considerable western branch of the Scioto river. It rises in the eastern parts of Logan county, and runs a generally southeastern direction, crossing the southwest corner of Union, the northeastern corner of Madison, and the western borders of Franklin counties, flows into Pickaway county, and enters the west side of Scioto river opposite Circleville. Large bodies of rich prairie, bottom and upland, are situated upon and adjacent to this creek.

Darby creek, the name of a post office in Union county, 22 miles from Columbus.

Darby Little. [See *Little Darby*.]

DARBYVILLE, a post town in Muhlenberg township, Pickaway county, 12 miles northwest from Circleville. It was laid out in 1826, on the main

road from Circleville to London, and on the west bank of Darby creek. It has 46 private building lots, seventeen dwelling houses, two stores, one tavern, two tanneries, one physician, and 120 inhabitants. Its public buildings, are a church and a school house. It is a thriving village; and whenever the country shall be fully settled and cultivated around it; and the numerous mill sites on the creek in its vicinity properly improved, it will command considerable business.

DARK, a western county, bounded on the north by Mercer, east by Shelby and Miami, south by Preble counties, and on the west by the state of Indiana. It is 34 by 21 miles in extent; and is divided into the townships of Adams, Butler, German, Greeneville, Harrison, Neave, Richland, Twin, Washington, and Wayne. Greeneville, the seat of justice, is the only town of much note in the county. There is considerable prairie land in this county. Its principal streams are Stillwater and Greeneville creeks, which are head waters of the southwest branch of Great Miami river. At the census of 1830, Dark county contained 6,203 inhabitants.

At the northeast corner of this county is the site of fort Recovery, erected by General Wayne, in the year 1795. This site was the former battle ground, where the disastrous defeat of General St. Clair, by the Indians, took place about three years before; and from the circumstance of this ground having been recovered from the Indians, General Wayne gave the name of Recovery to the fort.

Darling's, the name of a post office on the south bank of Owl creek, in Butler township, in the east-

ern borders of Knox county, 15 miles east from Mount Vernon, and 60 northeast from Columbus.

DARRTOWN, a small post town in Milford township, Butler county, 110 miles southeast of Columbus. Population at the last census, 105.

DAYTON, a flourishing post town, and the seat of justice for Montgomery county. It is situated on the east bank of the Great Miami river, immediately below its confluence with Mad river, its main eastern branch, and one mile below the mouth of Stillwater, its principal western tributary. It was laid out in August, 1795, and the first settlement was made in the spring of 1796. In 1809, when it became a county seat, it contained only five families. Its population in 1810, was 383; in 1820, 1139; in 1830, 2954; in March, 1833, 3400.

It contains an academy, five churches, a market house, a court house and county offices, all of brick; and a jail and banking house of stone. The whole of the buildings, in the place, including the foregoing, and comprising dwellings, shops, stores, warehouses, mills, factories, &c., amount to 364 of brick, 6 of stone, and 623 of wood. There are fifty taxed stores, six taverns, three printing offices, thirteen practicing attorneys, and eleven physicians.

The facilities for manufacturing, in and adjoining the town, are very considerable; and the county, in that respect, is unrivaled. At Dayton, the water of Mad river is turned into a race, about a mile above its mouth; and after driving the machinery upon it, is turned into the Miami, partly above and partly below the town, which is thus placed upon an island. Upon this race, and upon the Mi-

ami, in view of Dayton, there are now in operation, two cotton factories, three grist mills, one fulling mill and carding machinery, two saw mills, one oil mill, one silk mill, two lath factories, one shingle saw mill, one wooden ware factory, a large establishment for the manufacture of woolen and cotton machinery, and various other works of minor importance. In addition, the Miami canal forms a valuable water power within the town, which has not yet been employed. The merchants' capital, as taxed upon the corporation duplicate in 1832, amounted to \$108,500.

Dayton is the present head of navigation of the Miami canal. Distance, 25 miles from Springfield, 68 from Columbus, 52 from Cincinnati, and by the canal 66. N. lat. 39 deg. 46 min.; W. lon. 7 deg. 8 min.

Dayton, a large township in the eastern part of Montgomery county, in which is situated the above described town. It is situated near the middle of the county from north to south, but adjoining the county line on the east. It has Butler and Wayne townships on the north, Greene county east, Washington and Miami townships south, and Jefferson and Madison townships on the west. It is watered by the Great Miami river, which runs entirely across it from north to south, and several of that river's tributary branches, viz: Southwest branch, Mad river, and Wolf creek. It contains large bodies of valuable land, and 6760 inhabitants. In this township there are fourteen grist mills, driving 24 run of stones, ten saw mills, three cotton factories, three oil mills, three fulling mills, one paper mill, six tanneries, and twenty distilleries.

DEAVERTOWN, a post village in York township, in the northwest corner of Morgan county, 12 miles northwest from M'Connelssville, and about 16 south from Zanesville, on the post road to Athens. It is a high, but level and pleasant site; and contains twenty dwelling houses, about 90 or 100 inhabitants, two stores, one temperance tavern, two cabinet makers' shops, two blacksmith shops, one tailor shop, one wagon maker's shop, one hatter's shop one shoemaker's shop, and one tannery.

Decatur, a township of Washington county, seated in the southwest part of the county, bordering on Athens, 22 miles from Marietta, the seat of justice. It is seven miles long, and six miles wide, and contained at the last census, 226 inhabitants. It has been settled but a few years; and being Ohio Company's lands, returns nearly 20,000 acres for taxation. The west branch of the Little Hockhocking passes through the center of this township, and affords good mill seats. The southern and western parts contain some good farming lands. The northwest portions are broken, precipitous, and full of laurel thickets, affording fine retreats for wolves, bears, and foxes. Six or eight years ago, the depredations of the wolves on the flocks of sheep had become so frequent and destructive, that the inhabitants of the adjacent townships, to the number of several hundred, turned out with their rifles and guns, and surrounding a district of three or four miles in diameter, proceeded in converging lines to the center. Several hundred deers, some foxes and bears, were driven in, but not one wolf. They had escaped through the laurel thickets. Nearly on the same ground

is now one of the most extensive "pigeon roosts" ever known in the country, covering a tract of several thousand acres.

Decatur, the northwesternmost township of Lawrence county, containing 189 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

DECATUR, a post town of Byrd township, Brown county, situated between Hill's and Rattlesnake forks of Eagle creek, on the road leading from West Union to Cincinnati. It contains two stores, one tavern, and about 200 inhabitants.

Deer creek, a township in the western part of Pickaway county. It lies on both sides of the creek from which it takes its name, and is generally near the creek well settled and improved. In 1830, its population was 1193, including the town of Williamsport. Probably more than one half of its territory is under cultivation. That portion adjoining the creek produces large crops of corn, and the residue produces fine wheat and pasturage. Its inhabitants are principally from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky. In this township are two grist mills, and two saw mills, situate on Deer creek, and kept in operation most of the year.

Deer creek, the name of a township in the western part of Madison county, on a stream of the same name. It contained 771 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Deerfield, a township of Morgan county, containing 987 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Deerfield, a township in the northern borders of Ross county, in which is situated the town of

Clarksburgh. At the census of 1830, it contained 1,249 inhabitants.

Deerfield, a township in the southwest part of Warren county, in which the villages of Gainsborough and Palmyra are situated. It contained 1809 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Deerfield, a township of Portage county, containing 694 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

DEERFIELD, a post town of Union township, Warren county. It is situated on the north bank of the Little Miami, four miles to the south of Lebanon, the seat of justice, and is the oldest town in the county of Warren; but owing to the lowness of its site, it frequently overflows, and hence has not improved. The office is called Deerfieldville. Population at the census of 1830, 66.

DEERSVILLE, a small post town in Stock township, Harrison county. At the census of 1830, it contained 93 inhabitants.

DEFIANCE, a post town, and the seat of justice for Williams county. It is handsomely situated at the junction of the Auglaize with the Maumee, on the point between those two rivers. It has the advantage of the navigation of the Maumee west to fort Wayne, and east to lake Erie; and of Auglaize south for fifty miles, through a rich and fertile country, and north by Tiffin river, which runs into the Maumee on the north side, one mile west of Defiance, and is navigable for small craft about fifty miles. This town probably possesses more local advantages than any other in the northwest part of the state; it being a central point to several state roads, leading in different directions through the adjoining counties. At the census of 1830, it

contained only 52 inhabitants; but its present population is estimated at about 200. It has twenty-five dwelling houses, five stores, two taverns, a brick court house, a wooden jail, one meeting house, one school house, two cabinet shops, and one boot and shoemaker's shop. The professors of religion in Defiance and its vicinity are principally methodists; or at least there is no other regular church established in the neighborhood. The routs of the Miami canal, and of the Wabash and Erie canal, have been located through this town, and much increased its natural advantages.

Defiance, a township of Williams county, in which the seat of justice is situated. It lies on the Maumee river, and contained 272 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

DELAWARE, a county bounded north by Marion, east by Knox and Licking counties, south by Franklin, and west by Union county. It is 27 miles long from east to west, and 26 broad from north to south, containing 610 square miles. It is divided into the twenty-three following townships, viz: Bennington, Berkshire, Brown, Berlin, Concord, Delaware, Genoa, Hærlæm, Harmony, Kingston, Liberty, Lincoln, Marlborough, Orange, Oxford, Peru, Porter, Radnor, Scioto, Thompson, Trenton, Troy, and Westfield. Its principal waters are the Scioto and Olentangy rivers, and Alum and Walnut creeks, together with several of their minor tributaries, which water almost every part of the county.

There are in this county nineteen or twenty mercantile stores, of which nine are in the town of Delaware; upwards of twenty grist and saw mills,

including one steam mill; eleven practicing physicians, five of whom reside at the seat of justice; and four attorneys at law: also, eleven post offices, all of which are in country neighborhoods, except those at Delaware, Norton, and Sunbury. The number of inhabitants at the census of 1830, amounted to 11,523; and at this time is supposed to exceed 12,000. Agreeably to the assessor's return, there were 1909 electors in the county in 1831. Now there are at least 2,000. The largest vote ever given in the county, was at the Presidential election in 1832, when it amounted to 1753.

DELAWARE, a post town and seat of justice for the above county. It is pleasantly situated on rolling ground, upon the western bank of Olentangy river, across which is erected a bridge of handsome structure, leading from one of the principal streets. On the plain upon the summit of a rising piece of ground, in the north part of the town, has been built a handsome brick court house. Here are also three handsome churches, one for episcopalians, one for methodists, and one for presbyterians. It was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe, Esquire. Distance, 65 miles northwesterly from Zanesville, 24 northwardly from Columbus, 70 northwardly from Chillicothe, and 83 southerly from Sandusky city. N. lat. 40 deg. 18 min., W. lon. 6 deg. 5 min.

Delaware contains seventy-five houses, many of which are handsomely built of brick; nine stores, three taverns, a woolen factory, a printing office, and about 650 inhabitants. Adjoining the corporate limits of the town, at the southeastern extremity, is a highly valuable MINERAL SPRING, the wa-

ters of which are remarkably clear and abundant. This spring is held in high estimation by the inhabitants generally; and measures have been recently taken for the erection of suitable buildings on the spot for the accommodation of visitors, who have begun to resort to it in considerable numbers. Though the water has never been fully analyzed, it has been found to be impregnated with magnesia, iron, and sulphur—the latter predominating. It is believed to be one of the most valuable springs, of the class denominated *White Sulphur*, in the United States; and must inevitably, at no distant day, be brought into conspicuous notice, and become a place of fashionable resort. There are also, in the immediate vicinity, numerous chalybeate springs, some of which are very strong, whose medicinal virtues are believed to be not inferior to those of the *Yellow Springs*, in Greene county, already somewhat celebrated—together, offering a rich promise to some enterprising capitalist.

Delaware, the name of the township in which the above town is situated. It contained 942 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Delaware, a township of Williams county, lying on the Maumee river, west of Defiance. At the census of 1830, it contained 94 inhabitants.

Delhi, a township of Hamilton county, containing 528 inhabitants at the last census.

Denmark, a post township of Ashtabula county, immediately east of Jefferson, 204 miles northeast from Columbus. It was organized in 1813; and in 1830, contained 169 inhabitants. It has one grist and two saw mills.

Dick's creek, a small stream rising in Warren county, which, running west, enters the Great Miami, four miles below Middletown, in the county of Butler.

Dick's mills, the name of a post office in Ross township, Butler county, 114 miles southwest from Columbus.

Dille's bottom, the name of a post office on the bank of the Ohio river, in Mead township, Belmont county, 130 miles east from Columbus.

Dixon, a township situated in the western borders of Preble county, and adjoining the state of Indiana. It was organized in 1812, at the instance of Eli Dixon, Esq., then a county commissioner, and his name bestowed upon it. The land is good, well watered, and highly improved. It contains three flouring mills, five or six saw mills, and two stores. It contained 1366 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Dohrman, the southeasternmost township of Tuscarawas county. It was so called after a Mr. Arnold H. Dohrman, a wealthy Portuguese merchant residing in Lisbon, kingdom of Portugal, who furnished protection to the American cruisers in the Atlantic ocean, during the American revolution; to whom, after the revolutionary war, Congress, in consideration of this unexpected act of philanthropy, gave this township of six miles square. Some of his family now reside in Steubenville. Population in 1830, 1,161.

Dohrman, the name of a post office in the above township, 123 miles from Columbus.

Double-eyes run, a branch of Killbuck creek, which rises in Berlin township, Holmes county.

Douglass, the name of a post office in Miami township, Logan county, 13 miles westerly from Bellefontaine, and 63 northwest from Columbus.

Dover, a post township of Cuyahoga county, on the southern shore of lake Erie, containing 462 inhabitants at the census of 1830. Distance, 140 miles northeast from Columbus.

Dover, a northern township of Athens county. It has a post office at Millfield, two stores, several salt wells, mills, &c., and an incorporated library company. Population at the census of 1830, 550.

Dover, a township of Tuscarawas county, containing 972 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

DOVER, a thriving post town in the above township, situated on the Ohio canal, upon the west side of the Tuscarawas river, about three miles northwest from New Philadelphia, 100 northeasterly of Columbus, and 80 south from Cleveland. The office is called Canal Dover.

DOVER, a small post village in Sugar creek township, Wayne county, containing 251 inhabitants. The office is called Dalton.

Downington, the name of a post office in Meigs county, 85 miles from Columbus.

Drake's, the name of a post office in Washington township, Holmes county, 56 miles northeast from Columbus.

DRESDEN, a flourishing post town in Jefferson township, Muskingum county, situated on a side cut of the Ohio and Erie canal, and on Wakatomaka creek, near their union with the Muskingum river. It is favorably situated for business. Population at the census of 1830, 391; in 1833, above 450. It has one church, four physicians, several

stores, warehouses, &c.; and near the town, one flouring and one saw mill.

Dry creek, a small stream in Knox county, tributary to Vernon river.

DUBLIN, a small post town in Washington township, Franklin county. It is situated on an elevated tract of ground, on the western bank of Scioto river, 12 miles northwesterly from Columbus; and contains one store, and several mills, built upon the river. It was laid off as a town in 1818; but had been settled several years previously. Number of inhabitants at the census of 1830, 96.

Dublin, a township of Mercer county, in which is situated the town of Shanesville. It contained 334 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Duck creek, a small stream in Clinton county, running southwardly into Todd's fork.

Duck creek, a considerable stream of Washington county, formed of two principal branches, called the "East and West forks." The East fork rises in Seneca township, Monroe county, and the West fork in Morgan county. At the junction, 12 miles north from Marietta, a large and beautiful branch, called Pawpaw creek, adds the tribute of its waters, forming a stream about forty yards in width. The mouth of Duck creek is one and a half mile above Marietta, and the whole length of the stream, after the junction of its several branches, about 30 miles. A number of grist and saw mills are seated on its waters; and near the heads of the West branch, salt is manufactured sufficient for the supply of the adjacent settlements.

DUFF'S FORK, a post village in Madison township, Fayette county, on the road from Columbus

to Washington, in Fayette county. Distance, 26 miles southwest from Columbus, and 12 northeast from Washington.

DUNBARTON. [See Jacksonville, in Adams county.]

DUNCAN'S FALLS, a small village pleasantly situated on the Muskingum river, in the county of Muskingum, 8 1-2 miles below Zanesville. Though improvements here have been recently commenced, yet it already indicates that this will ultimately become a place of considerable importance. It has one store, one saw mill, one flouring mill, another flouring mill together with other machinery about being erected, and several salt factories.—The water power is obtained by a dam thrown across the river, the free navigation of which has been secured by a lock of superior workmanship now nearly completed, adjoining which has just been laid out the town of Taylorsville.

E

Eagle, a township of Brown county, containing 703 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Eagle, a township of Hocking county. At the census of 1830, it contained 541 inhabitants.

Eagle creek, a tributary stream of the Ohio river, formed by the junction of three smaller streams, called East, Hill's, and Rattlesnake forks, in the eastern confines of Brown county. It runs in a generally south by west direction into the Ohio river, ten miles by water below Maysville in Kentucky. It was formerly often called Elk river.

Eagleville, the name of a post office in the



southern part of Austinburg township, Ashtabula county. It was established in January, 1831.

East Claridon, the name of a post office in Geauga county, 194 miles from Columbus.

East fork, a creek running into the east side of Mad river, in the lower part of Champaign county.

East fork, a branch of Duck creek; which see.

East fork of Todd's fork, a stream about 13 miles long, having its head in the southeastern part of Clinton county; which, after running in a southwesterly direction, pours its waters into Todd's fork one mile below Clarksville. It turns two saw mills and two grist mills.

East Union, a township of Wayne county, containing 1366 inhabitants at the census of 1833.

EATON, a post town and seat of justice for Preble county. It is situated in the center of the county (within three fourths of a mile of old fort St. Clair,) in a high and handsome position, and is well watered. St. Clair's or Seven mile creek, runs by the town, affording a number of excellent mill seats. The creek, in 80 rods, falls about 20 feet, at the foot of which are already erected a number of mills. It is situated in Washington township, on the east bank of Seven mile creek; which has a fall of 25 feet opposite the town. From the general healthfulness of the surrounding country, the fertility of the soil, the numerous stone quarries it contains, the abundance of building timber it affords, and the advantages of water power which it presents, Eaton will at least keep pace in improvement, with her neighboring seats of justice. Eaton contains a court house and jail, a methodist, a presbyterian, and a *public* church, three physicians, four attor-

neys, 120 dwelling houses, and about 1000 inhabitants. Distance, 26 miles south from Greeneville, 27 west from Dayton, 25 north by west from Hamilton, 50 in the same direction from Cincinnati, and 93 west by south from Columbus. N. lat. 39 deg. 31 min., W. lon. 7 deg. 31 min.

Eaton, a township of Lorain county, containing 103 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Eden, a township of Licking county. Population at the census of 1830, 558.

Eden, a post township of Seneca county, 80 miles north from Columbus, in which is situated the village of Melmore. It contained 819 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

EDENBURG, a small village in East Union township, Wayne county.

Edinburg, a post township of Portage county, situated immediately southeast from Ravenna, containing in 1830, 373 inhabitants. It was organized in March, 1819. Distance, 140 miles northeast from Columbus.

EDWARDSVILLE, is a small post village in the southeast end of Warren county, 75 miles southwest from Columbus. It contains but few houses.

Eighteen mile creek, a small stream running into the Ohio river, 17 or 18 miles below Gallipolis.

Eldridge, a post township of Huron county, 123 miles northeast of Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 742.

ELIZABETH, a small town or village in Wayne township, Adams county, eight miles north from West Union, and 90 southerly from Columbus.

Elizabeth, a township in the eastern borders of Miami county, containing 1000 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Elizabeth, a township situated in the western borders of Lawrence county. The number of inhabitants at the last census was 761.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a small post village in White-water township, Hamilton county, near the southwest corner of the state. Distance, about 130 miles southwest from Columbus, and about 18 westerly from Cincinnati. It contained 110 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Elk, the westernmost township of Athens county, on the waters of Raccoon creek. It has a post office at McArthurstown, several stores, mills, &c.; and is distinguished for the manufacture of Raccoon burr mill stones, celebrated throughout the country. At the census of 1830, it contained 822 inhabitants.

Elk, a township of Monroe county, lying southwest from Woodsfield, and bounded north by Franklin, east by Bethel, south by Washington county, and west by Washington and Morgan counties—forming an oblong square, four by six miles in extent. Present population, about 200.

Elk creek, a mill stream, rising in Preble county, and running southwardly into the Miami river, in Madison township, Butler county.

Elk river. [See *Eagle creek*.]

Elk run, a township of Columbiana county, containing 1500 inhabitants at the last census.

Ellsworth, a post township of Trumbull county, being the first in the IV range of townships in the Connecticut Western Reservation. It lies immediately west of and adjoining Canfield, and 155 miles northeast from Columbus. It contained 803 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

ELYRIA, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Lorain county. It is situated in the forks of Black river, nine miles from its mouth, and 130 north by east from Columbus. It contains the usual county buildings, stores, &c. and a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper. It is laid off in a township of the same name, and both so called from the Hon. Heman Ely, the enterprising proprietor. N. lat. 41 deg. 23 min., W lon. 5 deg. 7 min.

Elyria, a township of Lorain county, in which the above township is situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 668 inhabitants.

Enoch, the southwesternmost township of Monroe county. It is bounded west by Morgan county, south by Washington county, east by Elk and Franklin, and north by Union townships. It is an exact square, six miles in extent; and contains 289 inhabitants.

ETNA, a small village in Lima township, Licking county. It was formerly called Carthage.

Euclid, a post township of Cuyahoga county, 10 miles northeast from Cleveland, and 150 northeast from Columbus, on the southern shore of lake Erie; containing in 1830, 1099 inhabitants, and is one of the most populous townships in the county. It was first purchased for individual settlement, in 1797.

F

FAIRFIELD, a large and wealthy interior county, bounded on the north by Licking, east by Perry, south by Hocking, and west by Pickaway and Franklin counties. It is 30 miles long by 24



broad; and contains 540 square miles. It is divided into the fourteen following townships, namely: Amanda, Liberty, Madison, Bern, Bloom, Hocking, Violet, Greenfield, Clear creek, Pleasant, Walnut, Richland, Rush creek, and Perry. The villages regularly laid out and called towns, are, in addition to Lancaster, the county seat, the ten following, namely: Rushville, Pickerington, Greencastle, Lithopolis, Baltimore, Carroll, Basil, Jefferson, Royalton, and Monticello. This county embraces perhaps the most elevated tract of country, of similar extent, between the Muskingum and Scioto rivers. The land is, therefore, drier and more peculiarly adapted to the production of wheat and other kinds of grain, than that of several adjacent counties. The principal streams are the head waters of Hockhocking river. The face of the country about Lancaster, in the central part of the county, presents a peculiar aspect. The land seems generally level; but abrupt, precipitous, and coniform piles of rocks, producing very little timber or herbage, are occasionally interspersed in a promiscuous manner, in every direction. They are of divers altitudes and magnitudes. Some people might, perhaps, conjecture them to have been works of art, did not their numbers and magnitude preclude the idea. One of those called Mount Pleasant, about one mile northeasterly from Lancaster, is very remarkable. It is situated near a large prairie, and is encompassed by a large plain. The southwest front of this huge pile of rocks is about 211 feet in perpendicular height: the base is about a mile and a half in circumference, while the top is about 30 by 100 yards across. The northeast side



is tolerably easy of ascent, and it can be ascended in one or two other directions; but those who ascend it find it tiresome, and are glad when they reach the summit, which is level and commands a very extensive prospect of the surrounding country, which it may be truly said, is magnificently sublime. On approaching Lancaster from the westward, across a prairie, the bold front and great height of Mount Pleasant has a romantic appearance, and forms a pleasant contrast with the surrounding country. From this mount the town is supplied with its building stone and sand. The soil in this vicinity is rather hard of tillage, but tolerably good for grain. Some parts of the county, particularly in the southeastern quarter, are very hilly, and of a thin, barren soil: but all taken together, may be considered valuable. A majority of the inhabitants are of German extraction, frugal, industrious and wealthy. Number of inhabitants in 1830, 24,788, among whom are about 4500 electors. The internal improvements are considerable; there being within the limits of the county, three fulling mills, eight carding machines, and 30 grist mills, besides double that number of saw mills.

Fairfield, a post township of Huron county, 9 miles south of Norwalk, and 100 north by east from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 541 inhabitants; now about 560.

Fairfield, a township of Jefferson county, containing 177 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Fairfield, a township of Columbiana county, in which are situated the towns of Fairfield and Columbiana. Population at the census of 1830, 1891.

Fairfield, a township of Tuscarawas county,

containing 567 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Fairfield, a township in the north part of Highland county, containing the villages of Leesburg, Lexington and Monroe. At the census of 1830, it contained 2777 inhabitants.

Fairfield, a township of Butler county, in which is situated the town of Hamilton, the seat of justice. It contained 3120 inhabitants at the census of 1830, of whom 1079 resided at the county seat.

FAIRFIELD, a pleasant post town, in Bath township, Greene county. It is situated on the north-western margin of an extensive plain, on the south-eastern side of Mad river. It contains two taverns, one of which is a three story building, two stores, about thirty dwelling houses, and about 150 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1815. Distance 11 miles northwest from Xenia, 11 northeast from Dayton, 9 westerly from the Yellow Springs, 13 southwest from Springfield, and 56 in the same direction from Columbus. N. lat. 39 deg. 50 min. W. lon. 7 deg.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Licking county, situated on a north branch of Licking creek, four miles northerly from Newark, on the road leading from that town to Mount Vernon.

FAIRFIELD, a post town in the township of the same name, in the county of Columbiana, containing 175 inhabitants at the census of 1830. The office is called East Fairfield.

FAIRHAVEN, a new but flourishing village in Israel township, Preble county. It is situated nine miles southwest of Eaton, and nine miles north of Oxford, in the county of Butler, in the midst of a rich and dense population, and within one mile of



a steam saw mill. It contains one store, one tavern, one physician, twenty-five dwelling houses, and 100 inhabitants. There is a splendid presbyterian church in the vicinity, with a congregation of 600 souls.

FAIRHAVEN, a pleasant little village on the west bank of the Ohio river, in Gallia county, four miles above Gallipolis, and opposite the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, in Virginia.

FAIRPORT, a post village on the east bank of Grand river, in Painesville township, Geauga county. It is situated also on the southern shore of lake Erie; and has a tolerably good port, or harbor, for vessels usually navigating the lakes. It has a prospect of becoming a town of considerable business. Here is also a light house, built and supported by the United States—and it is a regular place of landing and embarkation for passengers between the western country and the state of New York. It was called Grandon for a short time after it was laid out—but that name was soon changed for the present one. Distance, 32 miles north-east from Cleveland, and 170 in the same direction from Columbus.

FAIRVIEW, a post town in Oxford township, Guernsey county, on the road from Zanesville to Wheeling, 20 miles east from Cambridge, adjoining the east line of the county, and 103 miles east from Columbus. It contained 162 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Falls, a township of Hocking county, containing the town of Logan, the county seat. At the census of 1830, it contained 934 inhabitants.

Falls, a township of Muskingum county, in

which the town of West Zanesville is situated. It has one church, one physician, two flouring mills, three saw mills, one woolen manufactory, one oil mill, one salt factory, one iron furnace and foundery, and contains abundance of iron ore. It also has an ancient fortification. It contained 1969 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 298 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Fallsburg, a township of Licking county, containing 242 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

FARMERSVILLE, a small town of German township, Holmes county, containing four houses.

Farmington, a post township of Trumbull county, about 160 miles northeast of Columbus, and 13 northwest from Warren. Here are two post offices, one of which is called Center Farmington. Population in 1830, 696.

FARMINGTON, a small post town in the east part of Colerain township, Belmont county, about five miles northeast from St. Clairsville. It contains one store and several mechanics. The office is called Colerain.

FAWCETTSTOWN, a post town on the Ohio river, in Columbiana county, four miles below the Pennsylvania state line, in St. Clair township, about 160 miles northeast from Columbus.

Fawn creek, an inconsiderable stream running into the northwestern side of Miami river, in Shelby county.

FAYETTE, an interior county, bounded on the north by Madison, east by Pickaway and Ross, south by Highland, and west by Clinton and Greene counties. It is 23 by 21 miles in extent, containing about 415 square miles, or 265,300

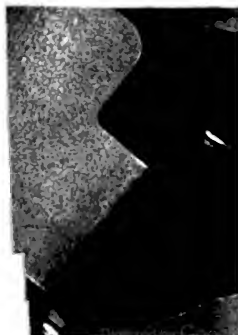
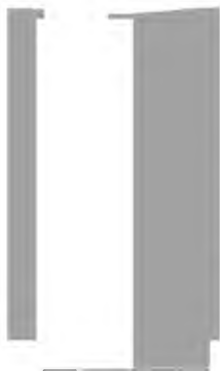
acres of land. The principal waters are Deer and Paint creeks. The land is generally level, and of a moderately good quality. It is divided into the seven following townships, viz: Concord, Greene, Jefferson, Madison, Paint, Union, and Wayne. It has the four post offices of Bloomingburg, Duff's fork, Main Paint creek, and Washington, the seat of justice. At the census of 1830, it contained 8,180 inhabitants.

The settlement of this county commenced about the year 1805, by emigrants, principally from Virginia and Kentucky. At present there are many from North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, and some from New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Maine.

This county was so named in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, whose devotedness to the cause of American liberty in our revolutionary contest, was, and still is, warmly cherished by all American citizens.

Fayette, a township of Lawrence county, in which is situated the town or village of Burlington, the seat of justice. It contained 621 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Fearing, a post township of Washington county, so named by the inhabitants in honor of the late Paul Fearing, Esq., who had rendered the township some essential services. It lies on the main waters of Duck creek, six miles north of Marietta. The surface is broken and hilly, but affords many fine farms for wheat and grazing. This township is five miles wide, by six in length, and is situated principally in the "Donation Tract." It returns 17,170 acres of land for taxation; and contained



617 inhabitants at the census of 1830. Several grist and saw mills are seated on the creek, within the township.

Federal creek, a considerable mill stream in the eastern part of Athens county, running southwardly into Hockhocking river, in the township of Rome.

Federalton, the name of a post office at the mouth of Federal creek, on the left bank of Hockhocking river, in Rome township, Athens county. Distance, 13 miles easterly from Athens, and 86 south-east from Columbus.

FELICITY, a small post town in Franklin township, Clermont county, 18 miles southeast from Batavia, and 106 southwest from Columbus. It was formerly called Feestown. Population at the census of 1830, 199.

FINDLAY, a small post town and seat of justice for Hancock county. It is situated on the south side of Blanchard's fork of the Auglaize river, 36 miles in a direct line south of Perrysburg, 30 southwest of Tiffin, 25 northwest of Upper Sandusky, 52 north of Bellefontaine, about 50 southeast from Defiance, and 90 north by west from Columbus. N. lat. 41 deg. 3 min., W. lon. 6 deg. 40 min. It was laid out by Joseph Vance, and Elnathan Corey, Esqrs. in the year 1823—and, the year following, established as the seat of justice. It is divided into 160 building lots of 50 by 200 feet in extent, suitably intersected, at right angles, by streets, running north and south and east and west. It was so called, after the block-house of that name, erected here in 1812; and which was called fort Findlay, after Gen. William Findlay, of Cincin-

nati. It contains 23 buildings, one of which is of brick 40 by 60 feet; a commodious school house, one tavern, one grocery, and two stores, the owners of which traffic considerably in furs; and about 100 inhabitants.

Findlay, a township of Hancock county, in which the above town is situated. It contained 301 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Fitchville, a post township of Huron county, 16 miles southeast from Norwalk, and about 110 north by east from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 347 inhabitants; now about 380. The office is called North Fitchville.

Florence, a post township of Huron county, 13 miles east from Norwalk, and about 125 north by east from Columbus. It contains several extensive beds of iron ore. Population at the census of 1830, 760; now about 850.

Flushing, a post township in the northwestern part of Belmont county, in which is situated the village of the same name. The greater part of the inhabitants are of the society of friends, who are generally wealthy and industrious. It contains several grist and saw mills on Stillwater creek, on which water the township is situated. Population at the census of 1830, 1652.

FLUSHING, a small post town situated in the above township, ten miles northwest from St. Clairsville. It contains two taverns, two or three stores, a physician, and several mechanics. At the census of 1830, it contained 114 inhabitants.

Fort Amanda, a military post, near the source of the Great Auglaize river, on the rout from Cincinnati to fort Defiance. It is 49 miles north by

east from Greeneville, and 129 north from Cincinnati.

Fort Ball. [See Oakley.]

Fort Brown, another military post 16 miles southerly from fort Defiance, and 22 northerly from fort Jennings.

Fort Defiance, an important military fortification, situated on the point of land formed by the junction of Auglaize with Miami river. During the late war its name was partially changed to that of Winchester; but it now very properly has resumed its original appellation. Distance, 50 miles southwest from fort Meigs, and 16 north from fort Brown.

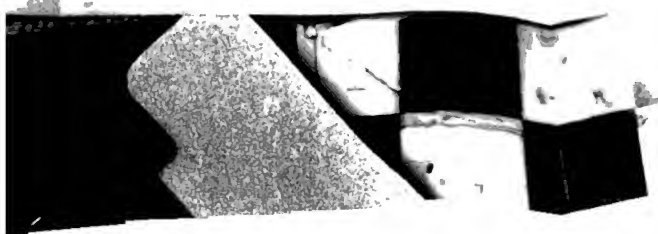
Fort Ferree, a station so called, at Upper Sandusky, 40 miles south, or up the river, from fort Stephenson.

Fort Findlay, a small post, on the military rout from Urbana to fort Meigs, 20 miles north from fort Necessity. [See Findlay.]

Fort Greeneville, a military post erected during the early settlement of the territory, now state of Ohio. It is situated in the twelfth township and second range of Congress lands, lying west of the Virginia military district. Here was concluded the celebrated Indian treaty in the year 1795, commonly called the treaty of Greeneville. A village has since gradually grown up in its vicinity, called by the same name, which is now the seat of justice for Dark county. [See Greeneville.]

Fort Harmar. [See Point Harmar.]

Fort Hamilton, a fort erected about the year 1790, on the east bank of the Great Miami river, 25 miles north of fort Washington. Its site is



now occupied by the town of Hamilton. It was so called, in honor of General Alexander Hamilton, who was an aid de camp to General Washington, in the revolutionary war.

Fort Jefferson, an inconsiderable post, in Neave township, Dark county, five miles southerly from Greeneville. A village has, however, gradually grown up in its vicinity, in which is a store, and post office, 98 miles west of Columbus.

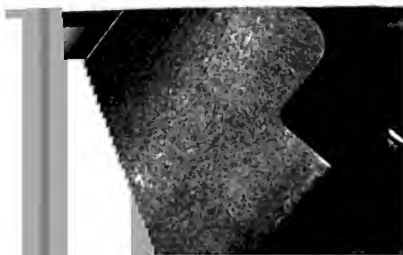
Fort Jennings, a minor post, on the Auglaize road, 18 miles southerly from fort Amanda, and 22 in the same direction from fort Brown.

Fort Loramie, a post so called from a station formerly made by a man of that name, on one of the head waters of the Great Miami river, in N. lat. 40 deg. 16 min., and W. lon. 7 deg. 15 min. It is noted as being one point determining the bearing of part of the Greeneville treaty line.

Fort M'Arthur, a small post, 24 miles northerly from Urbana, on the road from thence to fort Meigs.

Fort Manary, a block-house situated near the Indian boundary line north of Urbana, on the military rout from that town to fort Meigs.

Fort Meigs, a noted military fortification erected in the winter of 1812-13, on the southeastern bank of the Maumee river, at the lower rapids of that river, a few miles from its mouth. Distance, southerly from Detroit 64 miles, and northwesterly from fort Stephenson 31 miles. This post is remarkable for a siege, which it sustained from the British and Indians, in April, 1813, until the 5th of May following: when the garrison, together with a reinforcement from Kentucky, made a valiant sortie,



driving their enemies in every direction, and compelling them to raise the siege. It is now gone to decay.

Fort Portage, a block house, sometimes denominated a fort, on Portage or Carrying river, on the rout from fort Findlay to fort Meigs; 18 miles southerly from the latter, and 29 north from the former.

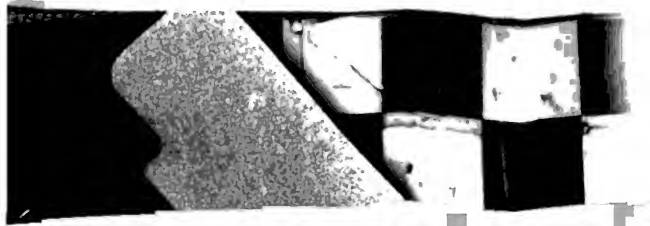
Fort Recovery, a noted post established by General Wayne, 21 miles northwestwardly from Laramie's station, on the old road from Greeneville to fort Wayne.

Fort Seneca, a military post occupied during the late war, on the west side of Sandusky river, nine miles southerly from fort Stephenson.

Fort Seneca, also the name of a post township in Seneca county, in which the above named fort was situated. Distance, eight miles northerly from fort Ball, and 93 in the same direction from Columbus. Population in 1830, 490.

Fort St. Clair, a military post 26 miles southerly from Greeneville, formerly occupied by the United States' troops, near the head waters of St. Clair's or Seven mile creek, in Preble county, and within three-fourths of a mile of Eaton.

Fort Stephenson, an important military post, on the western side of the Sandusky river, 18 miles from its mouth, and 67 north from the Indian boundary. It stands on a tract of land ceded by the Indians, at the Greeneville treaty, to the United States. It is rendered famous by the bravery with which it was successfully defended, by an inconsiderable number of American troops, against a furious assault made upon it by the British, with



vastly superior numbers, in July, 1813. This place, together with the settlement in its vicinity, is frequently, and perhaps, most generally, called Lower Sandusky; it being situated adjacent to the lower rapids of Sandusky river.

Fort St. Mary's, a military station near the source of St. Mary's river, on the rout from Greeneville to fort Defiance, 12 miles north of Loramic's station, and 12 south by west from fort Amanda.

Fort Washington, (on the ground which is now the site of the Bazaar, in Cincinnati,) was built and garrisoned by 140 men under the command of Major Doughty, in 1789—probably at nearly the close of the year. In December of the same year, General Harmar was here with about 300 men more. This post being immediately opposite Licking river in Kentucky, which was a greatly used rout by the Indians, for invading the earliest Kentucky settlements, this was, for a time, a very important post.

Fort Wayne, an important frontier post, established as a barrier against the Indians, on the south side of the Maumee river, immediately below the junction of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers. It is remarkable for a vigorous and successful defence made by its garrison, in August, 1812, against a large body of Indians and British. The present notice of this post is here taken, because it forms a part of the same general line of frontier defence, with those before described; although it is not situated in the state of Ohio, but lies 17 miles within the limits of the state of Indiana.

Fort Winchester. [See Fort Defiance.]

FOULKSTOWN, a small post village in Columbiana county, in St. Clair township, 165 miles northeast from Columbus.

Four corners. [See Blendon.]

Four corners, the name of a post office in Huron county, 125 miles from Columbus.

Four mile creek, an ordinary stream, rising in Jackson township, Preble county, and running thence through the western part of said county, empties into the Big Miami two miles above Rossville, in the county of Butler. It is about 40 miles in length; and a number of grist and saw mills are erected on it: but it is not navigable.

Fowler, a post township of Trumbull county, 170 miles northeast from Columbus, containing 630 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Fox, the name of a post township in Carroll county, about 130 miles northeast from Columbus. The office is ridiculously called Scroggsfield. It contained 919 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

FRANKFORT, a town of Guernsey county, 15 miles easterly from Cambridge, on the old road leading from Zanesville to Wheeling in Virginia.

FRANKLIN county was constituted by an act of the Ohio legislature, of the 30th March, 1803, which took effect on the 1st of May following. It was taken from the then county of Ross, and extended from about 20 miles south from the present town of Columbus, to lake Erie on the north; and between 30 and 40 miles from east to west. But by the subsequent erection of new counties, it has been, for several years past, restricted to its present limits.

It is now situated very nearly in the center of

the state; and is bounded on the north by Delaware county, east by Licking and Fairfield, south by Pickaway, and on the west by Madison counties.

It is about 23 miles square, and contains 520 square miles, or about 333,000 acres of land. The quantity listed for taxation, is however, but 325,544 acres. In 1820, the number of inhabitants was 10,200, and in 1820, 14,756.

The principal waters are the Scioto and Whetstone or Olentangy rivers, Alum, Big Walnut or Gahannah, Black lick and Darby creeks. These all unite in one common stream, the Scioto river, before leaving the county, excepting Darby creek, which does not join the Scioto river, until entering Pickaway county. These streams all run in a general direction, from north to south. The land is generally very level, but rather low and wet. Along the water courses are, however, extensive bodies of very fertile, arable land, and numerous well cultivated farms. But the main body of the land is more peculiarly fitted for grazing, than for raising grain. The total valuation of the land, as assessed for taxation, is 932,821 dollars; which averages about \$2 86.8 an acre.

Franklin county is divided into eighteen townships; which, together with their names, dates of organization, and towns and post offices, are exhibited in the following table:

<i>Townships. When established. Towns & P. Offices.</i>		
Blendon,	6th March, 1815,	Blendon p. o.
Brown,	3d March, 1830,	
Clinton,	1st July, 1811,	
Franklin,	17th Dec. 1804,	Franklinton p. o.

Hamilton,	9th March, 1807,	
Jackson,	6th March, 1815,	
Jefferson,	6th Sept. 1816,	Ovid p. o.
Madison,	4th March, 1810,	Oregan, p. o.
Mifflin,	2d Sept. 1811,	
Montgomery,	9th March, 1807,	Columbus, p. o.
Norwich,	7th Dec. 1813,	
Perry,	27th June, 1820,	
Plain,	4th March, 1810,	
Pleasant,	1st July, 1807,	Georgesville p. o.
Prairie,	28th Dec. 1819,	
Sharon,	4th March, 1806,	Worthington p. o.
Truro,	4th March, 1810,	Reynoldsburch p.o.
Washington,	4th March, 1810,	Dublin p. o.

This county has not increased, during the last eight or ten years, so fast as some others. The emigration from it, during that period, is believed to have considerably exceeded the immigration into it, so that the population has increased but slowly.

One cause of this sinisterous state of things, has been that large bodies of the land have been held by large land holders, mostly non residents, who have held them at such prices, that new settlers in the western country, have thought it for their interest to purchase lands and settle elsewhere. Another cause has been the inland situation of the county, without the facilities for transporting abroad, the surplus productions of the soil, excepting at a ruinous expense. This evil is, however, obviated by the Ohio grand canal, which extends into this county, and by the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike. The population is now increasing rapidly.

There are four several varieties of tenures, by which the lands in this county are held. They are the United States military lands, Virginia military district, Refugee tract, and Congress lands.

The United States military lands lying in this county, are divided into the seven townships of Plain, Jefferson, Mifflin, Blendon, Sharon, Clinton, being five miles square each, and Perry, consisting of two fractional surveyed townships on the Scioto river, and containing 30 square miles:—making a total of 180 square miles of this description of lands in Franklin county.

That part of the Virginia military district, situated in this county, embraces about 200 square miles—and is divided into the seven townships of Brown, Franklin, Jackson, Pleasant, Prairie, Norwich, and Washington.

That part of the Refugee tract, situated in Franklin county, is divided into the two townships of Montgomery and Truro: both of which embrace 52 square miles.

The extent of Congress lands situated in this county, is 82 square miles. It is divided into the two townships of Hamilton, and Madison; which are two of the best agricultural townships in the county.

This county was first settled in 1797; consequently, it has been a little over thirty-five years since the first improvements were made.

In point of extent of territory, number of townships, amount of taxable property, amount of taxes annually paid, in population, and general progressive annual increase, Franklin county may be con-

sidered a fair sample of the average of all the several counties, throughout the state of Ohio.

Franklin, a post township of Portage county, containing 508 inhabitants at the census of 1830. Distance, 132 miles northeast from Columbus. The office is called Franklin mills.

Franklin, a thickly settled and flourishing township in the northwest corner of Knox county. Population at the census of 1830, 800.

Franklin, a township of Brown county, which contained 945 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Franklin, a township of Clermont county, in which the villages of Felicity and Chilo are situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 2032 inhabitants.

Franklin, a township of Columbiana county, which contained 1219 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Franklin, a township of Licking county. Population in 1830, 938.

Franklin, a township of Richland county. At the census of 1830, it contained 1080 inhabitants.

Franklin, a township of Adams county, containing 1302 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Franklin, a township of Jackson county. Population at the census of 1830, 736.

Franklin, a township of Coshocton county, organized on the 6th of September, 1814. It is situated on the east side of Muskingum river, adjoining the south line of the county; and is populous and flourishing. At the census of 1830, it contained 485 inhabitants.

Franklin, the southwesternmost township of Stark county. It is situated in township 2, range

10, and contains 30 square miles, and 4,500 acres of land under cultivation. It has one grist mill, four saw mills, one tannery, and two stores. The land is rolling, and is covered with oak and sugar timber. It contained 797 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and its present population is estimated at 900.

Franklin, a township in the northwest corner of Warren county, in which the village of Franklin is situated. Population at the census of 1830, 2,277.

Franklin, a township in the southern borders of Ross county, on the western side of the Scioto river. The direct road from Chillicothe to Portsmouth, passes through this township. At the census of 1830, it contained 739 inhabitants.

Franklin, the oldest township in Franklin county. It was organized on the 17th of December, 1804. It is situated in the Virginia military district, on the west side of the Scioto river, and nearly in the center of the county. It is bounded north by Norwich and the Scioto river, east also by the river, dividing it from Montgomery, south by Jackson, and west by Prairie township. It contains about 30 square miles, and 1057 inhabitants. In its northeastern quarter is situated the town of Franklinton. Its settlement was first commenced by the late L. Sullivant, Esq., it being then in Ross county.

Franklin, a township of the new county of Carroll.

Franklin, a township of Wayne county. Population in 1830, 1,132.

FRANKLIN, an incorporated post town of Frank-

lin township, Warren county, 10 miles northwest from Lebanon. It is situated immediately on the east bank of the Great Miami river, above the mouth of Clear creek, and also on the Miami canal, which passes through it. At the census of 1830, it contained 486 inhabitants; but its population has since increased considerably. It contains two meeting houses, a market house, sundry stores and mechanics' shops, and is a place of active business.

FRANKLIN, a post town recently laid out in Paris township, Stark county, about 15 miles east from Canton. It is situated on the road from Canton to New Lisbon; and contains one church, one store, one tavern, one school, one iron foundery, eight dwelling houses, and 50 inhabitants.

Franklin creek, [see *Twin creek*.]

FRANKLIN FURNACE, a post village of Greene township, Scioto county, 16 miles southeast from Portsmouth. It has one store, and about twenty dwelling houses occupied by the furnace hands; and contained 229 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

FRANKLINTON, a post town of Franklin township, Franklin county, situated on the right bank of the Scioto river, opposite to, and one mile west from Columbus. A bridge across the river connects the two towns. It contained about 60 houses and 332 inhabitants at the census of 1830; one store, and a large flouring mill; and was the seat of justice for Franklin county until 1824, when it was removed to Columbus. On account of its proximity to Columbus, the capital of the county, and of the state, it is rather on the decline. Adjoining it, on the



east, is a large prairie of about 200 acres, of most exuberant fertility.

This was the first place settled in Franklin county, and probably the first in the Scioto country, north of Chillicothe. The late Lucas Sullivant, Esq., Colonel Culbertson, and a few others, were among the first settlers here, in 1797. Their numerous and respectable descendants are among the present inhabitants of Franklin county.

FRAZEYSBURG, a small town of Jackson township, Muskingum county, situate on the Ohio and Erie canal. Population at the census of 1830, 16; in 1833, 75.

FREDERICKTOWN, a flourishing post village in Wayne township, Knox county, seven miles in a northwesterly direction from Mount Vernon. It is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the east branch of Vernon river, in the midst of a rich and beautiful district of country; and contains five mercantile stores, two taverns, sundry mechanics' shops, and about 300 inhabitants.

FREDERICKSBURG, a small post town in Salt creek township, Wayne county, 10 miles southeast from Wooster, and nearly 100 northeast from Columbus. It was so named from a Mr. Frederick, the proprietor, a respectable German citizen. At the census of 1830, it contained 86 inhabitants.

Freedom, a post township of Portage county, 143 miles northeast from Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 341.

Freeport, a township in the southwest corner of Harrison county, in which the village of Freeport is situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 1004 inhabitants.

FREEPORT, a small post town situated in the above township, containing 24 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

French creek, a small stream running into the east side of Black river, six miles from its mouth, in Lorain county.

French grant, a tract of 24,000 acres of land, bordering upon the Ohio river, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto county. It was granted by Congress, in March, 1795, to a number of French families, who lost their lands at Gallipolis, by invalid titles. It extends from a point on the Ohio river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above, but opposite the mouth of Little Sandy creek, in Kentucky, and extending eight miles in a direct line down the river; and from the two extremities of that line, extending back at right angles sufficiently far to include the quantity of land required; which somewhat exceeds four and a half miles.

Twelve hundred acres additional were afterwards granted, adjoining the above mentioned tract, at its lower end, toward the mouth of Little Scioto river.

Pine, or Hale's, and Genet's creeks, are the principal waters, excepting the Ohio river, which forms its southwestern boundary. Although the land in question was originally granted exclusively to Frenchmen, yet there are not above eight or ten French families who now reside upon it; the other portion of the population being composed of emigrants from Vermont, New Hampshire, and other states.

French grant, the name of a post office in the

tract of country above described, 111 miles from Columbus.

Frostville, the name of a post office in Cuyahoga county, 176 miles from Columbus.

Fulton, a small township of Hamilton county, adjoining the city of Cincinnati on the east. It was incorporated by the legislature in Dec. 1828; and contains only about one square mile of territory. Population at the census of 1830, 1,089.

FULTON, a small post village in the above township.

FULTON, a small post town of Lawrence township, Stark county, 12 miles northeast from Canton, on the Ohio and Erie canal. It contains three warehouses, two stores, two taverns, one physician, seven dwelling houses, and about 40 inhabitants.

Fultonham, the name of a post office in Newton township, Muskingum county. It is about nine miles southwest from Zanesville, and 57 east by south from Columbus.

Fulton's creek, a small stream in the northern part of Union county, running into the western side of Scioto river, three miles above Boque's creek.

G

Gahannah, the name given by an act of the last legislature to that branch of the Scioto river more generally called Big Walnut; being its original Indian designation. [See Big Walnut.]

GAINSBOROUGH, a small town of Warren county, situated on the east side of the Little Miami, six



miles southeast of Lebanon. It contains about a dozen houses, the inmates of which are principally employed at a large mill and factory at the place.

Galion, the name of a post office in Richland county, about 70 miles north by east from Columbus.

GALLIA, a county bounded north by Athens and Meigs counties, east by the Ohio river, and south and west by Lawrence and Jackson counties. Its greatest extent is 36 miles from north to south, and 24 from east to west; containing about 500 square miles. The land, especially in the interior, southern, and western parts, is generally very hilly, broken, and of a poor soil, and consequently not much settled; but in the upper parts, and bordering on the Ohio river, are numerous tracts of exceedingly fertile and valuable land. The principal water is Raccoon creek, beside several smaller ones, all running southwardly into the Ohio river, which skirts the whole length of the county, from the northeastern to its southwesternmost extremity. The name is derived from the circumstance of some of its earliest settlements having been made by emigrants from France, anciently called Gaul, or Gallia. A considerable part of this county is included within the Ohio Company's purchase. It is divided into these fifteen townships, namely:—Addison, Cheshire, Gallipolis, Greene, Greenfield, Guyan, Harrison, Huntington, Morgan, Ohio, Perry, Raccoon, Springfield, Walnut, and Wilkesville.

It was first settled by the French in 1790. The number of French who arrived at that time, with the intention of settling, is said to be about 500,

The largest part of the settlers had purchased lands in France, from the agents of a company, styling themselves the "Scioto company." Some of the deeds are signed by Joel Barlow, as agent for the company. The company failed; and the largest part of the French settlers, finding themselves deceived, and having lost all hope of obtaining their lands from the company, left the country. That disappointment, added to the Indian war, which raged at that time, contributed to the breaking up of the settlement, which languished for several years thereafter. In the year 1795, the remaining French settlers petitioned Congress for land, and 24,000 acres were granted them; which being divided among those that were present at that time, amounted to 217 acres each.

This county contains only two towns: Gallipolis, the seat of justice, and Wilkesville. The population at the census of 1830, amounted to 9,733.

GALLIPOLIS, a post town and seat of justice for the above described county. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated western bank of the Ohio river, in N. lat. 38 deg. 50 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 7 min. Among the public buildings are two meeting houses, a court house and jail, and an academy. Here are also seventy-five dwelling houses, some of which are of handsome structure, and several of them brick, twelve mercantile stores, three steam mills, a printing office, and several mechanics. In the town, a short distance from the academy, is a very large semi-globular mound, eighteen or twenty rods in circumference around its base.

Gallipolis seemed, during some years subsequent to several French families leaving it, to decline;

but it is now improving. The name Gallipolis, is descriptive of an historical occurrence, as well as that of the county. The English signification of the term is French city. At the census of 1830, it contained 755 inhabitants. Distance, 42 miles south from Athens, 57 southeasterly from Chilli-cothe, 67 southwesterly from Marietta, and 102 southeasterly from Columbus.

Gallipolis, a township of Gallia county, in which the above town is situated. It was organized in May, 1810, and contained 1093 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

GAMBIER, a post town situated in Pleasant township, Knox county. It was laid out under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a 4000 acre tract of land, belonging to Kenyon college. As the history of this place is somewhat peculiar, a more extended notice of it may be proper.

In 1823, the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, then Bishop of the diocese of Ohio, had determined upon the establishment of an episcopal seminary of learning in Ohio; and in the autumn of that year, embarked for England to endeavor to obtain the requisite funds. He there raised about \$30,000 for this purpose, and returned home in 1825; laid the result of his mission before the episcopal state convention; and after some delay, it was determined by the convention, during their sitting at Columbus, in June, 1826, that the contemplated institution should be located on the tract of land above mentioned. The bishop then had the village plat surveyed off, and named it Gambier, after lord Gambier, one of its principal benefactors; and named

the college after lord Kenyon, another equally liberal benefactor.

One of the intended main buildings of the college is already erected; beside several smaller ones for boarding rooms, professors' dwellings, &c. The main building is a massive gothic structure, of stone, four stories high, and 110 feet long. The institution has a president, (the bishop, ex officio,) a vice president, six professors, four other teachers, and 160 scholars. A Theological Seminary, intended for the education of young men for the ministry in the protestant episcopal church, has been recently connected with the college. The faculty consists of a president, (the bishop, ex officio,) and two professors. It has eight students.

Gambier is situated about 88 miles southerly from Sandusky city, 83 southwest from Hudson, 93 southwest from Cleveland, five east from Mount Vernon, 40 northwest from Zanesville, 24 due north of Newark, and 52 northeast from Columbus. N. lat. 40 deg. 24 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 25 min. Population at the census of 1830, 220; now about 300.

Gamble's mills, the name of a post office in Richland county, 83 miles from Columbus.

Garrettsville, the name of a post office in Nelson township, Portage county, established in June, 1830.

Garwood's mill, the name of a post office in Perry township, Logan county. Distance from Bellefontaine, 11 miles, and about 43 northwest from Columbus.

Gasper, a township of Preble county, immediately south of Washington township. It was na-

med after a Casper Potter, an early and wealthy German settler; but the county auditor, in making the record of the name and establishment thereof, by mistake, recorded it Gasper.

Gassaway's mill, [see Berne.]

GEAUGA, a lake county, bounded on the north by lake Erie, east by Ashtabula and Trumbull counties, south by Portage, and on the west by Cuyahoga county. It is 35 miles long, and 20 broad, containing about 600 square miles. The name is said to signify, in an Indian dialect, Grand, which is the name of the principal river. Beside that river, some of the sources of Chagrin and Cuyahoga rivers water this county. It is divided into the twenty-three following townships, namely: Auburn, Bainbridge, Batavia, Barton, Chardon, Chester, Claridon, Concord, Hampden, Huntsburg, Kirtland, Leroy, Madison, Mentor, Montville, Monson, Newbury, Painesville, Parkman, Perry, Russell, Thompson, and Welchfield. Above half these townships have post offices established in them. The soil is generally good, and tolerably well watered, but heavily timbered, Chardon is the county seat, but Painesville is the place where the most active business is carried on. At the census of 1830, Geauga county contained 15,813 inhabitants.

Geneva, a post township in the northwestern corner of Ashtabula county, on the southern shore of lake Erie, 190 miles northeast from Columbus. It has one store, one grist mill, and three saw mills; and contained 771 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Genoa, a post township in the southeastern part

of Delaware county, 19 miles northeast of Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 658.

GEORGESVILLE, a post village of Pleasant township, near the southwestern corner of Franklin county, 13 miles southwest from Columbus. It was laid out by a Mr. Roberts, in 1816. In its immediate vicinity are a grist and saw mill, on Little Darby creek, just above its mouth. It contained 39 inhabitants at the last census.

GEORGETOWN, a small village in Short creek township, Harrison county, about six miles southeasterly from Cadiz. At the census of 1830, it contained 93 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, a small post town and seat of justice for Brown county. It is situated in Pleasant township, eight miles northwest from Ripley, five from the Ohio river, 42 southeasterly from Cincinnati, and 100 southwesterly from Columbus. It contains, beside the necessary public buildings, a methodist, a presbyterian, and a christian church, one printing office, from which a weekly paper is issued, five stores, one grocery, one oil mill, one carding machine, sundry mechanic shops, two taverns, two physicians, four practicing attorneys, &c. and about 400 inhabitants.

German, a township of Clark county, containing 1411 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

German, a post township of Harrison county, in which are situated the villages of New Jefferson and Annapolis. At the census of 1830, it contained 1618 inhabitants.

German, a township of Holmes county. Population in 1830, 956.

German, a township situated in the western

borders of Dark county, containing 402 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

German, a township of Montgomery county, in which the village of Germantown is situated. It has seven grist mills, nine saw mills, two fulling mills, five tanneries, and sixteen distilleries. At the census of 1830, it contained 2901 inhabitants.

GERMANTOWN, a flourishing post town of Montgomery county, situated on Twin creek, in the above township, 14 miles southwest of Dayton, and 82 from Columbus. It is surrounded by rich farms, belonging to wealthy owners, and possesses many water privileges in its immediate vicinity. Population at the census of 1830, 498.

Girtystown, a station so called, in the vicinity of St. Mary's, within the former Indian limits, near the source of St. Mary's river.

Glade run, a stream running from north to south, along the glades or plains, in the interior part of Madison county, into the eastern side of Deer creek, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles easterly from London.

GLARIS, a small post town in Paris township, in the eastern part of Stark county, about 16 miles easterly from Canton.

Glenn's run, a valuable mill stream, in Belmont county, running eastwardly, into the Ohio river, six miles below Warrentown, and 20 below Steubenville.

GNADENHUTTEN, a post town originally established by some Moravian missionaries, on the eastern bank of Muskingum river, in Tuscarawas county. It is 11 miles southerly from New Philadelphia, 50 northeastly from Zanesville, and 90 east by north from Columbus. The signification

of its name, is said to be "tents of grace." It contained 49 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Goodhope, a township situated in the northern borders of Hocking county, within the limits of which are two paper mills. At the census of 1830, it contained 323 inhabitants.

Goshen, a township of Tuscarawas county, in which is situated the town of New Philadelphia; also, a small Indian village. Population at the census of 1830, 1058.

Goshen, a township of Columbiana county, in which the village of Salem is situated, containing 1304 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Goshen, a wealthy agricultural township, in the central part of Belmont county, in which is situated the village of Belmont, near the northeast corner of the township. The face of the country is somewhat hilly, but the soil is generally good, producing excellent crops of wheat, corn, and tobacco. It was in this township that the cultivation of the last named article was first introduced to any considerable extent about the year 1823; soon after which time, it extended rapidly into the neighboring townships, until Belmont stood foremost among the counties in the eastern part of the state, for its fine growth of tobacco. The township is watered by the heads of Captina and McMahon's creeks, on which are situated, in different parts of it, several grist and saw mills, besides three or four fulling mills and carding machines. There are also several mercantile stores in different parts of it. It was first settled about the year 1801; and its population is chiefly composed of emigrants from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ire-

land—constituting an industrious, intelligent and happy community. The population, in 1830, amounted to 1987.

Goshen, a post township, in the northern borders of Clermont county. The Cincinnati, Columbus, and Wooster turnpike road is expected to pass through this place. A village is also here laid out, of the same name with the township on Obanon creek; distant about 15 miles north of Batavia, 25 northeast from Cincinnati, and 85 southwest from Columbus. The number of inhabitants at the census of 1830, was 1039.

Goshen, a township of Champaign county, in which the village of Mechanicsburg is situated, containing 1099 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

GOSHEN, an Indian village in Goshen township, Tuscarawas county, containing seven or eight families of friendly Indians.

GOSHEN, a village of Clermont county, situated in the township of the same name. It contained 139 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Grafton, a township in the eastern borders of Lorain county, 125 miles northeast from Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 269.

Grafton, the name of a post office in Medina county, 129 miles from Columbus.

Graham's station, the name of a settlement, containing a post office on the western bank of Ohio river, in Meigs county, in Sutton township. Distance about 100 miles southeast from Columbus.

Grand, a post township of Marion county, about 60 miles northwest from Columbus, containing 317 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Grand river, called by the natives Geauga, a

northern stream, rising in the northwestern quarter of Trumbull county, and which, after running a northwardly direction, into Austinburg, a distance of 30 miles, suddenly turns westwardly, and flows in that direction 20 miles further, into lake Erie, at Fairport, three miles below the village of Painesville. In the latter township, however, its course is from south to north, though extremely serpentine, and its width, near its mouth, is from 100 to 150 yards. At low water, the entrance is sometimes impeded by sand, especially in autumn, when the northwest winds prevail. It has several bridges built across it, at different places. For a further notice, see Painesville.

GRANDON, at present, however, called Fairport, a small town of Geauga county, on the east bank of Grand river, on the southern shore of lake Erie, [See Fairport,]

Grand prairie, the name of a township in Marion county, containing 432,

Grandview, a post township of Washington county, lying in the southeast corner of the county, on the Ohio river, 25 miles above Marietta. It is twelve miles long and of unequal breadth, averaging about three miles. It is seated within the "seven ranges" in the United States lands, and returns 4,652 acres for taxation. The inhabitants at the census of 1830, amounted to 509. That portion of the township lying in the Ohio bottoms is very rich and fertile. The uplands are broken, and better suited to pasturage.

Granger, a post township of Medina county, situated immediately east from the township of

Medina. Distance, 120 miles northeast of Columbus. In 1830, it contained 676 inhabitants.

GRANGER, also the name of a town plat, laid out in 1815, near the mouth of Rocky river. It has, however, never improved as a town.

GRANVILLE, a flourishing post town and township of Licking county. It was first settled by a body of emigrants from Granville in Massachusetts and its vicinity, in 1805. The whole township is parcelled into farms of 50 to 150 acres each. And the people are generally, perhaps, more upon a footing of equality, in point of intelligence, character, and property, than in almost any other section of the state of equal extent. Here are two stores, a forge and furnace, and in 1820, 1472 inhabitants. Granville is situated on the middle fork of Licking river, 31 miles westerly from Zanesville, 26 north by east from Lancaster, and 27 east by north from Columbus. N. lat. 40 deg. 5 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 35 min.

Grassy point, the name of a post office in Stokes township, near the southwestern corner of Madison county. Distance about 35 miles southwest from Columbus.

GRATIOT, a post town, situated on the national road, in the counties of Licking and Muskingum. At the census of 1830, it contained 101 inhabitants, 82 of whom were in the former, and 19 in the latter county. Its present population is estimated about 200. It has two physicians; and its location is elevated and pleasant, but not on any valuable stream.

Gratis, a post township in the southeast corner of Preble county, in which the flourishing village

of Winchester is situated. The land is excellent and in a high state of improvement. It contained 1772 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Gratis, the name of the post office in the above township.

Grayson, a township of Shelby county. At the census of 1830 it contained 590 inhabitants.

Great Miami. [See Miami river.]

GREENE, an interior county, bounded on the north by Clark, east by Fayette, south by Clinton and Warren, and west by Montgomery counties. It is 18 by 24 miles in extent, containing 400 square miles. It is divided into the eight townships of Bath, Beaver creek, Sugar creek, Silver creek, Ross, Miami, Cæsar's creek and Xenia. It also contains the six villages or towns of Xenia, the county seat, Fairfield, Bellbrook, Jamestown, Milford, and Winchester. Beside Mad river, the streams in Greene county are the Little Miami, Cæsar's creek, Beaver, and Massie's creeks, and Anderson's creek, and are in magnitude, in the order they are mentioned; beside other smaller streams, namely: Little Beaver, Glady, Shawnee, Old Town, and Yellow Spring runs, all of which have water works of several descriptions on them; such as grist mills, saw mills, fulling mills, carding, spinning and nail factories; and most of which machines and mills have a supply of water through the year. The county abounds with springs of excellent water, and is considered generally very healthy. All the before mentioned streams, excepting Mad river, run into the Little Miami. In 1830, this county contained 15,084 inhabitants.

Greene, a post township in the northern borders of Trumbull county, 175 miles northeast from Columbus, and containing 300 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Greene, a post township of Columbiana county, in which is situated the village of Salem. At the census of 1830, it contained 1566 inhabitants. The office is called Greenford.

Greene, a township of Stark county, situated in township 9, range 12, and containing $33\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. It has one grist mill, six saw mills, and one tannery. The soil lies rolling, and consists of oak and plain land, of which 5,500 acres are under cultivation. The population at the census of 1830, amounted to 1011; and is now estimated at 1200.

Greene, a township of Wayne county, containing 1047 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Greene, a township of Richland county, in which is situated the village of Perrysville. At the census of 1830, it contained 1097 inhabitants.

Greene, a township of Harrison county, containing 1871 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Greene, a township of Gallia county. Population at the census of 1830, 962.

Greene, a post township of Adams county, containing 807 inhabitants at the census of 1830. The office is called Sandy Spring.

Greene, a township in the southwest corner of Fayette county, containing one grist mill and two saw mills. It had 1112 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Greene, a township of Scioto county, lying on the east side of, and bordering on the Scioto river,

in which the town of Haverhill, and the village of Franklin Furnace are situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 950 inhabitants; and its present population exceeds 1000. It has two post offices, one physician, five stores, a commission ware house and a horse mill, including those in the town and village. Most of the land is well adapted to corn, small grain and grass.

Greene, a township in the southern borders of Clark county, immediately south from Springfield; and containing in 1830, 846 inhabitants.

Greene, a northern township of Ross county, on the east side of Scioto river, in which is situated the town of Kingston. It is watered by Kinnikinnick and Blackwater creeks, and by the Scioto river, which forms its western limit. Population at the census of 1830, 1731.

Greene, a township of Hamilton county, containing in 1830, 1985 inhabitants.

Greene, a post township of Clinton county, in which is the village of Snow hill, which see. Population in 1830, 1120.

Greene, a township of Hocking county, containing 537 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Greene, a township of Shelby county. It contained 402 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Greene, a township of Monroe county, lying southeast from Center, and bounded north by Adams, east by Jackson, Ohio, and Salem, south by Jackson, and west by Center and Perry. It contains 34 square miles, and 480 inhabitants.

GREENE, a post town of Lake township, Stark county, 8 miles north from Canton, on the road to Cleveland. It contains one store, one tavern, one

school, one physician, one tannery, twenty-five dwelling houses, and about 95 inhabitants. The office is called Greentown.

Greenecamp, a township of Marion county, about the mouth of Little Scioto creek, containing, at the census of 1830, 260 inhabitants.

GREENECASTLE, a small post town in Bloom township, in the western borders of Fairfield county, in which is one store. Distance, 10 miles northwest from Lancaster, and 18 southeast from Columbus, on the direct road between those two places. Population in 1830, 74.

Greene creek, a large mill stream rising in Seneca county, and running thence northwardly into the Sandusky river, near its mouth.

Greene creek, the name of a post township in Sandusky county, through which runs a creek of the same name. Distance, 112 miles north of Columbus, and 8 east of Lower Sandusky. At the census of 1830, it contained 444 inhabitants.

Greenefield, a post township of Huron county. The post office in this township is called, in the official list, Lafayette; but there is no town nor village of this name. Population in 1830, 525; now about 600. Distance, about 10 miles southwest from Norwalk, and 106 north by east from Columbus.

Greenefield, a township in Fairfield county; containing 1752 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Greenefield, the westernmost township of Gallia county. It contained 446 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

GREENEFIELD, a post town just within the eastern confines of Highland county, on the west bank of Paint creek, 22 miles west from Chillicothe. It

is situated in Madison township, 55 miles south by west from Columbus, and about 18 northeast from Hillsborough. At the last census it contained 399 inhabitants.

Greeneford, the name of the post office in Greene township, Columbiana county, about 165 miles northeast from Columbus.

Greenehill, the name of another post office in the above county, 142 miles from Columbus.

Greenesburg, the name of a post office in Trumbull county, 173 miles from Columbus.

Greenetown, the name of a post office in Greene township, Stark county.

Greeneville, a township of Dark county, in which is situated the seat of justice. It contained 1,057 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

GREENEVILLE, a post town and seat of justice for Dark county, situated in the above township. It has a few stores, and a printing office; and contained 160 inhabitants at the census of 1830. It is noted as being the place where General Wayne made his treaty with the Indians, 30th August, 1795. Distance, 50 miles west from Urbana, 93 westerly from Columbus, and 80 northwardly from Cincinnati. N. lat. 40 deg. 2 min., W. lon. 7 deg. 30 min.

GREENEVILLE, a new post town of Tuscarawa's township, Stark county, 12 miles from Canton, on the road to Wooster. It contains one store, two taverns, one school, one clergyman, ten dwelling houses, and 50 inhabitants.

Greeneville creek, a tributary of the Southwest branch of Miami river, running east, past old fort Greeneville. One mile above its mouth, and 17

below Greeneville, it has a perpendicular fall of 15 feet.

Greeneville, fort, [see fort Greeneville.]

Greenwich, a post township of Huron county, 18 miles southeast from Norwalk, and 110 north by east from Columbus. It contained 416 inhabitants at the census of 1830; now about 450.

Gregory's creek, a small mill stream in Butler county, running northwestwardly into the Miami river.

Grissel's, a place at which is kept a post office in Columbiana county.

GUERNSEY, a county bounded on the north by Tuscarawas, east by Belmont, south by Morgan, and west by Muskingum and Coshocton counties. It is 26 miles square, and contains 471 square miles. It was named Guernsey, in conformity with the wishes of its earliest settlers; fifteen families of whom were emigrants from the island of Guernsey, near the coast of France. It is divided into the nineteen townships of Adams, Beaver, Buffalo, Cambridge, Center, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Liberty, Londonderry, Madison, Monroe, Oxford, Richland, Spencer, Washington, Westland, Wheeling, and Wills. The towns are, Cambridge, the seat of justice, Washington, Fairview, Frankfort, Winchester, Londonderry, Senecaville, Middletown, and New Liberty. The land is generally hilly, and of a moderately good quality; although there are several tracts of excellent land along Wills creek, which stream, and its branches, compose the principal waters. Guernsey county has many advantages over many of our more rich and level counties, owing to the great variety of

soil; the more elevated and less productive situations being well adapted to the production of grapes, and the raising of sheep; both of which are now going through a course of experiment, which, if the result should equal the expectations of good judges, the county of Guernsey may yet be as famous for the excellence of its wine, and fineness of its fleeces, as any country in Europe. At the census of 1830, it contained 18,036 inhabitants.

Guilford, a post township in the southern borders of Medina county, 105 miles northeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 625 inhabitants. The office is called River Styx.

Gustavus, a post township in the northern quarter of Trumbull county, 176 miles northeast from Columbus. It contained 841 inhabitants at the last census.

Guyan, a township of Gallia county, containing 329 inhabitants at the census of 1830. It was organized December 4, 1826, and named after a creek of that name, running through it.

Guyandot, Indian, a creek rising in the lower part of Gallia county, which, after running about 20 miles in a southerly direction, falls into the Ohio river, within the limits of Lawrence county, and nearly opposite Big Guyandot, in Virginia. It has one grist and saw mill erected on it.

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Hærlem, a township in the southeastern quarter of Delaware county. In this township, on the banks of Big Walnut creek, there is said to have been recently discovered, an extensive bed of a

mineral substance equal to Spanish brown of the first quality. It contained 535 inhabitants at the census of 1820.

Hagerstown, the name of a post office in the northeast corner of Monroe township, Preble county.

Hale's creek, (frequently called Pine creek,) a mill stream rising in the western borders of Lawrence county, whence it runs southwardly 10 or 12 miles, into the French grant, and from thence northwestwardly as much farther, into the Ohio river, 11 miles above Portsmouth.

Hallsville, a post office in Colerain township, Ross county, established in 1830.

Hamburg, a small post town laid out in Sandy township, Stark county, about 10 miles southeasterly from Canton.

HAMILTON, a river county in the southwestern corner of the state, bounded on the north by Butler, east by Clermont county, south by the Ohio river, and west by the state of Indiana. It is 30 miles long from east to west, and 16 broad from north to south, containing hardly 400 square miles. Although it is as small, or even smaller, than any other county in the state, yet it is by far the most populous. It contained, in 1830, 52,321 inhabitants, while the next highest amounted to but 35,508. It is divided into the fourteen following townships:—Anderson, Cincinnati, Colerain, Columbia, Crosby, Delhi, Fulton, Greene, Miami, Mill creek, Sycamore, Symmes, Springfield, and Whitewater.

The land is peculiarly well calculated for farming, especially for raising wheat and other small

grain, as well as for fruit of various kinds. It is watered by the Little and Big Miamies and White-water rivers, Mill and Deer creeks, and their numerous branches, beside several minor ones, putting into the Ohio river, which skirts the whole southern borders of the county.

There has been an uncommonly rapid increase of emigrants from other states, into this county, during several years past; and the land being of a peculiarly good quality for the production of grain, one of the primary articles necessary for subsistence, this county has, therefore, become an important section of the state. The two Miamies run through this county into the Ohio river.

HAMILTON, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Butler county. It is situated in Fairfield township, on the southeastern bank of the Great Miami river, and contains a large and substantial brick court house, a jail built of stone, a market house, four churches, five taverns, several mercantile stores, a printing office, a number of mechanics, and about 1300 inhabitants. A large and beautiful basin of water, of nearly a mile in length, connects this town with the Miami canal, upon which are erected three or four large warehouses. Distance, 25 miles northerly from Cincinnati, and 100 southwestwardly from Columbus. N. lat. 39 deg. 22 min., W. lon. 7 deg. 30 min.

Hamilton, a township in the middle of the south part of Warren county, in which is situated the town of Hopkinsville. At the census of 1830, it contained 1665 inhabitants.

Hamilton, one of the richest and best farming townships of Franklin county. It is situated im-

mediately south of, and adjoining, Montgomery, on the east side of the Scioto river. It contains 34 square miles, or 21,765 acres of land, and about 1500 inhabitants. It is eight miles long from north to south, by an average of a little more than four broad from east to west. The Columbus lateral canal, and the great stage road to Chillicothe, run through its whole length from north to south.

Hamilton, a township of Jackson county, containing 193 inhabitants at the last census.

HANCOCK, a county situated in the "new purchase," bounded north by Wood, east by Seneca and Crawford, south by Hardin, and west by Putnam counties. It is just 24 miles square, containing 576 square miles, or 369,640 acres of land. The town of Findlay, situated near the center of the county, on Blanchard's fork, is the seat of justice. It was organized in January, 1828, and is divided into the five townships of Amanda, Delaware, Findlay, Jackson, and Oldtown. It contained 813 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Hanging rock, the name of a post office in Upper township, Lawrence county, on the Ohio river, 17 miles below Burlington.

Hanover, the name of a post township of Columbiana county, 145 miles northeast from Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 2,039. The office is called Hanoverton.

Hanover, a township of Richland county, in which is situated the village of Loudonville. It contained 323 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Hanover, a wealthy township of Butler county, containing 1644 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Hanover, a post township of Licking county, 41

miles easterly from Columbus. The Licking river and Ohio canal, pass through this township, from east to west. Population at the census of 1830, 709.

HANOVER, a small town of Archer township, Harrison county, containing 42 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Hanoverton, the name of a post office in Harrison township, Columbiana county, 145 miles from Columbus.

HARDIN, one of the new counties established in the "new purchase," bounded north by Hancock, east by Marion, south by Union and Logan, and west by Allen counties. It is about 24 miles square, containing 570 square miles. It is watered by the head waters of Scioto and Great Miami rivers, and Tymochtee, Blanchard's, and Hog creeks; and contained 210 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

HARDIN, a small post town in Shelby county, Turtle creek township, 5 miles west of Sidney, and 83 miles northwest of Columbus.

Hardy, a township of Holmes county, in which is situated the town of Millersburg, the seat of justice. It contained 1070 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Hardy, the name of a post office in Hardin county, 66 miles from Columbus.

Hargar's creek, a small mill stream running westerly into the east side of Scioto river, adjoining the town of Circleville on the north.

Harmar, Point. [See Point Harmar.]

Harmony, a township in the eastern part of Clark county, in which the village of Lisbon is sit-

uated. At the census of 1830 it contained 1441 inhabitants.

Harmony, the northeasternmost township in Delaware county, in which are the head waters of Alum and Big Walnut creeks. Population at the census of 1830, 241.

Harpersfield, a flourishing post township, situated in the western borders of Ashtabula county. It is one of the oldest and first settled townships in the county. It was so called after a family of the name of Harper, who were the proprietors and first settlers. Grand river runs across it, a little south of the middle, from east to west. It is all divided into farms of 100 acres each; and generally settled. Here are one store, two flouring mills, two saw mills, one fulling mill, and two forges, where considerable quantities of bar iron are made. Near the northwestern corner is the flourishing village of Unionville, situated partly in this county, and partly in Madison, in Geauga county. Distance 10 miles west of Jefferson, and 186 northeast from Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 1145.

Harris, a township of Sandusky county, containing 113 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

HARRISBURG, a post town of Nimishillen township, Stark county, 10 miles northeast from Canton, on the road to Warren. It contains one store, one tavern, one school, one physician, one tannery, seven dwelling houses, and 30 inhabitants.

HARRISON, an eastern county, bounded on the north by Carroll, east by Jefferson, south by Belmont and Guernsey, and on the west by Tuscarawas counties. This county contains no con-

siderable streams of water, as the country is elevated, comprising the height of land between the Ohio river east and Tuscarawas west; into both which rivers, however, run several creeks, having their sources in this county. It is divided into thirteen townships, viz: Archer, Athens, Cadiz, Freeport, German, Green, Moorfield, North, Nottingham, Rumley, Short creek, Stock, and Washington. It has also the towns of Cadiz, the county seat, New Athens, Harrisville, New Salem, Jefferson, New Rumley, Moorfield and Freeport.*

HARRISON, a post town or country village, situated on the north bank of Whitewater river, in Crosby township, 120 miles southwest from Columbus, 20 miles northwesterly from Cincinnati, on the road leading from thence to Brookville, in Indiana. One circumstance concerning it is peculiar. It is laid out on the state line; so that the main north and south street runs immediately along the line dividing the states of Ohio and Indiana, thereby making one half of the town in one state and the other half in the other. That part of it belonging to Ohio, lies in Hamilton county, in which county and state, for post office purposes, the whole town is considered as being situated.

Harrison, a township of Galia county, containing 781 inhabitants at the last census.

Harrison, a township of the new county of Carroll.

* *Note.* By the act to erect the county of Carroll, passed Dec. 25, 1832, the boundaries of this county have been altered; but the want of the requisite information puts it out of our power to describe them particularly. [See Carroll county.]

Harrison, a township of Knox county, lying east of Gambier, through the north part of which Vernon river passes. It contained 726 inhabitants at the census of 1830. [See Gambier.]

Harrison, a township in the eastern borders of Ross county, having Springfield township on the west and Hocking county on the east. It contained 545 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Harrison, the southernmost township of Dark county, containing 1246 inhabitants at the last census.

Harrison, a township of Perry county, containing 715 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Harrison, a township in the northeast corner of Preble county. The soil is good, and tolerably well improved. The village of Lewisburg is situated in this township; which contained 1318 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Harrison, a township of Scioto county, lately struck off from Madison and Porter. It contains 4 grist and 3 saw mills propelled by water power. The land is hilly and rolling; but a great portion is well adapted to raising small grain and grass.

Harrison, a township of Jackson county, containing 363 inhabitants at the last census.

Harrison, a fertile township, on the east side of Scioto river, in the northern borders of Pickaway county, in which is situated the village of Bloomfield. Population at the census of 1830, 773.

Harrison, a township of very level and fertile land, in the southwestern borders of Licking county. It is watered by the South fork of Licking river. It contained 471 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Harrison, the name of a township of Champaign

county, containing 529 inhabitants at the last census.

HARRISVILLE, a post town in the southeastern part of Short creek township, Harrison county, nine miles southeast from Cadiz, and 122 east by north from Columbus, containing three stores. At the census of 1820 it contained 314 inhabitants.

Harrisville, a fertile and flourishing post township in the southern borders of Medina county, 106 miles northeast from Columbus. The post office is called "Harrisville Reserve." Population in 1830, 500.

Harrisville Reserve, the name of a post office in Harrisville township, Medina county, 106 miles from Columbus.

Hartford, a flourishing post township of Trumbull county, in which are several excellent farms and orchards. It contained 859 inhabitants at the census of 1830. Distance 175 miles northeast from Columbus.

Hartford, the northwesternmost township of Licking county, very near the center of the state, in which is situated a village of the same name. At the census of 1830, it contained 755 inhabitants.

HARTFORD, a village of Licking county, situated in the above township. It contained 53 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Hartland, a township of Huron county, 9 miles southeast from Norwalk. At the last census it contained 131 inhabitants; now about 150.

Hartsgrove, a township, situated in the southwestern quarter of Ashtabula county. It was organized in March, 1820: and so called from a Mr. R. W. Hart, of Connecticut, the original pro-

prietor thereof. It contained 201 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

HAVERHILL, a small post town of Greene township, Scioto county, situated in the French grant, on the bank of the Ohio river, 20 miles from Portsmouth, and opposite the town of Greenup in Kentucky. At the last census it contained 40 inhabitants, one store, commission ware house, and horse grist mill. This town is improving.

HARVEYSBURG, a small town in the northeast part of Warren county, 12 miles from Lebanon, the seat of justice. It has been laid out since 1830; and now contains 30 houses, and about 150 inhabitants.

Hays's X roads, the name of a post office in Richland county, 85 miles from Columbus.

Hebardsville, the name of a post office in Alexander township, Athens county.

HEBRON, a post town, laid out in November, 1825. It is situated in Union township, in the southern borders of Licking county, on the Ohio canal, where the great national road from Zanesville to Columbus crosses it, 27 miles due east from the latter, and 26 west from the former. It contains about 20 houses, and five stores.

HENDRYSBURG, a small post town in Belmont county, situated on the national road, about 15 miles west from St. Clairsville. Here is a steam grist mill.

Henrietta, a post township in the western borders of Lorain county, about 10 miles westerly from Elyria, and 132 northeast from Columbus. It contained 129 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

HENRY, a county in the "new purchase,"

1830.

Henry, a post office in Monroe township, Muskingum county, 79 miles from Columbus.

HIGGINSPORT, a small town or village, in Lewis township, Brown county, on the north bank of the Ohio river, immediately below the mouth of Whiteoak creek. Distance, 23 miles south by east from Williamsburg, four below Ripley, and 106 southwest from Columbus. Population in 1830, 129.

HIGHLAND, an interior county, bounded on the north by Clinton and Fayette, east by Ross and Pike, south by Adams and Brown, and west by Brown counties. It is about 22 by 25 miles in extent, containing, perhaps, 555 square miles. It is descriptively named from its high and elevated position; it, together with Clinton and part of Fayette counties, comprising the height of land between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. Some of the head waters of Paint, Brush and Whiteoak creeks, and the east fork of Little Miami, rise in this county. Population, in 1830, 16,347. It is

Highland, the n
county.

Hillhouse, the n
county, 185 miles

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town, New Market, Monroe, West Liberty, Lexington, Sinking Spring, and Petersburg.

Highland, a township of Muskingum county, containing two churches, two saw mills, and two flouring mills. It contained 820 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 140 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Highland, the name of a post office in Highland county.

Hillhouse, the name of a post office in Geauga county, 185 miles from Columbus.

Hilliar, the southwestern post township of Knox county, about 33 miles northeast from Columbus, on the great stage road from thence to Mt. Vernon, Cleveland, &c. It contained 214 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post town and seat of justice for Highland county. It contains a methodist and presbyterian meeting houses, seven stores, a cotton factory, about 70 dwelling houses, and 600 inhabitants. It is situated near the source of the Rocky fork of Paint creek, 36 miles west by south from Chillicothe, and about 62 southwesterly from Columbus. N. lat. 39 deg. 14 min., W. lon. 6 deg. 30 min.

Hill's fork, a small branch of Eagle creek.

Hinckley, a post township in Medina county, 123 miles northeast from Columbus. It contained 399 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Hiram, a post township of Portage county, containing in 1830, 517 inhabitants. Distance 148 miles northeast from Columbus.

Hockhocking, an eastern river, rising in the central parts of Fairfield county, from whence it

meanders through a very hilly country, above 80 miles, in a southeastern direction, and enters the Ohio river in the town of Troy, 25 miles below Marietta. It is one of the deepest and best boatable streams of any in the country, in proportion to its quantity of water; but is narrow, not exceeding 50 yards in breadth. Near its source, seven miles northwestwardly from Lancaster, is a very romantic cascade in the stream; the water falling over a stratum of rock, of about 40 feet perpendicular height. A flouring mill, five stories high, is erected on this fall; and 24 or 25 miles below this, is another perpendicular fall of seven feet. Excepting the interruption of the lower falls, and some mill dams latterly erected, this river is navigable about 70 miles. Among the branches of Hockhocking, are Rush creek, Sunday, Monday, Margaret's, and Federal creeks.

HOCKING, an interior county, bounded on the north by Fairfield and Perry, east by Athens, south by Jackson, and west by Ross counties. It is 26 by 24 miles in extent, and contains 432 square miles. The land is generally hilly and broken. It, however, contains considerable fertile and valuable land, particularly along the borders of Hockhocking river, which runs across the northeastern quarter of the county, from northwest to southeast. The head waters of Raccoon and Salt creeks, are also in this county. Population in 1830, 4008. It is divided into the nine townships of Eagle, Falls, Goodhope, Green, Laurel, Salt creek, Star, Swan and Washington. Seat of justice Logan. This county was established in January, 1818. In

Goodhope township, in the north part of this county, are situated two paper mills.

HOCKING, a central township of Fairfield county, in which is situated the town of Lancaster. Population in 1830, 3099.

Hog river, [See Ottaway.]

Hole's creek, a mill stream, in the southeastern quarter of Montgomery county, running westwardly into the Great Miami river.

HOLMES, a county organized in January, 1825. It is bounded north by Wayne, east by Stark and Tuscarawas, south by Coshocton, and west by Knox and Richland counties. It is about 30 miles long from east to west, by 15 broad from north to south, and contains 422 square miles. It is divided into the fourteen following townships, viz: German, Mechanic, Killbuck, Richland, Knox, Monroe, Hardy, Berlin, Walnut creek, Paint, Salt creek, Prairie, Ripley, and Washington. It contains eight towns or villages, viz: Millersburgh, the seat of justice, situated in Hardy township; Berlin, in Berlin township; Carlisle, in Walnut creek township; Nashville, in Washington township; Farmersville, in German township; Middletown, and Benton, in Salt creek township; and Winesburgh, in Paint township. The streams are the Killbuck, Lake fork of Mohiccan, Paint creek, Salt creek, Martin's run, Double-eyes fork, Honey run, Casey's run, Indian creek, Rush run, Shrimplin's run, Wolf creek, and Crab apple. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and stone coal is very plenty in part of this county. The soil generally is very good; but the southeastern and southwestern corners are rather rough, with some very good land at intervals. The religious de-

nominations consist of methodists, presbyterians, baptists, Campbellites, German Lutherans, seceders, &c. Holmes county contained 9133 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Holmes, a township of Crawford county, established in 1829. At the census of 1830, it contained 202 inhabitants.

Homer, a township in the northeast part of Athens county, on the waters of Federal creek, containing 626 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Honey creek, a stream rising in the highlands, near the corners of Huron, Richland, Crawford, and Seneca counties; which after running north-westwardly some distance through a fertile body of land in the latter county, falls into the eastern side of Sandusky river, 18 miles in a straight line south of Lower Sandusky.

Honey creek, a stream in the southeastern quarter of Miami county, running into the east side of Big Miami river, in Bethel township.

Honey run, a small stream rising in Hardy township, Holmes county, on which two saw mills are erected.

Hopewell, a township of Licking county, in which the village of Gratiot is partly situated. Population in 1830, 999.

Hopewell, a township of Perry county. At the census of 1830, it contained 1510 inhabitants.

Hopewell, a township of Muskingum county, in which the villages of Mountsterling, Hopewell, and part of Gratiot, are situated. It has four churches, and three physicians; contained 2184 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 336 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Hopewell, a township of Seneca county, containing 549 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

HOPEWELL, a small post town of Muskingum county, situated in the above township on the national road. It has one physician; and about 75 inhabitants.

HOPKINSVILLE, a small post town of Warren county, six miles south of Lebanon, containing about 15 or 20 houses, and 75 or 100 inhabitants.

Howard, a flourishing township in the east part of Knox county, watered by Vernon river and the Jelloway. At the census of 1830, it contained 590 inhabitants.

Hoskinville, the name of a post office near the southeast corner of Brockfield township, Morgan county, about 15 miles from M'Connellsville, on the road to Barnesville.

Houck's, the name of a post office in Hilliar township, near the southwest corner of Knox county, on the road from Mt. Vernon to Columbus.

Houston's mills, the name of a post office in Licking county

Howell, a post office of Logan county, 73 miles from Columbus.

Howland, a township of Trumbull county, immediately east from Warren; containing 722 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Hubbard, a thriving post township of Trumbull county, 165 miles northeast of Columbus, and containing 1085 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Hudson, a post township of Portage county, 12 miles northwesterly from Ravenna. Population in 1830, 775. A college was chartered in this town, in January, 1826, called the Western Re-

serve College. This institution is now in successful operation. Distance, 133 miles northeast from Columbus, and 25 southeast from Cleveland. It was first settled by David Hudson, Esq. in 1800, being then a frontier place, nearly 20 miles from any other settlement.

Hudson's run, a small mill stream, running easterly across Norton township, in Medina county, into the southwestern side of Wolf creek. It has three saw mills.

Huffersville, a post office of Greene county, 59 miles from Columbus.

Humphrey's villa, the name of a post office in Richland township, Holmes county, 67 miles from Columbus.

Huntington, a township of Gallia county, containing in 1830, 694 inhabitants.

Huntington, a township of Ross county, on the western side of Scioto river, and south of Paint creek. Population in 1830, 940.

Huntington, a township of Brown county, in which is situated the post town of Aberdeen. The first settlement of what is now Brown county, was made in this township, at the mouth of Three mile creek, in 1795. Population in 1830, 2165.

Huntington, a post township of Lorain county; about 105 miles northeast from Columbus, and 20 southwest of Elyria. Population in 1830, 160.

Huntsburgh, a post township, situated in the eastern borders of Geauga county, seven miles southeast from Chardon, and 163 northeast from Columbus. It contained 449 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Huntsville, a post office of Butler county, 93 miles from Columbus.

HURON, a lake county, bounded on the north by lake Erie, south by Richland county, east by Lorain county, and west by Seneca and Sandusky counties. It is 26 by 40 miles in extent, and contains about 800 square miles. It includes all the tract commonly designated by the appellation of Fire lands. Sandusky bay, and lake Erie, skirt the whole northern boundary. Besides these, Huron and Vermilion rivers, La Chapelle, Old woman's, Pipe, and Cold creeks, all running northwardly into lake Erie, are the principal waters. It is divided into the 29 townships of Berlin, Bronson, Clarksfield, Danbury, Eldridge, Fairfield, Fitchville, Florence, Greenfield, Greenwich, Hartland, Huron, Lyme, Margaretta, Milan, New Haven, New London, Norwalk, Norwich, Oxford, Perkins, Peru, Portland, Ridgefield, Ripley, Ruggles, Sherman, Townsend, Vermilion, and Wakeman. County seat, Norwalk. Nine villages have been laid out in the county, namely: Norwalk, Peru, Milan, Portland, Huron, and New Haven, in townships also of the same names, respectively, and Bloomingville in Oxford, Monroeville in Ridgefield, and Venice in Margaretta townships. The prevailing religious denominations in this county, are baptists, episcopalians, methodists, quakers, presbyterians, and roman catholics. Population at the census of 1830, 13,345.

The townships are called five miles square. They are, however, a fraction over five miles, from east to west. The reason of it was that the

precise amount of 500,000 acres was required to be stricken off for the benefit of certain sufferers by fire, in Connecticut, from the west end of the "Western Reserve," by a north and south line, drawn so far east from the western limits of the tract, as to include the said 500,000 acres. After surveying and ascertaining the boundaries, it was found that it was only about one mile over enough to make just five ranges of five mile square townships, to correspond with the other surveys in the Western Reserve. That is, it was nearly 26 miles broad, from east to west. It was then concluded to divide the whole 26 miles into only five ranges; which would therefore make all the townships nearly 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad, from east to west; while in a north and south direction, they retained their regular extent of just five miles.

In point of fact, however, more recent, and more accurate surveys seem to indicate that, from 5,000 to 10,000 acres more than the Connecticut Legislature ever contemplated, have really been set off to the Fire company. But as this is but a small quantity, compared with the whole; and as the metes and bounds have been, for a considerable time, considered as fixed and settled; no future modification of them is ever expected.

Huron, a township in Huron county, on the lake shore. Distance, 47 miles westerly from Cleveland, 14 north of Norwalk, and 120 north by east from Columbus. It contained 480 inhabitants at the census of 1830, now probably 700.

HURON, a post town of Huron county, situated in the above township, at the mouth of Huron river, on the shore of lake Erie, 12 miles north of

Norwalk. It is a port of entry: several fine schooners are owned there; and it is a place of stoppage in the summer season for a daily line of steam boats from Buffalo to Detroit. It contains 3 stores, 1 tavern, 1 physician, &c.

Huron, a northern river, rising in Richland county, which, running a northerly by east direction, 40 miles, enters the most southerly bend of lake Erie, in Huron county.

I

IBERIA, a small post town situated in Washington township, Marion county, about 16 miles in a northeasterly direction from the seat of justice. It contains one store, one tavern, and several mechanics. The country around it is very rich, and inhabited by a dense population.

Ice creek, a small stream of Lawrence county, running into the Ohio river.

Independence, a township of Cuyahoga county, containing 245 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Indian creek, a large mill stream in Butler county, running into the western side of the Great Miami river.

Indian creek, a stream in the northeastern corner of Wayne county, running northeasterly into Tuscarawas river.

Indian creek, a stream entering into the Scioto river, five miles below Chillicothe.

Indian creek, a branch of Vernon river, running in Knox county.

Indian cross creek, a mill stream putting into the

Ohio river, three miles below Steubenville. [See Cross creek.

Indian short creek, a stream running eastwardly into the Ohio river, in the lower part of Jefferson county.

Indian Guyandot, [see Guyandot, Indian.]

Indian Wheeling, a creek rising in the southern part of Harrison, and after running 18 or 20 miles across the northeastern part of Belmont county, joins the Ohio river, opposite Wheeling, in Virginia.

Industry, the name of a post office in Montgomery county.

IRVILLE, a post town of Licking township, Muskingum county, situated one mile east from Nashport, and about 12 northwesterly from Zanesville. It has two churches, one saw mill, and two physicians. At the census of 1830, it contained 133 inhabitants; now about 150.

Isaac's creek, a stream of Adams county, which enters the Ohio river, one mile below Manchester.

Island creek, a township of Jefferson county, 153 miles northeast from Columbus. It contained 1855 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Israel, a township in the southwest corner of Preble county, organized in 1808. The land is good, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. It contains the village of Claysburg. Population at the last census, 1315.

J

JACKSON, a southerly county, bounded north by Hocking and Athens, east by Athens and Gal-



lia, south by Lawrence and Scioto, and on the west by Pike and Ross counties. It is 30 by 20 miles in extent, comprising 490 square miles. This county was established by the legislature, in February, 1816, and laid off around the Scioto salt works as a center. It is divided into the thirteen townships of Bloomfield, Clinton, Franklin, Hamilton, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Lick, Madison, Milton, Richland, Scioto, and Washington. Population at the census of 1830, 5,974; now upwards of 6,000. The land, although somewhat hilly and uneven, is mostly arable, and well adapted for farming. Great quantities of mill-stone grit are found and manufactured in the northern and central parts of this county. Stone coal is also abundant; and it is said that iron ore has been discovered in the western part. The principal articles of export are cattle, horses, hogs, mill-stones, and lumber. Jackson is the seat of justice. The principal streams in this county are Little Raccoon, Little Scioto, Salt creek, and Symmes' creek. Of the different religious denominations, the methodists are much the most numerous; but baptists and newlights, or Christian brethren, are likewise to be found in different parts of the county.

JACKSON, a post town and seat of justice for the above county. It is situated in Lick township, 28 miles southeasterly from Chillicothe, and 73 southeasterly from Columbus. N. lat. 39 deg. 8 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 35 min. This town was laid out in 1817, under many serious disadvantages, which greatly embarrassed the citizens, and very much retarded the progress of improvements; but it is

now in quite a thriving condition. It contains a brick court house, 40 feet by 50, a county jail, and about forty dwelling houses; six mercantile stores, three taverns, two tanneries, and one carding machine; and has two physicians, one attorney, together with a variety of mechanics, such as saddlers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, carpenters and joiners, cabinet makers, bricklayers, tailors, &c.

Jackson, a township in the northwest part of Preble county. It was organized in 1816; and contains one store and two taverns. Population at the census of 1830, 1,152.

Jackson, a township of Muskingum county, in which is situated the town of Fazeysburg. It has two flouring mills, three saw mills, and one physician; contained 593 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 121 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Jackson, a township of Hancock county. Population in 1830, 85.

Jackson, a township in the southeast corner of Knox county, through which the Wakatomika passes. At the census of 1830, it contained 626 inhabitants.

Jackson, a southeasterly township of Monroe county, bounded north by Greene and Ohio, east by Ohio, west by Perry township and Washington county, and south by said county and by the Ohio river. It contains about 39 square miles; is in a good state of improvement; and its present population is estimated at about 650.

Jackson, a township of Coshocton county, which contained 605 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jackson, a township of Trumbull county, containing 649 inhabitants at the last census.

Jackson, a township of Jackson county. Population at the census of 1830, 329.

Jackson, a southern township of Franklin county, situated on the west side of the Scioto river, immediately south from Franklin. It is of nearly a square form, and contains an area of nearly 40 square miles. It is, however, but thinly settled, containing about 70 electors, and 387 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jackson, a post township in the northern borders of Wayne county, containing 882 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jackson, a township of Perry county. It contained 1352 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jackson, a township of Guernsey county. At the census of 1830, it contained 481 inhabitants.

Jackson, a township of Highland county. Population at the census of 1830, 1,367.

Jackson, a township of Brown county, containing 916 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jackson, a township of Champaign county. At the last census, it contained 1134 inhabitants.

Jackson, the northeasternmost township of Pike county, which contained 894 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jackson, a township in the western borders of Montgomery county, and adjoining the county of Preble. At the census of 1830, it contained 1377 inhabitants.

Jackson, a township of Pickaway county, in which is situated the town of Darbyville. It contained 1048 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jackson, a township of Union county, containing 125 inhabitants at the last census.

Jackson, a township of Stark county, situated in township 9, range 11, containing 35½ square miles, and 5,500 acres of land under cultivation. It has three grist and two saw mills. The land lies rolling, and partly covered with oak timber. At the census of 1830, it contained 1080 inhabitants; now, about 1250.

Jackson, a township of Sandusky county. Population in 1830, 167.

JACKSONBURG, a small post town in the eastern part of Wayne township, Butler county, 8 miles northerly from Hamilton, and about 95 southwest from Columbus.

Jackson's creek, a small branch of Mad river.

JACKSONVILLE, a small post village in Adams county, 10 miles northeast from West Union, and 90 south by west from Columbus. It is known in the post office list by the name of Dunbarton. It is situated in Meigs township. It contains two stores, one tavern, and 97 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, [see Pickerington.]

JACKSONVILLE, a small post village in Wayne township, Dark county, 10 miles northeast from Greeneville, and 93 west by north from Columbus. The office is called Robinson's, from the name of the postmaster.

JACOBSBURG, a small post town situated in the southeastern corner of Smith township, Belmont county, 9 miles south from St. Clairsville, and 120 east from Columbus. It contains one tavern, two stores, a physician, sundry mechanics, and about 120 inhabitants.

JAMESTOWN, a small post town or village in Silver creek township, Greene county, containing one store. Distance, 9 miles southeasterly from Xenia, and 63 southwest from Columbus. In 1830, it contained 101 inhabitants.

JASPER, a new town recently laid out on the Ohio canal, in Pike county, three miles west of Piketon.

JEFFERSON, a wealthy eastern county, bounded on the north by Columbiana county, east by the Ohio river, south by Belmont, and west by Harrison counties.* It is 27 miles long from north to south, and 20 broad from the Ohio river westwardly, and contains about 400 square miles. It is divided into the thirteen townships of Clinton, Cross creek, Island creek, Knox, Mount Pleasant, Ross, Salem, Smithfield, Springfield, Steubenville, Warren, Wayne, and Wells. It likewise contains the following post towns, viz: Steubenville, the county seat, Warrentown, Mount Pleasant, Smithfield, Bloomfield, Richmond, Annapolis, Springfield, Knoxville, Newbury, New Somerset, New Trenton, and Tiltonville. Its principal streams are Yellow creek, Cross creek, and Short creek, upon which are erected several extensive merchant flouring mills, woolen factories, grist and saw mills, carding machines, &c. Large quantities of salt are annually manufactured in this county. The soil is generally fertile, producing fine

*The act to erect the county of Carroll, passed December 25th, 1832, has made some alteration in the boundaries of Jefferson county, which we are unable to state with precision. [See Carroll county.]

crops of wheat, which is manufactured into flour, and shipped to the southern market. The county is, therefore, wealthy and flourishing. Population at the last census, 22,489.

JEFFERSON, a post town and seat of justice for Ashtabula county. It is situated in the center of a township of the same name, and contains a brick court house of 40 by 50 feet area, a printing office, from which is published a weekly paper, three stores, three taverns, and an academy. It was so called by the late Gideon Granger, then a principal proprietor, in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States. It is situated on Mills creek, about 10 miles from the lake shore, 35 miles northerly from Warren, in Trumbull county, and 200 northeast from Columbus. N. lat. 41 deg. 45 min., W. lon. 3 deg. 50 min.

Jefferson, a township in the northeastern corner of Knox county, through which the Mohiccan river passes. It contained 311 inhabitants at the census of 1820.

Jefferson, a township of Muskingum county, in which the towns of Dresden and Webbssport are situated. It has one church, two flouring mills, three saw mills, and six physicians. Population at the census of 1820, 1240. Number of votes given at the presidential election in 1832, 233.

Jefferson, a township of Richland county, in which is situated the town of Belleville. At the census of 1820 it contained 1333 inhabitants.

Jefferson, a township of Coshocton county, containing 289 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jefferson, a township of Guernsey county, containing 566 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jefferson, a township of Jackson county. Population at the census of 1830, 437.

Jefferson, a township of Ashtabula county, in which the seat of justice is situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 370 inhabitants.

Jefferson, a township in the eastern part of Madison county, watered by Little Darby creek. Two town plats named Jefferson, and New Hampton, respectively, have been laid out in this township, but do not improve rapidly. It contained 409 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jefferson, a township of Logan county, containing 848 inhabitants at the last census.

Jefferson, a township in the northwest corner of Fayette county. Here are two grist and three saw mills. At the census of 1830, it contained 1253 inhabitants.

Jefferson, a township in the eastern borders of Franklin county. It is situated about 12 miles east by north from Columbus, on the great stage road from Zanesville to Columbus. It is watered by Black lick and Rocky fork of Big Walnut creek. The land is generally level; and of a tolerably good quality for farming. It is composed of the first township in the 16th range of the United States military lands; and contains somewhat over 16,000 acres. Number of electors 110, and of inhabitants 613, at the census of 1820.

Jefferson, the southeasternmost township of Ross county, in which is situated the village of Richmond. This township is watered by the Scioto river, which washes its southwestern borders; and by Walnut and Salt creeks, together with their several tributary branches. Along Salt creek are

numerous flouring and saw mills, besides fulling mills, &c. It contained 1645 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jefferson, a township of Adams county, containing 1001 inhabitants at the last census.

Jefferson, a township likewise in the northwest corner of Preble county. It was organized in 1809, and called after the late president Jefferson. The town of New Paris is situated in this township; which contained 1358 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jefferson, an interior township of Montgomery county, in which is laid out a town called Liberty. It contains three grist mills, three saw mills, and eight distilleries. Population at the census of 1830, 1797.

Jefferson, a township of Scioto county, in which the town of Lucasville is situated. It borders on the Scioto river; the bottom is extensive and well adapted to raising corn, hemp and timber. One sycamore tree, on the farm of Abraham Miller, in the early settling of the country, admitted at one time within the hollow of the trunk fourteen horses, such as could be collected at that time, among which were several mares heavy with foal, all mounted with a man or boy on each; and Mr. Miller informs there was then sufficient room for two more mounted horses. The back land is hilly, with large flats on the hills, and a great portion suitable for raising small grain. There are two water power grist mills, one saw mill, and one horse mill and distillery, one tavern and one tan yard, out of Lucasville. It contained 567 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

JEFFERSON, a small town and former seat of justice for Pickaway county. It is situated on a central part of the Pickaway plains, from whence there is an extensive view in every direction. Distance, three miles south of Circleville, 28 southerly from Columbus, and 16 north from Chillicothe. It contained 119 inhabitants in 1830.

JEFFERSON, a small town in Bloom township, Fairfield county, containing 96 inhabitants at the last census.

Jefferson, fort. [See Fort Jefferson.]

Jelloway, the name of two creeks in Knox county, tributaries to Vernon river.

Jennings, a township of Williams county, situated on the Auglaize, south of Perry, and 35 miles from Defiance. It contained 120 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Jennings creek, a stream of Vanwert county, running into the Auglaize.

Jerome, a post township in the southeast corner of Union county. It contains a frame church for the use of the presbyterians. The number of inhabitants at the census of 1830, amounted to 321; and of free white male citizens at the enumeration of 1831, to 62. The office is called Darby creek.

Jerome's fork, a northern branch of Mohiccan creek, running in Wayne county.

Jeromestown, an inconsiderable settlement in Wayne county, adjoining its western limit, on the road from Wooster to Mansfield.

JEROMESVILLE, a small post town on Jerome's creek, one mile from the above described settlement, and 15 west of Wooster. Population at the census of 1830, 123.

Jersey, a township in the western borders of Licking county, containing 502 inhabitants at the last census.

Jesup, a post town in the eastern part of Huron county. [See Wakeman.]

Johnson, a township of Champaign county, containing 509 inhabitants in 1830.

Johnsonville, the name of a post office in Trumbull county, 180 miles from Columbus.

Johnston, a post township of Trumbull county, containing 400 inhabitants at the last census. The office is called Johnsonville.

Johnston's, the name of a post office in Madison county, 26 miles from Columbus.

Johnston's store, the name of a post office in Lexington township, Stark county, on the road from Salem to Clinton, on the Ohio canal.

JOHNSTOWN, a post town in the northwestern quarter of Licking county, situated in Monroe township, on the east side of Middle or Raccoon fork of Licking creek, 18 miles northwestwardly from Newark, on the road leading to Delaware, and about 25 northeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830 it contained 210 inhabitants.

Jonathan's creek. [See Moxahala.]

Jonesville, the name of a post office in Salem township, Monroe county, 154 miles from Columbus.

K

Kayger's creek, a stream in Gallia county, running into the Ohio river, 10 miles above Gallipolis.

Keene, a township of Coshocton county, situated

immediately north from the town of Coshocton, and about 75 miles northeast of Columbus. At the last census it contained 611 inhabitants.

KEENE, a post town situated in the above township. It was laid out by Mr. Jesse Beal, February 23d, 1820. It contains two stores, a tavern, a tanyard, two meeting houses, and about 20 dwelling houses. It is settled, principally, by New Englanders, and was probably called after Keene, in New Hampshire. Distance, 6 miles north from Coshocton.

KELLOGGSVILLE, a post village in Ashtabula county, in the western part of Monroe township, in the northeastern part of the county, and about 205 miles northeast from Columbus. It was so called after a Mr. Kellogg, a respectable citizen of this place. It is, however, sometimes called Waterloo.

KENDALL, a town in Perry township, Stark county, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Canton, on the road to Wooster, and near the eastern side of Muskingum river, or as it is here frequently called, Tuscarawas. It contains one church, two taverns, 45 dwelling houses, and about 250 inhabitants; also, an extensive factory for the fabrication of woolen cloths. In this place, and its vicinity, are kept several very extensive flocks of sheep, of from 100 to 1000 in each.

KERRSVILLE, a small town in Lawrence county.

Killbuck creek, a large stream, rising in the southern part of Medina county, which, after running southerly above 50 miles across Wayne, and into the interior of Coshocton county, unites with the Walhonding river.

Killbuck, a township of Holmes county, containing 425 inhabitants at the last census.

Kimble's, the name of a post office in Rome township, Lawrence county, about 130 miles southeast from Columbus, on the Ohio river, 11 miles above Burlington.

King's creek, a mill stream running into the east side of Mad river, in Champaign county, about five miles northwest from Urbana.

Kingston, a township in Delaware county, immediately north of Berkshire, containing 582 inhabitants at the census of 1820.

KINGSTON, a post town situated on the line, but within the county of Ross, 10 miles northeasterly from Chillicothe, on the road from thence to Lancaster. Here is a store and several mechanics. Distance from Columbus, 42 miles southeast. At the last census it contained 191 inhabitants.

Kingsville, a post township in the northeastern quarter of Ashtabula county, 200 miles northeast from Columbus. It was so named in honor of Nehemiah King, Esq. an early settler in the county. It contains one store, one grist mill, two saw mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, a trip hammer, &c. It contained 1038 inhabitants at the last census.

Kinnickinnick, a large and valuable mill stream, rising in the northern part of Ross, and southern quarter of Pickaway county; and running southwestwardly into the east side of Scioto river, seven miles above Chillicothe. On this creek are two excellent merchant mills, besides a large paper and several other mills. It has been remarked, by old settlers, that this stream has increased, from

a small run, to one of the best and most permanent mill streams in the state.

Kinsman, a flourishing post township, in the northeastern corner of Trumbull county, 140 miles northeast from Columbus. It was so called from a family of that name, its proprietors and first settlers. Population at the census of 1830, 720.

Kirkwood, the name of a post office in Palmyra, Warren county, 88 miles southwest from Columbus.

Kirkwood, a township of Belmont county, containing 2205 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Kirtland, a post township in Geauga county, situated immediately west from Chardon, and about 165 miles northeast from Columbus. The office is called Kirtland's mills. The township was so called, after a Mr. Kirtland, a considerable land holder in this part of the state. At the census of 1830 it contained 1018 inhabitants.

KNOX, a county bounded north by Richland, east by Coshocton and Holmes, south by Licking, and west by Delaware and Marion counties. It is about $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles long east and west, by $22\frac{1}{2}$ broad, from north to south; and contains 618 square miles. It is a rich, and rapidly settling county, and contains the twenty four following townships. Berlin, Bloomfield, Brown, Butler, Chester, Clay, Clinton, Franklin, Harrison, Hillier, Howard, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Middlebury, Milford, Miller, Monroe, Morgan, Morris, Pike, Pleasant, Union, and Wayne. The eastern part of this county is uneven, and somewhat rugged in its aspect, like the neighboring counties of Coshocton and Holmes, while the western townships are

quite level. In the central parts of the county there is to be found that happy medium between the *rough* and the *champaign*—that pleasant variety of gentle hills and rich vales—so captivating to the lovers of the picturesque; and the beautiful Vernon river, with its tributary streams, waters nearly the whole of the county, with the exception of small tracts in the northeast, southeast and southwest corners; and there can rarely be found any where a district of country in which pure springs of water are more abundant. The soil in the eastern townships is rather poor, but well adapted to the growth of wheat. In the middle and western townships, there is generally found a rich vegetable mould, based upon yellow clay, mixed slightly with sand.

Knox, the name of a post office in Middlebury township, Knox county, about 60 miles northeast from Columbus.

Knox, a township of Guernsey county. At the census of 1830, it contained 265 inhabitants.

Knox, a township of Holmes county. At the census of 1830, it contained 268 inhabitants.

Knox, a township of Columbiana county, containing 1288 inhabitants, at the census of 1830.

Knox, a township in the northeastern part of Jefferson county, in which the villages of Knoxville, New Somerset, and Newburgh are situated. It contained 2035 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

KNOXVILLE, a post town in Knox township, in the upper part of Jefferson county, four miles from the Ohio river, 12 north by west from Steubenville, and about 158 east by north from Colum-

bus; containing about 20 houses, and 150 inhabitants.

KNOXVILLE, a small town, in Newcastle township, Coshocton county.

L

Lafayette, the name by which Greenfield post office, in Huron county, is officially designated.

Lagrange, a post township of five miles square, situated in a central part of Lorain county, 134 miles northeast of Columbus. It contained 279 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

LAGRANGE, a village in the southeastern quarter of Licking county. It was laid off in the summer of 1829, on the national road, now constructing from Zanesville to Columbus. Distance, 13 miles west from Zanesville, and 40 east from Columbus.

Laing's, the name of a post office in Greene township, Monroe county; not in any town or village.

Lake, a township of Logan county, in which the town of Bellefontaine is situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 865 inhabitants.

Lake, a post township of Wayne county, containing 552 inhabitants at the census of 1830. The office is called Laketown.

Lake, a post township, in the northern borders of Starke county, lying in township 12, range 8, and containing 34 square miles. It has two stores, and two post offices; one called Lake, and the other Midway. The land lies rolling, and covered with oak timber. Population at the census of 1830, 1236; now about 1500.

Laketown, the name of the post office in Lake township, in Wayne county, about 73 miles northeast from Columbus.

Lake Erie, a large inland sea, which forms the greater part of the northern boundary of the state. It extends along about two thirds of the northern borders of the state, from its northeastern limits, westwardly, between it and Upper Canada. The jurisdictional line, however, between Canada and Ohio, runs along the middle of it, from east to west. Its circumference, following the various trendings of its shores, is about 600 miles; and its greatest length, in a direct line, from southwest to northeast, beginning at the Maumee bay, and terminating at Buffalo, in New York, is about 270 miles. It covers a space on the earth's surface, of about 11,000 square miles; or above 7,000,000 of acres.

About 160 miles only of this lake, in a direct line, border upon the state of Ohio. Its average breadth is probably from 40 to 50 miles; although, opposite Cleveland, it is said to be 90 miles broad.

This is a valuable sheet of inland water; and affords an extensive interior navigation. The principal landing places, on its southern shore, are Maumee bay, Port Clinton, Sandusky, Huron, Cleveland, Fairport, and Ashtabula, in Ohio; Erie, in Pennsylvania; and Portland, Dunkirk, and Buffalo, in New York. Among all the landing places, just mentioned, between Buffalo and Detroit, that at Sandusky, situated just within the bay of that name, is the best.

There are nearly one hundred schooners, steamboats and other vessels, navigating this lake.

The United States have erected light houses at Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Portland, N. Y.; Erie, Pa.; Fairport, Cleveland, and Sandusky, in Ohio.

That at Portland, is a great curiosity; it being lighted with natural gas, rising from an adjacent gaseous fountain.

LANCASTER, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Fairfield county. It is handsomely situated near the center of the county, in Hocking township, near the source of Hockhocking river, on the road leading from Zanesville to Chillicothe. It was laid out in the year 1800. The streets and alleys are of convenient width, crossing each other at right angles. It stands near the center of a rich valley, extending several miles up and down the Hockhocking, surrounded by a widely extended country of excellent land, rapidly progressing in improvement. The town contains ten large stores, and seven taverns, the latter of which may justly be ranked with the first houses of entertainment in the United States. It contains about 275 houses, and 1800 inhabitants. The houses are principally brick and frame; a large number of them brick buildings of a very respectable appearance. The public buildings are a brick court house; a new market house, with a town house, and a masonic hall erected over it; and four churches. Lancaster is well supplied with the means of education. In addition to an academy, which is now in high repute, there are several other respectable schools.

The Ohio canal passes within eight miles, north of the town. The legislature of this state has passed an act incorporating a company with a



capital of \$50,000, to cut a lateral canal, from the town of Lancaster to the main canal.

Here are also two printing offices, from which are published weekly, a German and two English newspapers. Various kinds of mechanical business are likewise here industriously prosecuted. Distance, 28 miles southeasterly from Columbus, 36 southwesterly from Zanesville, and 34 northeasterly from Chillicothe. N. lat. 39 deg. 45 min. W. lon. 5 deg. 35 min.

Lanier, a flourishing post township in the eastern borders of Preble county. It was organized in the year 1811, and supposed to have been named after the late Alexander C. Lanier, Esq., then a citizen of Preble county. The land is good, well watered, and improved. The post village of West Alexandria is situated on the north line of the township. Population in 1830, 1513.

Laurel, a township of Hocking county, containing 259 inhabitants at the last census.

LAWRENCE, a river county, bounded on the north by Jackson, and east by Gallia counties, south by the Ohio river, and west by Scioto county. It is generally a very hilly and barren tract of country, and is not much settled. Symmes' and Indian Guyandot creeks, water the eastern parts. It contains about 430 square miles, and is divided into the twelve townships of Aid, Decatur, Elizabeth, Fayette, Lawrence, Mason, Perry, Rome, Symmes, Union, Upper, and Windsor. County seat, Burlington. In 1830, it contained 5,366 inhabitants. This county was first settled about the year 1800, by emigrants from the western part of Pennsylva-

nia, and from Greenbriar county, in Virginia; descendants of Irish and Dutch.

The Ohio river bounds about 42 miles of this county. The bottoms are generally good and very productive; inexhaustible beds of iron ore have been discovered in the lower parts of the county; and stone coal is abundant. An excellent bed of clay, suitable for stone ware, has also been found, eight miles below Burlington. Three furnaces are in operation in Elizabeth township; and a fourth, and a steam forge, are to be erected this year. There are three tanyards and eight or nine stores in this county, beside those in Burlington.

Lawrence, a township of Stark county, situated in township 1, range 10, and containing 33 square miles. It has three grist mills, three saw mills, three tanneries, two stores, and 8,000 acres of land under cultivation. Population at the last census, 1,108; now about 1,400. The land lies rolling, and is covered with oak timber.

Lawrence, a township of Washington county, so named in honor of the brave, but unfortunate, captain of the Chesapeake. It is situated on the waters of the Little Muskingum, 9 miles northeast from Marietta; and is 7 miles long and 6 miles broad. Being seated in the United States' lands, it returns only 3,217 acres for taxation. The surface is hilly and broken, and the ridges clothed with much chesnut and yellow pine timber. In the hills are found considerable quantities of iron ore, and in the valleys, along the runs and creeks, an abundance of stone coal, with occasional springs of salt water, and Seneca oil. Several grist and saw mills are erected on the waters of the Little

Muskingum. The inhabitants amounted to 413 at the last census.

Lawrence, a township of Lawrence county, containing 192 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Lawrence, a township of Tuscarawas county, in which is situated the village of Bolivar. At the census of 1830, it contained 602 inhabitants.

LAWRENCEVILLE, an inconsiderable post village in Deer creek township, near the center of Madison county, 23 miles west from Columbus, on the state road leading from Columbus to Springfield. It is sometimes called Limerick.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a small post village in the northern limits of Tuscarawas county, about 10 miles north from New Philadelphia, and 110 north-east from Columbus.

Leading creek, a stream rising in the southern part of Athens county, which, after running 15 or 16 miles in a southeasterly direction across Meigs county, runs into the Ohio river, in Salisbury, 16 miles above Gallipolis.

LEBANON, a wealthy post town and seat of justice for Warren county. It was laid out in 1803, and is situated near the center of the county, between two branches of Turtle creek, four miles north and six east of the Little Miami, in the heart of a fertile and healthy country, in a high state of cultivation. At the census of 1830, it contained within its corporate limits, 1157 inhabitants; and its present population, the suburbs included, is estimated at about 1400. There are two printing offices, which issue weekly papers in this town; a baptist, methodist, and presbyterian church, all of brick; a large new brick court house and jail; a library;

two iron founderies; two woollen factories; a grist and saw mill adjoining; six lawyers; five physicians, three taverns, and a variety of stores and mechanic shops. A turnpike road from Cincinnati to Springfield, Clark county, has been laid out through this place, the first 16 miles of which are completed on the M'Adam plan; and a company has been incorporated to construct a lateral canal from this town to the Miami canal, intersecting the latter near Middletown, in Butler county. The completion of these works, which will not long be delayed, will make Lebanon an important place. Distance, 20 miles northeast from Cincinnati, 80 southwest from Columbus, and 23 south from Dayton. North lat. 39 deg. 25 min., West lon. 7 deg. 6 min.

Lebanon, a township of Meigs county, containing 259 inhabitants in 1830.

Lebanon, in Ashtabula county, [see New Lime.]

Lee, a post township of Athens county, about 10 miles southwest from the village of Athens, and 80 southeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 418 inhabitants.

LEESBURG, a post town of Highland county, situated in Fairfield township, 31 miles westerly from Chillicothe, and 51 southwest from Columbus:

LEESBURG, or, as the post office is called, Leesville, a post town in Oneleg township, Tuscarawas county, about 14 miles southeast from New Philadelphia, and 112 northeast from Columbus.

Leesburg, a township of Union county, containing 232 inhabitants in 1830.

Lee's creek, a brook in the north part of High-

land and southwestern part of Fayette counties, running eastwardly into the Rattlesnake fork of Paint creek.

Leesville, the name of the post office in Leesburg, Tuscarawas county.

Leipersville, the name of a post office in Crawford county.

Lemon, a township in the northeastern quarter of Butler county, in which are situated the towns of Middletown and Monroe. It contained 2923 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Lenox, a township of Ashtabula county, situated immediately south of Jefferson, and about 200 miles northeast from Columbus. Here is a flouring mill and two saw mills. It was organized in 1819; and in 1830, contained 244 inhabitants.

Le Roy, a post township of Geauga county, 176 miles northeast of Columbus, containing 652 inhabitants at the last census.

Letart's rapids, a rapid current of the Ohio river for a short distance, occasioned by the abrupt projection of a steep hill into the river, around which the water is driven with considerable rapidity. These rapids are about 25 miles below Shade river, according to the winding of the Ohio.

Letart, a post township of Meigs county, about 110 miles southeast from Columbus. It contained 517 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

LEVANA, a small post town on the northern bank of the Ohio river, in Brown county, two miles below Ripley, immediately above the mouth of Straight creek, and containing about 50 inhabitants.

Lewis, a post township lying on the Ohio river,

in Brown county, 105 miles southwest from Columbus, containing four grist and five saw mills, some of which are steam mills. The village of Higginsport is situated in this township; and it contained 2022 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

LEWISBURG, a thriving post town of Harrison township, Preble county, lying near the national road, 9 miles northeast from Eaton. It is incorporated; and contains one Lutheran church, four stores, two taverns, two physicians, one botanical practitioner, two merchant mills, forty dwelling houses, and about 200 inhabitants.

LEWISTOWN, an Indian settlement a few miles above the northern limits of Logan county.

LEWISVILLE, a small town on the Ohio canal, in Coshocton county, about three quarters of a mile above Newport.

Lexington, a post township of Stark county, lying in township 19, range 6, and containing 30½ square miles. It has three grist mills, seven saw mills, one tannery, four stores, and 4,500 acres of land under cultivation. At the census of 1830, it contained 869 inhabitants; and its present population is estimated at about 1100. The land is level, and covered with beech and sugar timber. It contains two post offices; one of which is called Mahoning, and the other Johnson's store.

LEXINGTON, a small post village in Troy township, Richland county, which contained 69 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Liberty, a township of Ross county, erected since the last census.

Liberty, a township of Licking county, containing 303 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Liberty, a township of Union county. Population at the census of 1830, 231.

Liberty, a post township of Knox county, lying west of Clinton, through which passes the stage road from Columbus to Mount Vernon. In this township, as well as in the west part of Clinton, are to be found large groves of beautiful yellow poplar—a wood nearly equal to the white pine. It contained 553 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Liberty, a township of Adams county. Population at the census of 1830, 1308.

Liberty, a township of Guernsey county. At the census of 1830, it contained 410 inhabitants.

Liberty, a post township of Trumbull county, 170 miles northeast from Columbus, containing 1060 inhabitants at the last census.

Liberty, a township in the northern limits of Fairfield county, in which are situated the towns of Bateman and Basil. It contained 2426 inhabitants in 1830.

Liberty, a township in the south part of Delaware county, containing 619 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Liberty, a central township of Highland county, in which is situated the town of Hillsborough. It contained 2567 inhabitants at the last census.

Liberty, a township in the northern limits of Clinton county, containing a flouring mill, two saw mills, a fulling mill, a distillery, and one store. At the census of 1830, it contained 800 inhabitants.

Liberty, a township of Butler county, in which is situated the town of Princeton. It contained 1729 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Liberty, a township of Washington county, ly-

ing on the waters of Papaw creek, 18 miles north of Marietta. It is six miles square; was organized in 1832; and contains about 100 inhabitants. The township is hilly and broken, but finely timbered. It is bounded on the north by Monroe county.

LIBERTY, a post village of Jefferson township, in Montgomery county, seven miles westerly from Dayton, and 77 southwest from Columbus.

Liberty, a township of Crawford county, containing 655 inhabitants at the last census.

Lick, the name of a central township of Jackson county, so called from the salt lick within its limits, and in which the seat of justice is situated. At the census of 1830 it contained 765 inhabitants.

LICKING, an interior county, bounded on the north by Knox, east by Muskingum, south by Perry and Fairfield, and on the west by Franklin and Delaware counties. It is 30 miles long from east to west, and 24 broad from north to south; containing 666 square miles. It is divided into the twenty-five following townships, Bennington, Bowlinggreen, Burlington, Eden, Fallsbury, Franklin, Granville, Hanover, Harrison, Hartford, Hopewell, Jersey, Liberty, Licking, Lima, M'Kean, Madison, Mary Ann, Monroe, Newark, Newton, Perry, St. Albans, Union, and Washington. It likewise contains the towns of Newark, the county seat, and Granville, Johnstown, Fairfield, Utica, Hebron, Burlington, Harrisburgh, Jacksonville, Brownsville, Gratiot, Amsterdam, Linville, Fredonia, Hartford, and Lickington. The greater part of the county of Licking lies well for cultivation. The soil is extremely fertile and the innumerable ram-

ifications of Licking creek through every part of the county, render it, perhaps, one of the finest watered parts of the state of Ohio; and afford the greatest opportunities for water machinery of every description. Extensive beds of iron ore have been discovered in this county, and a forge and two furnaces within this county, do extensive business. Licking county was first settled, early in the year 1800, by emigrants from the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were soon followed by considerable numbers from New England, principally from Connecticut and Massachusetts. At the time of the first settlement, the Indians were numerous, along the waters of both Licking and Vernon rivers. They had an encampment upon the ground where the court house in Newark now stands. The county contained 20,864 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Licking, a township of the above county, in which the town of Jackson is situated. It contained 859 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Licking, a township of Muskingum county, containing the towns of Irville and Nashport—the former of which is a post town, and the latter is situated on the Ohio and lake Erie canal, which passes through the township. It has two churches, two flouring mills, four saw mills, two physicians, and two of the largest ancient mounds in the county. Population at the census of 1830, 891; number of votes given at the presidential election in 1832, 193.

Licking, or Pataskala, a large western branch of the Muskingum river. It is formed by the confluence, at and near Newark, of three principal

branches, all rising in the western part of Licking county. Its general direction may be considered eastward, until entering Muskingum county, when it gradually turns southeastwardly, and enters the Muskingum river opposite Zanesville. It is not navigable, but is crossed by a dam immediately at its mouth. The water power thus created, carries one saw mill, one flouring mill and other machinery. There are three other saw mills and three grist mills on this river in Muskingum county; and on its branches several saw mills.

LICKINGTON, a small town, laid out in 1828, on the north side of Licking river, upon the Ohio and Erie canal, in Madison township, in Licking county. Distance, 7 miles east from Newark, and 40 east from Columbus.

Lilly, a post office in Brown county, 96 miles from Columbus.

Lima, the southwesternmost township of Licking county, containing 412 inhabitants at the last census.

LIMA, a small post town, and the seat of justice for Allen county.

Lincoln, a township situated in the northeastern quarter of Delaware county. It was organized in 1828. It contained 224 inhabitants in 1830.

Linton, a township of Coshocton county, in which the town of Planefield is situated. Population in 1830, 889. It was organized on the 10th June, 1811.

Lisbon, New. [See New Lisbon.]

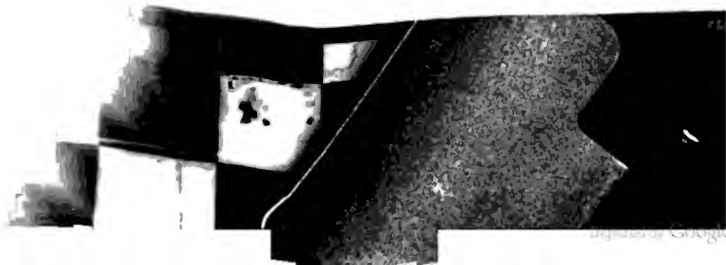
Little Beaver bridge, a settlement of Columbiana county, in which is kept a post office, in St. Clair township, 167 miles northeast of Columbus.

LITHOPOLIS, a small post town in Bloom township, in the northwestern quarter of Fairfield county, on the road leading from Lancaster to Columbus, and about midway between, or 15 miles distant from each. It was called Centerville, until January, 1827, when its name was changed to Lithopolis. Population in 1830, 161.

Little Cuyahoga, a fine mill stream in Portage county, rising from some ponds in Suffield, and running thence northwestwardly into the main river of the same name in Portage township.

Little Darby, a considerable western branch of Big Darby, rising in the northwestern quarter of Madison county, and running southeastwardly into the western side of Big Darby, opposite Georgesville. Along the borders, and westward of this stream, are extensive bodies of open prairie land; much of which is fertile and valuable.

Little Hockhocking, a mill stream rising in the western part of Washington county, which pays the tribute of its waters to the Ohio river. It is formed by two principal branches, called the western and eastern branches. The western rises in Decatur township, near the borders of Athens county, in a very hilly and broken region, abounding in laurel thickets, and vast deposits of sand rock, often broken into mural precipices. Much valuable yellow pine timber grows on the hills, from which are sawed large quantities of boards for flooring. This creek is about 15 miles in length, and unites with the Ohio river, in the township of Belpre, 20 miles below Marietta. It affords many fine seats for mills, which are already occupied, and many that are yet vacant. The rapid and impetuous rise of



its waters, renders it difficult to protect mill dams against its current. Fine beds of stone coal are found on the western branch, in the township of Decatur.

Little Hockhocking, the name of a post office, situated on the above described stream, in Decatur township, Washington county, about 90 miles southeast of Columbus.

Little Indian creek, a small stream in Clermont county, putting into the Ohio river, two miles below Big Indian creek.

Little Killbuck, a branch of Killbuck river, rising in Chester township, Wayne county.

Little Miami, a river rising in the southwestern corner of Madison county, and after running southwardly above 70 miles across Clark, Greene, Warren, and Hamilton counties, joins the Ohio seven miles above Cincinnati. It is one of the best mill streams in the state; 30 or 40 mills, among which two or three are paper mills, are already erected upon it. The principal streams running into it are, East branch, Shawnee, Obannon, Turtle, Todd's fork, Caesar's and Massie's creeks on the eastern side, and Sugar and Beaver creeks on the west. For navigation, it is of little consequence, but for mills, it is preferable to the Great Miami. About 100 miles from its mouth in the county of Greene, it has some remarkable falls, which amount perhaps to 200 feet. The stream at this distance, much reduced in width, enters a chasm in the silicious limestone rocks, which underlay that quarter: in the course of a mile, it is precipitated from several successive tables; when being compressed to less than ten yards, it falls,

from a ledge of rocks six or eight feet into a narrow fissure of such great depth, that for several rods below, there is no perceptible current. The sides of the fissure, which rise by estimation, 50 feet above the surface of the water, are irregular; but correspond in such a manner as to suggest that they were formerly in contact. From this point the rapids continue more than a mile. The chasm widening and deepening gradually, terminates in the broad valley, through which the stream afterwards flows.

Little Muskingum, a mill stream which rises in Monroe county. It has two sources, one in Center, the other in Ohio township, which form a junction in Perry; and after receiving two branches, it runs into the Ohio four miles above Marietta in Washington county. Its whole length in Monroe county is about 45 miles. It affords many good seats for mills; of which several are erected on its waters.

Little Raccoon, a mill stream rising in Richland township, Jackson county; which, after running through the townships of Clinton, Milton, and Bloomfield, in said county, enters into Big Raccoon in Huntington township, Gallia county. Its length is about 25 miles; and its general course southeast. It affords some very fine seats for mills; several of which are erected on its waters.

Little Sandusky, a brook rising in the northern part of Marion county, and running northwardly into Sandusky river, in the southern borders of Crawford county.

Little Sandusky, the name of a post office near



the mouth of the above creek, 57 miles northwardly from Columbus.

Little Scioto, a rivulet rising in Jackson county, running 15 or 20 miles in a south by west direction, across Scioto county, which falls into the Ohio river, seven miles above Portsmouth. One saw and two grist mills are erected on this stream in Jackson county.

Little Scioto, a small stream which takes its rise towards the northeast corner of Marion county, and taking a meandering course, empties into Big Scioto in the township of Greenecamp, about five miles southwesterly from the town of Marion. It does not afford water power sufficient to propel machinery; but serves as an excellent watering place to the graziers, who annually pasture large droves of cattle along its borders.

Little St. Joseph's, a stream which runs principally in the state of Indiana, but passes through the western extremity of Williams county. It is very durable; and navigable for 60 miles from fort Wayne.

Little Yellow creek, an inconsiderable stream putting into the Ohio river, in Columbiana county, six miles below Fawcettstown.

Little York, the name of the post office in Butler township, in Montgomery county, 76 miles westerly from Columbus.

Liverpool, a post township in the northern borders of Medina county, containing 400 inhabitants at the census of 1830, about 120 miles northeast from Columbus.

LIVINGSTON, a small town on the northeastern

borders of the Pickaway plains, three miles southeasterly from Circleville.

LOCKBOURNE, a small town, laid out about two years ago, at the eight locks, on the point where the Columbus feeder enters the Ohio canal.

LOCKPORT, a small inland town situated on the Ohio and Erie canal, in Tuscarawas county, on the opposite side of the river from New Philadelphia.

LOCKPORT, a small village in Warren county, on the west side of the Little Miami, where there is an extensive paper and other mills, and many hands employed.

Lodi, a new township in the southern part of Athens county, on the waters of Shade river. It contained 276 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Logan, a county bounded on the north by Hardin, east by Union, south by Champaign, and on the west by Shelby counties. It is 23 miles long from east to west, and 21 broad from north to south, containing 425 square miles. Miami river, Boques, Mill and Darby creeks, together with Mad river, rise in this county. The land is generally pretty level and fertile. Seat of justice, Bellefontaine. It is divided into the nine following townships: Jefferson, Lake, M'Arthur, Miami, Monroe, Perry, Rush creek, Union, and Zane. It contains three towns or villages, viz: Bellefontaine, the seat of justice, situated in Lake township; West Liberty, in Union township; and Zanesfield, in Jefferson township.

Logan county was organized in the year 1818, and named after the late General Logau of Kentucky; who, in early times, made an excursion into



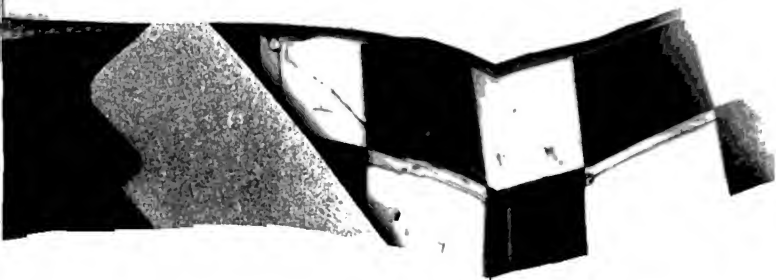
this part of the country, and destroyed many Indian villages, some of which were situated on the head waters of Mad river. The first settlers emigrated from the states of North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, about the year 1806. Many of the latter settlers are from the other counties in the state of Ohio. It contained 6,442 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

LOGAN, a post town and seat of justice for Hocking county, situated on the north bank of the Hockhocking river, 18 miles southeasterly from Lancaster, and 46 in the same direction from Columbus. It is situated one mile below the great fall of the Hockhocking river, and contains a court house, jail, one tavern, three stores, post office, blacksmith, tannery, carpenters' shops, &c. Laid out in 1816. A flouring mill, with three run of stones, a saw mill, and carding machine, all of which do good business, are in operation at the falls, one mile distant. N. lat. 39 deg. 36 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 25 min. Population, 97 in 1830.

LONDON, a post town in Union township, and seat of justice for Madison county. It contains a brick court house, a printing office, and the usual mechanics in country towns. Distance, 18 miles east from Springfield, and 25 west by south from Columbus. N. lat. 39 deg. 50 min., W. lon. 6 deg. 28 min. It contained 249 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Londonderry, a township of Guernsey county. At the census of 1830, it contained 1720 inhabitants.

LONDONDERRY, a post town of Guernsey county, situated in the above township, about 100 miles



eastwardly from Columbus, and 20 northeasterly from Cambridge, on the road from thence to Cadiz, and Steubenville. Several of its inhabitants came from Londonderry in Ireland. Population, 54 in 1830.

Long bottom, a settlement of Olive township, Meigs county, in which is kept a post office, 100 miles southeast of Columbus.

Long reach, a remarkable long and straight portion of the Ohio river, stretching 17 miles along the northeasternmost borders of Washington county.

Long run, a small stream putting into the Ohio river, near the northeast corner of Belmont county, in Pease township.

LORAIN, a northern county, bounded north on lake Erie, east by Cuyahoga and Medina counties, south by Wayne and Richland, and west by Huron county. It is about 35 by 24 miles in extent, containing 580 square miles, and 371,200 acres of land. It is divided into the nineteen townships of Amherst, Avon, Black river, Brighton, Brownhelm, Carlisle, Columbia, Eaton, Elyria, Grafton, Henrietta, Huntington, Lagrange, Penfield, Ridgeville, Russia, Sheffield, Sullivan, and Willington; about half of which have post offices in them. The principal waters are Black river and its numerous branches. This county was organized in the year 1824. Population, 5,696 in 1830.

Loramie's fort. [See *Fort Loramie*.]

Loramie's creek, is a considerable western water of the Great Miami river, rising in the late Indian lands. It runs southwardly; and after

crossing the boundary line, at Loramie's station, it runs a southeasterly direction into the western side of Miami river above Piqua.

Loramie, a township of Shelby county. At the census of 1830, it contained 44⁹ inhabitants.

Lordstown, a township of Trumbull county, containing 406 inhabitants, at the census of 1830.

Lost creek, a small stream of Miami county, running southwestwardly into the eastern side of Miami river, in Staunton township.

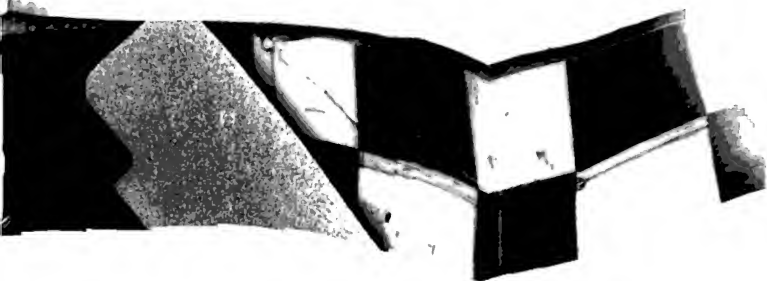
Lost creek, also the name of a township of Miami county. It contained 595 inhabitants, at the census of 1830.

LOUDONVILLE, a post town in the southeastern quarter of Richland county, in Hanover township, 67 miles northeast from Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 51.

Loudoun, a township of the new county of Carroll, organized in 1833.

LOWER SANDUSKY, a post town and seat of justice for Sandusky county. It is situated on the west bank of Sandusky river, in Sandusky township, 27 miles west by south from Sandusky city, 105 north from Columbus, and 186 north by east from Cincinnati. N. lat. 41 deg. 22 min., W. lon. 6 deg. 6 min.

LUCASVILLE, the name of a post town in Jefferson township, Scioto county; about 78 miles south from Columbus, and 12 north from Portsmouth, on the state and turnpike road to Piketon and Chillicothe. It was so called after General Robert Lucas, of Piketon, at present Governor of this state. It contains one physician, two taverns, three stores and groceries, one tanyard, one card-



ing machine for carding wool, and about 50 inhabitants.

Ludlow, a township of Washington county, lying on the waters of Little Muskingum creek, twenty miles northeast from Marietta, bordering on Monroe county. It is six miles square, and contained at the last census 431 inhabitants. Lying within the United States' lands, it as yet returns only 3150 acres subject to taxation. The general surface of the township is hilly and broken, but it contains some fine lands on the creek bottoms, and affords extensive ranges for cattle and hogs.

Ludlow, the name of a post office in the southwestern corner of Center township, Morgan county, on the old state road from Marietta to Zanesville, and about 12 miles a little south of east from M'Connellsville.

Ludlow's line, a name given to the line running from the head of Scioto to the source of Little Miami river, dividing the United States' lands on the west, from the Virginia military lands on the east.

Lyme, a post township in the western borders of Huron county, 92 miles northerly from Columbus, and 8 westerly from Norwalk. Population in 1830, 648, now about 750.

Lytle's creek, a small southern branch of Todd's fork, in Clinton county.

M

McArthur, a township in Logan county, organized 5th March, 1823. It was so called, after Gen. Duncan M'Arthur, of Ross county, late Go-

vernor of this state. It contained 809 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

McARTHURSTOWN, a post town of Elk township, in the southwestern corner of Athens county, 25 miles southwest from Athens, on the Chillicothe road, on the waters of Raccoon creek; it contains two stores, two taverns, and about 70 inhabitants.

M'Colloch's, the name of a post office in Knox township, Jefferson county, 158 miles east of Columbus.

M'CONNELSVILLE, a post town, and seat of justice for Morgan county. It is situated on the east bank of the Muskingum, in Morgan township, on a handsome site; being what is called "high or second bottom," from 10 to 30 feet above high water. It contains a brick court house; a one story brick baptist meeting house, 36 by 40 feet; a two story brick presbyterian meeting house, 40 by 50 feet, with a belfry, and a bell weighing 147lbs.; ten mercantile stores, three taverns, two hatters' shops, two tailors' shops, two cabinet makers' shops, five blacksmiths' shops, two tanneries, and one drug store; one presbyterian minister, four physicians, two attorneys, about seventy dwelling houses, and between 350 and 375 inhabitants. Distance, 27 miles southeasterly from Zanesville, 38 northwesterly from Marietta, and 75 southeasterly from Columbus. N. lat. 39 deg. 43 min., W. long. 4 deg. 53 min.

M'Kean, a township of Licking county, in which is situated the village of Fredonia. It contained 743 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

M'Mahan's creek, a stream rising in the interior part of Belmont county, and running eastwardly

into the Ohio river, five miles below Wheeling creek. On this stream are erected several valuable merchant flouring mills, two woollen factories, a number of grist and saw mills, fulling mills, carding machines, &c.

MADISON, a county bounded on the north by Union, east by Franklin, south by Fayette, and west by Clark and Champaign counties. It is about 28 miles long from north to south, by 19 broad from east to west, and contains 400 square miles. It is divided into the ten townships of Canaan, Darby, Deer creek, Jefferson, Monroe, Pike, Pleasant, Range, Stokes, and Union. Seat of justice, London. Darby and Deer creeks are the principal waters. This county embraces extensive bodies of land, peculiarly adapted for grazing farms: and here are annually raised large herds of neat cattle, which are annually driven to the Detroit, the Philadelphia, and the Baltimore markets. Since the year 1815, several emigrants from the northeastern states have settled in this county, who raise large dairies, and make considerable butter and cheese for exportation. At the census of 1830, it contained 6,190 inhabitants.

Madison, a township situated in the southeast corner of Franklin county, immediately south from Truro, and east from Hamilton townships. It is 8 miles long from north to south, and 6 broad from east to west; containing 48 square miles, or 30,720 acres of land. Only 28,532 acres are, however, listed for taxation. This is a fertile and well cultivated agricultural township; and the second as to population, in the county. It contains about 300 electors, and 2000 inhabitants. It is watered by

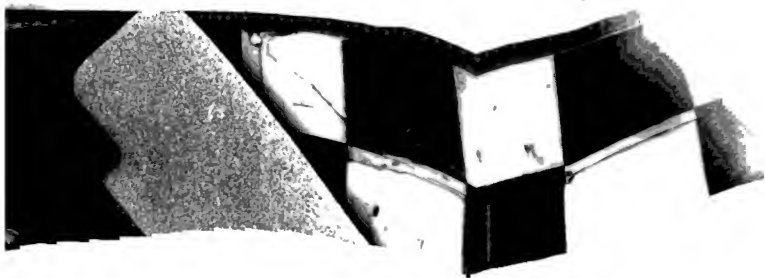
Alum, Big Walnut, or Gahannah, and Black lick creeks, which all form a junction in the northern part of the township, and the joint stream from thence to its mouth, is frequently called by the vulgar, Big Belly creek. Lower Walnut creek runs across its southeastern border. The land is gently undulated and rolling, and is improved into numerous and well cultivated farms. The Ohio and Erie canal runs across this township from east to west, and the stage road between Columbus and Lancaster, from northwest to southeast. Oregon is the name of a small town or village laid out in the southeastern quarter, on the above mentioned road, 14 miles distant from each of said places.

Madison, a township of Columbiana county, containing 1279 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Madison, a township of Muskingum county. It has one saw mill, one flouring mill, one salt factory, one physician, one attorney, and several ancient mounds. At the census of 1830, it contained 589 inhabitants; and gave 100 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Madison, a township in the northeastern quarter of Highland county, in which is situated the town of Greenfield. In 1830, it contained 1639 inhabitants.

Madison, an agricultural post township in the northeastern corner of Geauga county, on the southern shore of lake Erie. Grand river runs through this township from east to west. The flourishing village of Unionville is situated in this township; and also, the harbor of Cunningham's creek. Large quantities of iron are here manufactured into hollow ware, mill irons, and other articles; much



of which is exported to the various ports on lake Erie. Distance, 12 miles easterly from Painesville, and 182 northeast of Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 1898.

Madison, a township of Richland county, in which is situated the village of Mansfield. Population at the census of 1830, 2138.

Madison, a township of Licking county, containing 743 inhabitants at the last census.

Madison, the northeasternmost township in Pickaway county, and situated immediately adjoining Madison, in Franklin county. In 1830, it contained 976 inhabitants.

Madison, a township of Guernsey county, containing the village of Winchester. Population in 1830, 932.

Madison, a township of Jackson county, containing 438 inhabitants in 1830.

Madison, a township of Fairfield county. At the census of 1830, it contained 904 inhabitants.

Madison, the southeasternmost township of Clark county, in which is situated the post village of South Charleston. In 1830, it contained 1162 inhabitants.

Madison, a township of Fayette county, in which are several large grazing and stock farms, one saw and two grist mills. It contained 1478 inhabitants at the last census.

Madison, a township of Butler county, in which the villages of Miltonville, Trenton, West Liberty, and Brownstown, are situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 2233 inhabitants.

Madison, the northeasternmost township of Per-

ry county, which contained 1022 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Madison, a township of Montgomery county, west of the Miami river. It has two grist mills and six saw mills; and contained 1245 inhabitants at the last census.

Madison, a township of Scioto county, situated on the waters of Little Scioto, northeast of Portsmouth, and bounded on the east by Jackson county. It contains a great quantity of arable land, well adapted to small grain and grass, and an abundance of iron ore; it has one grist mill propelled by horses, and two tanyards. At the census of 1830, it contained 836 inhabitants.

MADISON, a post village of the above township, situated 16 miles from Portsmouth, at the point where the Piketon and Wheelersburgh road crosses the road to Jackson. It has a tavern and smith shop, and about 20 inhabitants.

MADISON, a post town of Columbia township, Hamilton county. It contained 284 inhabitants at the census of 1830. The office is called Madisonville.

Mad river, a large eastern branch of the Great Miami, rising in the northern parts of Logan county, across which, and Champaign, Clark, and the northwestern corner of Greene county, it runs in a southwestwardly direction above 50 miles, into the eastern part of Montgomery county, and falls into the Miami adjoining Dayton. It is descriptively named from its mad, broken, and rapid current. East fork and King's creek are among its branches.

Mad river, a township of Champaign county. Population in 1830, 1731.

Mad river, a township of Clark county. At the census of 1830, it contained 1034 inhabitants.

Mahoning, a small river in the northeastern quarter of the state, rising in the southern part of Portage county, and running thence 20 miles or more, in a northeastwardly direction to Warren, in Trumbull county, where it turns southeastwardly, and after running in that direction above 40 miles further, enters the Ohio river within the limits of Pennsylvania.

Mahoning, the name of a post office in Stark county.

Main Paint creek, the name of a post office in Paint township, Fayette county, 8 miles northerly from Washington, and 30 southwest from Columbus.

Malaga, a township of Monroe county, in which is situated the village of the same name. It lies north of Center, by which it is bounded on the south, by Seneca on the west, by Sunbury on the east, and on the north by Belmont county. Its shape is an oblong square, 4 by 8 miles in extent; and it contains about 1,000 inhabitants. It is in a state of general improvement.

MALAGA, a post village of Monroe county, situated in the above township, 7 miles north from Woodsfield, on a very elevated site. It contains one church, one store, two taverns, and twelve dwelling houses. Its population at the last census amounted to 48; now about 55. It improves slowly.

MALTA, a small post town of Morgan county,

situated on the west side of the Muskingum river, opposite M'Connellsville. It contains three stores, two blacksmith shops, one shoemaker shop, and boat yard, twenty-five dwelling houses, and about 150 inhabitants.

Manary's block house, [see fort Manary.]

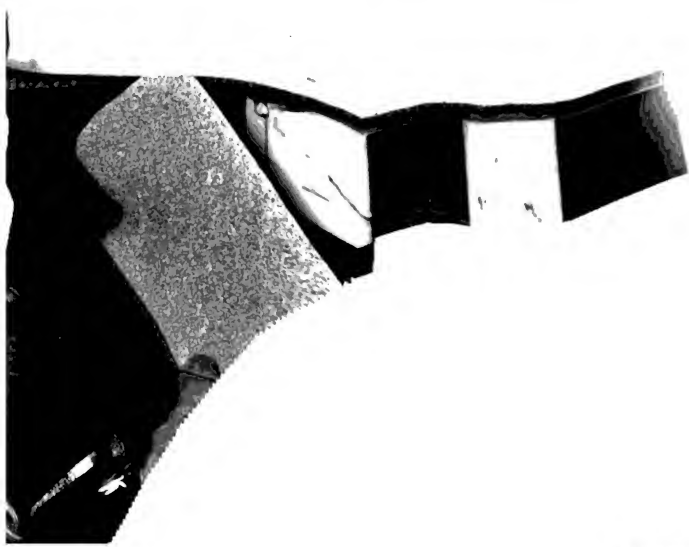
Manchester, a township of Morgan county, containing 331 inhabitants at the last census.

MANCHESTER, a post town pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river, in Sprigg township, Adams county, containing a post office, three stores, and about twenty-five houses. It was the first settled place in the county, it having been laid out and settled in 1791, by the late general Nathaniel Massie. It is the principal landing place for the merchandize brought into the county of Adams. Distance, 108 miles south by west from Columbus, and 65 in the same direction from Chillicothe, 10 above Maysville, and 8 south by west from West Union. Population at the census of 1830, 160.

MANCHESTER, a village of Talmadge township, Portage county.

MANCHESTER, a small post village of Franklin township, Stark county, about 16 miles northwest from Canton, and 112 northeast from Columbus. It contains one church, two stores, one tavern, one school, one tannery, one clergyman, one physician, and about twenty dwelling houses. Population at the census of 1830, 66; now about 80.

MANSFIELD, a post town and seat of justice for Richland county, situated in Madison township, containing in 1830, 840 inhabitants, and several mercantile stores. Distance, 74 miles northeas-



terly from Columbus. N. lat. 40 deg. 47 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 33 min.

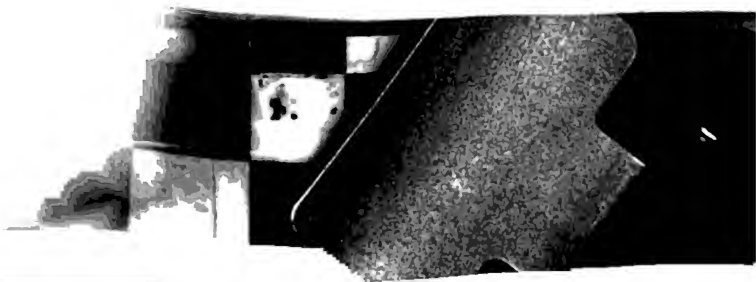
Mantua, a flourishing post township, situated in the northern borders of Portage county, through the southeastern quarter of which runs the Cuyahoga river. It is chiefly an agricultural township, and has a number of fine orchards, producing, annually, "50 barrels" of cider each. Beside several common schools, here is also a tolerably respectable grammar school. It contained in 1830, 949 inhabitants. Distance, 12 miles north of Ravenna, and 148 northeast from Columbus.

Margaret's creek, a stream running from the southwest into the Hockhocking river, opposite Athens.

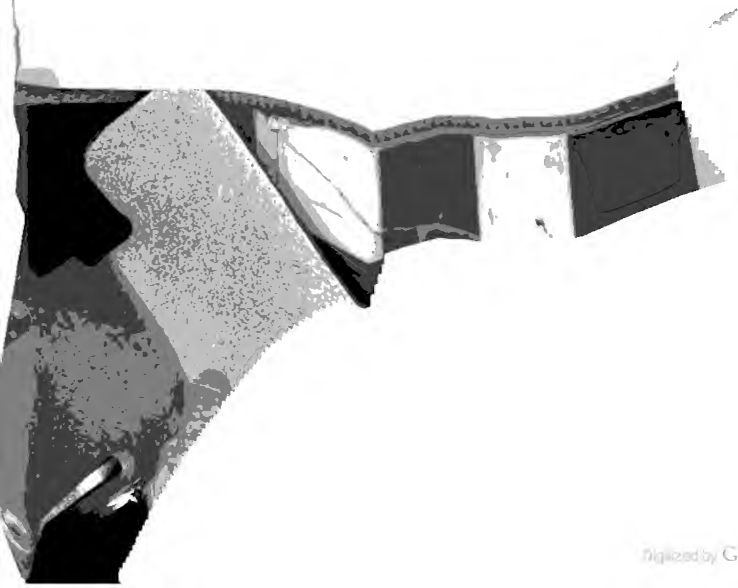
Margaretta, a township of Huron county, in which is situated the town of Venice, on the southern shore of Sandusky bay. In this township are two post offices—one at Venice, and one at Cold spring, called Margaretta. It contained 441 inhabitants at the census of 1830, now about 460. Distance, 14 miles northwest from Norwalk, and 110 northeast from Columbus.

Marietta, a township of Washington county, in which is situated the seat of justice. It is eight miles long on the Ohio river, and from two to six miles in width. At the census of 1830, it contained 1915 inhabitants.

MARIETTA, the seat of justice for Washington county, is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers, in latitude 39 deg. 28 min. north, and longitude 4 deg. 20 min. west from Washington city. The name is derived from that of **MARIE ANTOINETTE**, the beautiful but un-



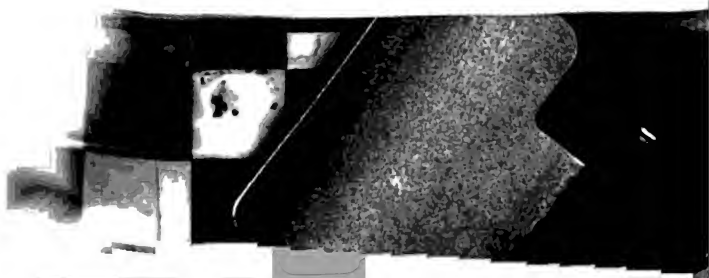
fortunate queen of France, and given in grateful remembrance of her kind and disinterested friendship to these United States, in the days of their greatest peril and distress. The town plat contains 1,000 house lots, each lot being 90 feet wide, and 160 feet long, with spacious airy streets, and extensive commons. It is the oldest town in the state. The settlement was commenced in 1788, by eight families, (several others joining them in the course of that season,) under the guidance of general Rufus Putnam, one of the directors of the Ohio company. Fifty acres of corn were planted the first year, and a stockaded fort built on the brow of the elevated plain, near the Muskingum river, of sufficient strength to resist the attack of Indians, and to defend them safely through the war which broke out a few years afterwards. The first settlers were natives of New England, and principally from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Their descendants still retain the habits of their ancestors, for industry, love of good morals, literature, and social intercourse. The Muskingum river divides the town into two unequal parts; the smaller, lying on the west side, occupying the site of "old fort Harmar." Marietta has a distributing post office on the east side of the river, and an office on the west side, called the "Point Harmar office." The United States' land office, for the Marietta land district, is kept here. The public buildings are, four houses for public worship, court house, jail, banking house, market house, library building, female academy, and collegiate institute. The court house, bank, and collegiate institute, are neat specimens of architecture, ornamental to



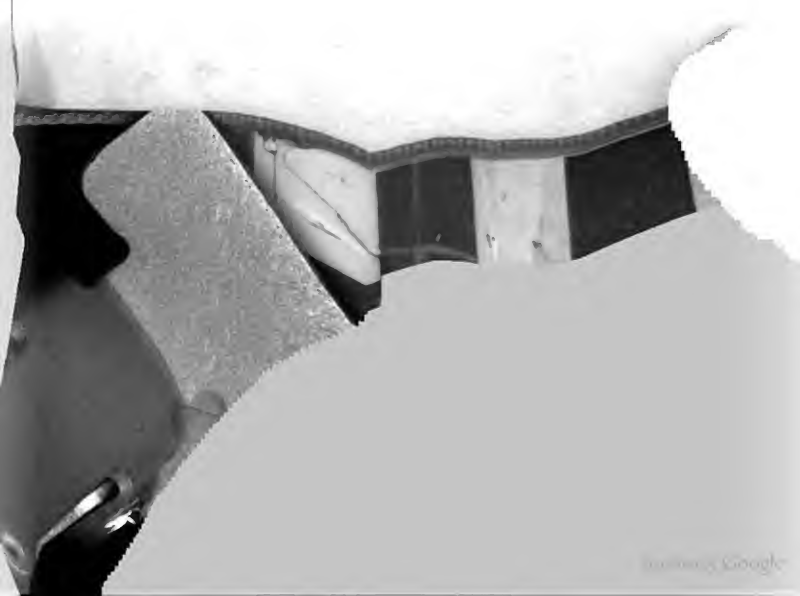
the town, and creditable to the taste of the builders. The library house is a handsome brick edifice, built by the Marietta library association; the upper story is occupied as a public hall by the lyceum, and for religious and society meetings; the lower story contains the library, placed in cases, in a large, airy room, which is also intended for a public reading room. Marietta has two public libraries of respectable size.

The private dwellings are many of them constructed with great neatness, and embellished with handsome door yards, and gardens of shrubbery, fruit, and flowers. There are two steam saw mills, and a large three story steam flour mill, built of free stone; three taverns, thirteen dry goods stores, four groceries, two bakeries, two clothiers, three hatters, two carding machines, one of which is worked by steam; four tanneries, one of them very extensive, and the operations in part performed by a steam engine; an iron foundry, at which many beautiful castings are made; a steam boat yard, in which are built by James Whitney, Esq., some of the finest models of strength and beauty that float upon the western waters; a rope walk, and several smitheries and carriage makers. The town contains about 180 dwelling houses, and 1,200 inhabitants; and is managed in its municipal concerns, by a mayor and eight councilors, under a charter from the state.

The building for the Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary, is of brick, seventy five feet in length, and fifty in breadth. It is four stories high, with a basement story, intended for store rooms and kitchen. The system of educa-



tion, is to be connected with that of manual labor; three hours in each day, devoted to work of some kind, is required of each student. The young ladies' academy has been established two or three years, under the direction of able female teachers, and is in a flourishing condition. This department is kept in a very neat brick building, furnished with a good library, and all the necessary apparatus for demonstrations in natural history, chemistry, and philosophy. This school, with that for young men, is under the management of nine trustees, with corporate powers. The cost of the two buildings, library, apparatus, &c. amounting to about \$8,000, was raised by donation from the inhabitants of Marietta and its vicinity. The elevated plain on which a large portion of the town plat is located, has long been celebrated for the curious and extensive remains of the labor and ingenuity of that ancient race, who once peopled the fair valleys of Ohio. These works occupy a space of nearly one hundred acres, and at the period of the first settlement of Marietta, were covered with full grown forest trees, some of which were found, by counting the annual circles of the wood, to be more than 500 years old. No clue has yet been discovered by which to trace their origin, and all we know of them is, that they once existed. A full description of these interesting remains may be seen in the first volume of the *Archeologia Americana*, or in a work recently published by Caleb Atwater, Esq. on the Antiquities of the western states. With its wide and airy streets, ornamented with numerous shade trees, and its broad and verdant commons, Marietta possesses

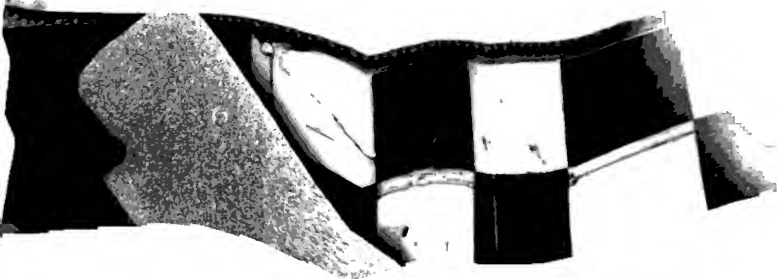


all the requisites of a healthy location, and has in fact always been so, with the exceptions of the years 1809, 1822, and 1823, at which periods an epidemic fever overspread the valley of the Ohio and the whole western country. The correct moral habits of the citizens, its situation for easy and convenient access, has eminently fitted it for the residence of young persons of both sexes, while acquiring an education, and preparing themselves to act with ease and usefulness their several parts on the stage of life.

From the year 1800 to 1807, ship building was carried on to considerable extent near the mouth of the Muskingum. In some years, as many as four or five ships and brigs were on the stocks at one time. Commodore Abraham Whipple, a veteran of the revolution, conducted the one first built, called the St. Clair, in safety to the ocean. But from the length and difficulty of the navigation, and our troubles with the European powers, checking the demand for shipping, the business was abandoned, and has not since been resumed. During this period Marietta was made a "port of clearance," from which vessels could receive regular papers for a foreign country; and for many years after, a naval officer, or surveyor of the port, was continued here and received a stated annual salary from the government. This circumstance was the cause of a curious incident, which took place in the year 1806 or 1807. A ship built at Marietta, cleared from that port with a cargo of pork, flour, &c. for New Orleans. From thence she sailed to England with a load of cotton, and being chartered to take a cargo to St. Petersburg,

the Americans being at that time the carriers for half the world, reached that port in safety. Her papers being examined by the naval officer, and dating from the port of Marietta, Ohio, she was seized upon, under the plea of their being a forgery, as no such port was known in the civilized world. With considerable difficulty the captain procured a map of the United States, and pointing with his finger to the mouth of the Mississippi, traced the course of that stream to the mouth of the Ohio. From thence he led the astonished and admiring naval officer along the devious track of the latter river to the port of Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum, from whence he had taken his departure. This explanation was entirely satisfactory, and the American was dismissed with every token of respect and regard.

MARION, a county bounded on the north by Crawford, east by Richland, south by Delaware and Union counties, and on the west by Hardin county. It is 33 miles long from east to west, and 18 broad from north to south, containing about 530 square miles. This county comprises the height of land between the Sandusky and Scioto rivers. About half of it is open plain, or table land, composing the southernmost part of what are called the Sandusky plains. Much of it is, however, heavily timbered, and of a very rich and fertile quality of soil. It is well watered by the Scioto, Little Scioto, and Whetstone or Olentangy rivers; besides numerous smaller streams. Marion county is divided into the fifteen following townships, viz:—Big Island, Canaan, Claridon, Grand, Grandprairie, Greenecamp, Marion, Montgomery, Morven, Pleas-



ant, Richland, Salt rock, Scott, Tully, and Washington. There are five post offices in the county, to wit:—in Marion, Whetstone in Morven township, Cochran and Grand, in Grand township, and one in Big Island township.

Marion county was constituted, by name and boundaries, in February, 1820; but not organized, until January, 1824. Seat of justice, Marion. This county was first settled, in the year 1820. On the 15th of August of that year, the first tracts of land therein were offered for sale; when the settlement commenced. The inhabitants are from other parts of Ohio, from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, and a few from Kentucky. About two thirds of the land, which is extremely rich and fertile, is under cultivation. The wealth of the inhabitants, consists principally in the proceeds of the growth and sale of cattle and hogs, to which their attention is chiefly directed. Marion county contained 6,558 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Marion, a township of the above county, in which is situated the seat of justice. At the census of 1830 it contained 1137 inhabitants.

MARION, a post town and seat of justice for Marion county. It is situated in the township of the same name, and contains two churches, (presbyterian and methodist) eleven stores, three taverns, one printing office, from which a weekly paper is issued, three practicing physicians, and two attorneys. There is a brick court house, 68 feet by 45, completed this fall, which, for elegance and beauty is not surpassed by any in the state. There is also a jail, a great variety of mechanics shops, and

about one hundred dwelling houses. The population at the last census, according to the official returns, amounted to 287; now about 650. Distance, 64 miles south by west from Sandusky city, and 45, in nearly a north direction, from Columbus.

Marion, the northeast township of Athens county, on the waters of Federal and Wolf creeks. It is a new township, erected since the last census.

Marion, the southwesternmost township of Clinton county. It was set off from the south end of Vernon township in June, 1830, and contained 553 inhabitants at the last census.

Marlborough, a township on the northern borders of Delaware county, in which is situated the village of Norton. At the census of 1830 it contained 503 inhabitants.

Marlborough, a township of Stark county, situated in township 20, range 7, and containing 36½ square miles. It has three stores, one tannery, four saw mills, and 5,000 acres of land under cultivation. At the census of 1830, it contained 1027 inhabitants; now about 1250. The land lies rolling, and is covered with beech and sugar timber.

MARLBOROUGH, a post town of Stark county, situated in the township of the same name, 14 miles northeast from Canton, on the road from Lexington to Clinton. It contains one church, two stores, one tavern, one school, one tannery, one physician, twelve dwelling houses, and about 50 inhabitants.

Marshallsville, the name of a post office in Baughman township, Wayne county, about 13

miles east by north from Wooster, and 102 northeast from Columbus.

MARTINSBURG, a flourishing post town in Clay township, Knox county, 11 miles southeast from Mount Vernon, on the road to Zanesville. It is situated on high land, in the midst of a rich farming country; and contains six or seven mercantile stores, a variety of mechanic shops, a well constructed presbyterian meeting house with a settled minister, three practicing physicians, no attorneys, and about 300 inhabitants.

Martin's mills, the name of the post office in Greene township, Richland county, about 13 miles southeast from Mansfield, and 75 northeast from Columbus.

Martin's run, a branch of Killbuck creek, which has its rise in Salt creek and Berlin townships, Holmes county.

MARTINSVILLE, a small post town of Clinton county, 10 miles south of Wilmington. It contains about 75 inhabitants, fifteen dwelling houses, two taverns, three stores, two groceries, one hatter, one wagonmaker, one blacksmith, one meeting house, one school house, one tanner, and one grist mill.

MARYSVILLE, a small post town and seat of justice for Union county. It is situated on the south bank of Mill creek, in Paris township, about 16 miles west from Delaware, 20 northwest from Columbus, 20 northerly from London, 24 northeast from Urbana, and 20 southeast of Bellefontaine. N. lat. 40 deg. 17 min., W. long. 6 deg. 24 min.

It is situated on the western side of the Virginia military survey, No. 3351; which was sur-

veyed for Edward Dowse, and patented to Stephen T. Mason, of Loudon county, Va. and that third part thereof, on which the town is laid out, was subsequently transferred to Samuel W. Culbertson, Esq. of Zanesville, who had the town surveyed off and named it Marysville, after the name of his daughter Mary; to whom he gave it on her marriage to J. Matthiott, Esq. It contains a frame court house, and a log jail, thirty five dwelling houses, one tavern, three stores, one practicing physician, one attorney, and about 150 inhabitants.

Mary Ann, a township of Licking county. At the census of 1830, it contained 511 inhabitants.

Mary's St. [See *St. Mary's*.]

Mary's, Fort St. [See *Fort St. Mary's*.]

Mason, a township of Lawrence county. Population 358, in 1830.

Massie's creek, a considerable mill stream, rising in the lower and western corner of Madison county, running a generally southwestern direction into the east side of the Little Miami river, four miles above Xenia. In this stream, seven miles northeasterly from Xenia, are a series of falls for two or three miles. The main stream, after having silently meandered from Madison, into the interior of Greene county, several miles along the plain or table land, between the Scioto and Miami rivers, approaches the more hilly country near Xenia, and suddenly precipitates itself over a stratum of rock, and then again silently glides along some miles at the bottom of a chasm 20 feet wide, and from 30 to 60 feet deep, with perpendicular sides of rock, occasionally, how-

ever, pitching over falls of from eight to twelve feet perpendicularly. Interspersed at several places along these falls, are mills of various kinds, one of which is a woolen cloth factory. A view of these falls is truly a rich treat to the lover of romantic scenery. The direct road from Columbus, the civil, to Cincinnati, the commercial capital of Ohio, leading past and along these falls, will afford the facilities and opportunity for numerous visits by travelers.

MASSILLON, a thriving post town of Stark county, laid out in March, 1826, on the Ohio canal, 8 miles from Canton, on the road to Wooster. It contains a printing office which issues a weekly paper, one church, sixteen stores, twelve ware houses, four taverns, one school, one tannery, one brewery, two attorneys, five physicians, and about one hundred dwelling houses. Population at the census of 1830, 359; now, about 500.

Maumee, a considerable river, commencing in the northeastern quarter of the state of Indiana, and flowing northeastwardly through the counties of Paulding, Williams, Henry and Wood, in Ohio, into the western extremity of lake Erie. It is formed by the confluence of the Little St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, and Great and Little Auglaize rivers, and is about 100 miles long; and its average width, for 50 miles from its mouth, is about 70 rods. It is navigable at all seasons of the year (being the lake level) for schooners and steam boats to Perrysburg, in Wood county, 18 miles from the lake, and boatable spring and fall to Fort Wayne. For 18 miles above Perrysburg, this river falls 62 20-100 feet, affording inexhaustible hydraulic

power; and there are now, within that distance, one grist and three saw mills in operation, and one of each building. This is one of the largest and most beautiful rivers in the state, if not the first. Its banks are high and covered with timber. Beneath are extensive and fertile bottoms, most of which are improved. It has heretofore been known by a variety of names; such as Miami of the Lake, St. Maurice, Omie, &c. but that of Maumee is now universally adopted.

MAUMEE, a post village of Wood county, situated in Waynesfield township, on the northwest bank of the above river, one mile above the head of navigation, and one and a half above Perrysburg. It contains two stores, one tavern, two physicians, one school house, twenty dwelling houses, and between 80 and 100 inhabitants.

Maumee bay, a dilation of the Maumee river for several miles from its mouth; into which sets the water of lake Erie.

Mayfield, a township in the eastern borders of Cuyahoga county, containing in 1830, 333 inhabitants.

Mead, a post township on the eastern border of Belmont county. It contains several valuable flouring mills, on the waters of Pipe creek and the Wegee, which empty into the Ohio river. There are also two or three mercantile stores in different parts of the township. The office is called Dille's bottom. Population in 1830, 1460.

Meander, a small stream rising along the southern confines of Trumbull county, and running thence 15 or 20 miles in a northeasterly direction, into the Mahoning river, in Weathersfield. It was

so called by the original surveyors of this county, on account of its remarkably crooked and meandering course.

Meander. [See *Austintown.*]

MECCA, a post town in the northern part of Trumbull county, 170 miles northeast from Columbus. Population in 1830, 353.

Mecham's, the name of a post office in York township, Belmont county.

MECHANICSBURG, a post town of Champaign county, in Goshen township, near the head of Little Darby, containing twenty one houses, two stores, a grist and saw mill. Distance, 11 miles easterly from Urbana, and 32 northwesterly from Columbus. It contained about 100 inhabitants, at the census of 1830.

Mechanic, a township of Holmes county. It is 7 miles long and 5 broad; and contained 702 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Mechanicsville, the name of a post office in Salem township, Washington county.

MEDINA, a county lying in the northern part of the state, bounded on the north by Cuyahoga, east by Portage, south by Wayne, and west by Lorain counties. It is 25 miles long from east to west, by 20 broad from north to south, containing 475 square miles and 304,000 acres. It is divided into the townships of Bath, Brunswick, Copley, Granger, Guilford, Harrisville, Hinckley, Liverpool, Medina, Montville, Norton, Richfield, Wadsworth, and Westfield. This county contained in 1830 a population of 7,560 inhabitants. County seat, Medina. The head waters of Black and

Rocky rivers are the principal streams. This county is improving.

Medina, a township of the above county, in which the seat of justice is situated. It contained 652 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

MEDINA, the seat of justice of Medina county, is pleasantly situated on a considerably elevated and commanding eminence. It contains about 50 families, five mercantile stores, two taverns, a pretty capacious brick court-house, a handsome two-story brick edifice in which the public offices are kept, a substantial new brick jail, three practicing lawyers, and (although, together with the surrounding country, remarkably healthy,) four physicians, two ministers of the gospel, two schools, one printing office, from which a weekly paper is issued, one tannery, one ashery, one saddlery, three tailors, three blacksmiths, one coach and wagonmaker, one chairmaker, one boot and shoemaking establishment, several house joiners, carpenters, &c. Mechanics, not contained in the foregoing enumeration, would, it is presumed, meet with fair encouragement. In short, this place is rapidly improving. A number of handsome buildings, designed for dwelling houses, are under way; and, in the course of the season, some twenty or thirty edifices bid fair to be erected.

MEIGS, an eastern county, bounded on the north by Athens county, east by the Ohio river, south by a bend in said river and Gallia county, and west, by Gallia and Athens counties. It is about 30 miles long from east to west, by from 13 to 22 broad from north to south, and contains 400 square miles. It is washed, for a considerable



extent, by the Ohio river, and interiorly watered by Shade and Leading creeks. This county was constituted from the counties of Athens and Gallia, in January, 1819. It is divided into the twelve townships of Bedford, Chester, Columbia, Lebanon, Letart, Olive, Orange, Rutland, Salem, Salisbury, Scipio, and Sutton. Population of the county, in 1830, 6,159.

Meigs, a post township of Adams county, in which is situated the town of Jacksonville. It contained 1229 inhabitants at the census of 1830. The office is called Dunbarton.

Meigs, a township of Muskingum county. It has three flouring mills and four saw mills; contained 796 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 124 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Meigs creek, a stream rising in the southeastern part of Muskingum county; which, after passing through two townships, enters Morgan county to the north, where it discharges itself into the Muskingum river 20 miles above Marietta. There are two or three mills on it; but it is not navigable.

Meigs creek, the name of a post office near the south side of Bristol township, Morgan county, on the Barnesville road, about 6 miles from McConnelville, and 77 from Columbus.

Meigsville, a township of Morgan county, situated on Meigs creek. It contained 684 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Meigs, fort. [See Fort Meigs.]

MELMORE, a thriving post town situated on the north bank of Honey creek, in Eden township, Seneca county. Population in 1830, 77. Dis-

tance, 8 miles southeast from Tiffin, and 80 northwardly from Columbus.

Mentor, a thriving agricultural post township, in the northwest corner of Geauga county, on the southern shore of lake Erie, immediately west from Painesville. It was first settled in 1797. It is situated on the great stage road from Cleveland to Buffalo, 165 miles northeast from Columbus. At the last census it contained 763 inhabitants.

MERCER, a county bounded north by Vanwert, south by Dark, east by Allen and Shelby counties, and west by the state of Indiana. It is 24 by 25 miles in extent, and contains about 576 square miles. It has four organized townships, viz: St. Mary's, Dublin, Union, and Recovery. The land, although rather too level, is very rich and fertile, and well adapted to grass and small grain; and produces good crops of Indian corn, though not so abundant as some of the rich bottoms in the valleys of the Scioto and the Miami. There are no quarries in this county; and stones are rarely found, even on the surface. The principal streams are the St. Mary's and Wabash rivers, and their tributaries. They are generally deep, with a very gentle current, affording but few good sites for mills. Springs are not numerous; and many of those which are found in the county deposit a red sediment. The water, however, is considered wholesome; and may be obtained throughout the county by digging from 12 to 30 feet. In and near Shane's prairie, the water in the wells rises to the surface, and runs over constantly; but is impregnated with some mineral substance, and is not very pleasant to the taste. The methodists are the most



numerous denomination of christians in this county; but there are some united brethren and a few baptists. It is estimated that there are between seven and eight thousand acres of land under cultivation in this county; and the number of inhabitants, at the census of 1820, amounted to 1110. St. Mary's, on the river of the same name, is the seat of justice.

Mercer's station, the late name of a settlement in the northwestern corner of Greene county, in Bath township. It is situated on the left bank of Mad river, 10 miles northeast from Dayton, 11 northwest of Xenia, and 58 west by south from Columbus. It was first settled by Jonathan, Robert, and Edward Mercer, three brothers, from Virginia, in the spring of 1796: from which circumstance the name was derived.

Mesopotamia, a flourishing post township, the northernmost in Trumbull county. It contains one store, and is about 170 miles northeast from Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 562.

MIAMI, a western county, through the central part of which runs the Great Miami river. It is bounded on the north by Shelby, east by the counties of Champaign and Clark, south by Montgomery, and west by Dark county. It is 21 miles in extent from north to south, by 20 from east to west, and contains about 410 square miles. It is divided into the twelve townships of Bethel, Brown, Elizabeth, Lost creek, Spring creek, and Staunton, on the east side of the Great Miami river; and Concord, Monroe, Newbury, Newton, Union, and Washington, on the west. Troy, the county seat, and Piqua, are the principal towns. The principal wa-

ters are the Miami river, the Southwest branch, and Spring, Honey, and Lost creeks. It was first settled by John Knoop, from Pennsylvania, and Shadrach Hudson, from New Jersey, in the year 1799. The subsequent settlers are from almost every state in the Union, and some from Europe. The county was organized in 1807; and contained 12,806 inhabitants at the census of 1880.

Miami, a considerable river, rising in Hardin county, in such a manner as to interlock with the head waters of the Scioto. It runs in a southwesterly direction above 100 miles across the western borders of Logan county, and through Shelby, Miami, Montgomery, Butler, and Hamilton counties, into the Ohio river, exactly in the southwestern corner of the state, by a mouth 200 yards wide. Bordering upon this river, are some of the finest arable lands in the state. But its navigation is not easy, on account of the rapidity of its current. It is, however, navigated to a limited extent, 75 miles; and some of its waters approach so near those of the Auglaize, a southern branch of the Maumee, that a communication is effected between them by a portage of five miles. On it are erected several valuable mills. Its principal branches are Whitewater, Southwest branch, Loramie's creek, and Mad river; those of minor size, are Indian, St. Clair, Elk, Franklin, Bear, Wolf, and Fawn creeks, on the west; and Stony, Musketoe, Spring, Lost, Honey, Hole, Clear, and Dick's creeks, on the east. Its mouth is in N. lat. 39 deg. 4 min., W. lon. 7 deg. 50 min.

Miami Little, [see Little Miami.]

Miami of the Lake, [see Maumee.]

Miami, a township of Hamilton county, in which is situated the village of Cleves. It contained 1510 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Miami, a western post township of Logan county, organized 14th Aug. 1818, and containing 825 inhabitants at the census of 1830. The office is called Douglass.

Miami, a township of Greene county. Population in 1830, 782.

Miami, a township in the northwest corner of Clermont county, in which the towns of Milford and Newbury are situated. In 1830, it contained 1936 inhabitants.

Miami, a township of Montgomery county, in which are situated the towns of Miamisburg, Alexandersville, and Carrollton. It has eight grist mills, six saw mills, six distilleries, and one cotton factory; and contained 1830 inhabitants at the last census.

MIAMI, a post town laid out by Arthur Henry, Esq., in the year 1816, on the western bank of the Great Miami river, 15 miles from its mouth. It is situated in Whitewater township, Hamilton county, 16 miles northwesterly from Cincinnati, on the road leading from thence to Brookville, in the state of Indiana. At the census of 1830, it contained 113 inhabitants.

MIAMISBURG, a pleasant post town in Miami township, Montgomery county, on the east bank of the Great Miami river, with the Miami canal, and the state road from Dayton to Cincinnati, passing through it. It contains one cotton factory, one iron foundery, one brass foundery, one grist mill, one steam saw mill, besides other mills in its



vicinity. About one mile southeast from this town, is one of the largest artificial mounds in the state. Its population at the last census amounted to 405; but has since rapidly increased. Distance, 40 miles from Cincinnati, 12 from Dayton, and 80 from Columbus.

Miami country. All the southwestern quarter of the state, watered by the two Miami rivers, is frequently designated by this appellation. This tract of country composes the greater part of Cincinnati land district, and a part of the Virginia military lands. It comprises the fourteen counties of Logan, Champaign, Clark, Greene, Clinton, Clermont, Hamilton, Warren, Butler, Preble, Montgomery, Shelby, Miami, and Dark. The Miami country may be estimated, in round numbers, to contain 5,000 square miles, or 3,200,000 acres.

Miami University, the name of a literary institution, chartered in 1809, and located in the town of Oxford, in Butler county, on a township of land given by Congress for its support; which land, at this time, produces an annual income of nearly 4,500 dollars. The situation is delightfully pleasant and healthy. The funds of the institution are daily increasing, and it is believed that in a very short time they will be exceeded by few in the western country.

Middlebury, a post township on the north boundary of Knox county. The land is beautiful, and well settled with an industrious and intelligent population of farmers. The office is called Knox. Population at the last census, 705.

Middlebourne, the name of a post office in Ox-



ford township, Guernsey county, about 95 miles east from Columbus.

Middleburg, a township in the western part of Cuyahoga county, containing 145 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

MIDDLEBURY, a flourishing post village, in the southwest corner of Talmadge township, Portage county. It has a printing office, from which is published a weekly newspaper, a furnace, and several mercantile stores. Distance, 14 miles southwest from Ravenna, and 120 northeast from Columbus.

Middlebury, a local name given to a settlement on the west side of Olentangy river, in Liberty township, Delaware county.

Middlefield, the name by which the post office in Batavia, Geauga county, is designated. It is about 165 miles northeast from Columbus.

Middleton, a township of Columbiana county, in which are situated the villages of Achorstown and Clarkson. It contained 1551 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Middletown, a township of Wood county, on the south side of Maumee, set off since the last census.

MIDDLETOWN, a small post town in Oxford township, Guernsey county, on the national road, six miles east from Washington, and 97 east from Columbus.

MIDDLETOWN, a flourishing post town of considerable importance, in Lemon township, Butler county. It is situated on the east side of the Miami river, 6 miles below Franklin, 14 above Hamilton, 30 north from Cincinnati, and 86 southwest

terly from Columbus. The Miami canal runs through this place; and it is the residence of one of the collectors, on said canal. Population at the last census, 520.

MIDDLETOWN, [see Oregon.]

MIDDLETOWN, a small post town in Salt creek township, Holmes county, containing twelve houses and one store.

MIDWAY, a small town of Bethel township, Clark county, containing in 1830, 17 inhabitants.

Mifflin, a post township of Richland county, in which is situated the village of Petersburg. Population in 1820, 1,118. Distance, 80 miles north-east from Columbus, and five east from Mansfield.

Mifflin, an interior township of Franklin county. It is the first township in the 17th range of United States' military lands. It is just five miles square; and contains 25 square miles, or 16,000 acres. The land is of very opposite qualities; some tracts being exceedingly rich and fertile, while others again are very poor and sterile. It was organized on the 2d of September, 1811; and at the census of 1830, contained 316 inhabitants. The name was given at the instance of the late honorable William Reed, one of its first settlers, who emigrated from Mifflin county, in Pennsylvania.

Mifflin, the northwesternmost township of Pike county, containing 563 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Milan, a wealthy township of Huron county, in which the village of the same name is situated. It contained 886 inhabitants at the census of 1830; now about 1,000.

MILAN, an incorporated post town of Huron county, pleasantly situated in the above township, on Huron river, 8 miles from lake Erie, and four north from Norwalk. It is laid out at the southern termination of a contemplated canal from the mouth of Huron river to that place; and contains six stores, one academy, two lawyers, two doctors, one jeweller, two small furnaces, two taverns, one grist mill, one oil mill, and two saw mills.

Miles' X roads, [see Chesterville.]

MILLFIELD, a post town of Athens county, situated on Sunday creek, nine miles north from the seat of justice. It contains a store, mill, &c.; and has several salt wells in its vicinity.

Milford, a township in the northwestern quarter of Butler county. It is six miles square, and contains the villages of Darrtown and Yankeetown. It has two post offices, and about 1,900 inhabitants.

Milford, a township of rich level land, in the southwest part of Knox county. At the census of 1830, it contained 498 inhabitants.

MILFORD, a post town of Miami township, Clermont county, on the east bank of Little Miami river, 12 miles from its mouth, and 16 northwesterly from Batavia. It contained 337 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

MILFORD, a post town of Union county, situated on the south branch of Darby creek, in Union township. It contains three stores, two taverns, mill, practicing physicians, one saw mill, one grist two twenty-five dwelling houses, and about 150 inhabitants. The office is called Milford Center.

MILLBROOK, a small post town of Plain town-

ship, Wayne county, containing 53 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Mill creek, a populous township of Hamilton county, in which the northern liberties of the city of Cincinnati, and the village of Carthage, are situated. It contained 3359 inhabitants at the last census.

Mill creek, an eastern township of Union county. It contained 469 inhabitants at the census of 1830, and 74 free white males above the age of 21 years at the enumeration of 1831. Much of the soil is rich and fertile.

Mill creek, a post township of Coshocton county, containing 587 inhabitants at the last census.

Mill creek, a stream of Coshocton county, which enters the Walhonding river, about two miles above the town of Coshocton. A few grist and other mills have been erected on it.

Mill creek, a large mill stream in Butler and Hamilton counties, running south by west into the Ohio river, immediately below Cincinnati.

Mill creek, a large and valuable mill stream, rising in the northern part of Logan county, and running from thence in an east by south direction, through part of Union county, into the west side of Scioto river, six miles below Fulton's creek, in Delaware county.

Mill creek, a stream running into the Ohio river a short distance below Marietta.

Miller, a township lying in the south boundary of Knox county, on the road from Mount Vernon to Granville. It is principally settled by emigrants from Vermont and Rhode Island, and is well adapted for grazing farms. Population in 1830, 548.

Miller's, the name of a post office in Rome township, Lawrence county, on the Ohio river, about 18 miles above Burlington.

MILLERSBURG, a post town and seat of justice for Holmes county. It is situated on the east side of Killbuck creek, in Hardy township; and has, in addition to the ordinary public buildings, ten stores, four taverns, four practicing physicians, three attorneys, one printing office, from which a weekly paper is issued, one meeting house, one apothecary's shop, and seventy-three dwelling houses. At the census of 1820, it contained 319 inhabitants; now upwards of 500. Distance, 16 miles south from Wooster, 20 north from Coshocton, and 81 northeast from Columbus. N. lat. 40 deg. 26 min., W. lon. 5 deg.

MILLGROVE, a small post town of Warren county, 6 miles east of Lebanon, where there are an extensive paper mill and grist mill, employing many hands.

Mill's creek, an eastern branch of Grand river, running westwardly into Grand river, in the town of Austinburg.

Millsford, a post township of Ashtabula county, about 205 miles northeast from Columbus. It was organized in 1825, and so called after S. Mills, Esq. of Connecticut. It contained 74 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

MILLSVILLE, a small town in Oxford township, Coshocton county. It was laid out 28th December, 1815.

MILLVILLE, a post town in Ross township, Butler county, on the north bank of Indian creek, seven miles westerly from Hamilton, and 107 southwest

from Columbus. At the last census it contained 196 inhabitants.

Milton, a township of Jackson county, containing 546 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Milton, a township of Richland county, in which is situated the village of Olivesburg. It contained 1156 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Milton, a township of Wayne county. At the census of 1830, it contained 843 inhabitants.

Milton, a post township of Trumbull county. Population at the census of 1830, 983.

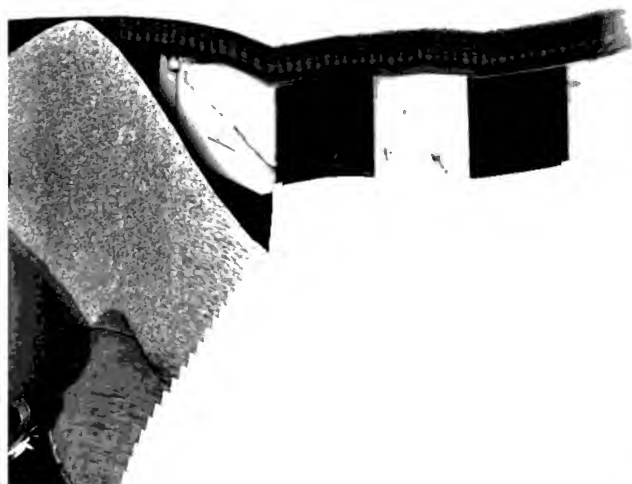
MILTON, a post town of Miami county, in Union township, eight miles southwesterly from Troy, and 80 west from Columbus. It contained 78 inhabitants at the last census. Official name, "West Milton."

Mingo bottom, a tract of fertile bottom or meadow land, on the west bank of the Ohio river, two miles below Steubenville.

MINERVA, a new post town of Paris township, Stark county, situated on Sandy creek, 16 miles easterly from Canton, on the road from New Philadelphia to New Lisbon. It contains one store, one clergyman, five dwelling houses, and 30 inhabitants.

Mohicran creek, a branch of the Walhonding river, rising in the northern parts of Richland county, and running in a south by east direction between 40 and 50 miles across Wayne into the interior of Coshocton county. Its tributaries areuddy, Clear, and Mansfield forks.

Mohiccan, a post township of Wayne county, in which is situated the town of Jeromeville, about



80 miles northeast of Columbus. Population 1309, in 1830.

Monday creek, a stream running southwardly into the northern side of Hockhocking river, in York township, in the western part of Athens county.

Monday creek, a township of Perry county, situated on the above mentioned creek. It contained 369 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

MONROE, a river county bounded on the north by Belmont county, east by the Ohio river, south by Washington, and west by Morgan counties. It is 34 by 18 miles in extent, and contains an area of about 563 square miles, or 260,320 acres of land, about one fourth of which is estimated to be under cultivation. The general face of this county is hilly and rough, although a considerable portion is level and fertile. The soil is generally of a tolerably good quality. Mines of stone coal are found in all parts of the county; and in some places iron ore has been discovered on the surface. It is supposed that if search were made it would be found in great abundance. This county is divided into the following townships, viz: Center, Malaga, Sunbury, Salem, Switzerland, Perry, Greene, Adams, Jackson, Union, Seneca, Ohio, Elk, Enoch, Franklin, Wayne, Bethel, and Washington. It contains five incorporated villages, viz: Woodsfield, the seat of justice, Beallsville, Malaga, Summerfield, and Clarrington. The principal religious denominations are methodists, presbyterians, baptists, and friends, of which the methodists are the most numerous. Little Muskingum, Sunfish, Duck, and Wills creeks, are the principal streams

of this county. At the census of 1830, it contained 8,770 inhabitants; at present about 10,000. It is improving rapidly.

Monroe, a post township in the eastern borders of Ashtabula county. It is seven miles long from north to south, by five broad from east to west. The post office is called Kelloggsville, which see. This township was organized in 1818. It contains four flouring mills, six saw mills, a fulling mill, carding machine, &c. It was so named in honor of James Monroe, late president of the United States. It contained 862 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Monroe, a township of Richland county, containing 1070 inhabitants at the last census.

Monroe, a township of Guernsey, adjoining the north line of the county. Population at the census of 1830, 615.

Monroe, a post township of Muskingum county. It has three saw mills and three flouring mills; contained 486 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 105 votes at the presidential election in 1832. The post office is called Henry.

Monroe, a township of Adams county, containing 807 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Monroe, a township of Holmes county, which contained 393 inhabitants at the last census.

Monroe, a township of Knox county, lying north east of Mount Vernon, on the road to Danville. Schenck's creek passes through the east part of it; where a number of good mills are now erected. Population at the last census, 437.

Monroe, a township of the new county of Carroll, organized in 1833.

Monroe, a township in the north end of Preble county. The land is level, and soil tolerably thin. It contained 697 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Monroe, a township of Miami county, situated west of the river Miami. At the census of 1830 it contained 1076 inhabitants.

Monroe, a township of Perry county, containing 286 inhabitants at the last census.

Monroe, a township of Madison county. Population in 1830, 308.

Monroe, a township of Logan county, organized 5th March, 1822. It contained 767 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Monroe, a township of Clermont county, in which is situated the village of Point Pleasant. Population at the census of 1830, 1564.

Monroe, a township of Licking county, in which is situated the village of Johnstown. At the census of 1830 it contained 1047 inhabitants.

Monroe, a western township of Pickaway county, containing 765 inhabitants at the last census.

Monroe, a township of Coshocton county, containing 120 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

MONROE, a small post town of Fairfield township, Highland county, containing 24 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

MONROE, a small post village in Clark county, about 10 miles north from Fairfield, in Greene county.

MONROE, a small post town, laid out in the fall of 1817 in Lemon township, in the eastern borders of Butler county, 12 miles northeasterly from Hamilton, and 90 southwest from Columbus. It con-

tains one store, and some mechanics' shops. At the census of 1830, it contained 119 inhabitants.

MONROEVILLE, a post village of Ridgfield township, Huron county, five miles west of Norwalk. It contains three stores, two taverns, two physicians, one grist mill, one saw mill, and one carding and fulling machine.

Monson, a central township of Geauga county, situated immediately south of Chardon, and containing 354 inhabitants at the census of 1880.

MONTGOMERY, a populous and wealthy county, bounded on the north by Miami, east by Greene, south by Warren and Butler, and on the west by Preble counties. It is 23 by 24 miles in extent, and contains about 480 square miles. Its principal streams are Miami river, the Southwest branch, and Mad river, together with Wolf, Hole's, Bear, and Twin creeks. The Miami river runs through the county from north to south, eastwardly, however, from the middle. The county is divided into twelve townships, as follows: beginning on the north, Wayne, Dayton, Washington, and Miami, on the east side of the Miami river; and Butler, Randolph, Clay, Perry, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, and German, on the west. Dayton township, however, extends across to the west side of the Miami river. The towns are, Dayton, the county seat, Union, Centerville, Woodburne, Alexandersville, Miamisburg, Germantown, Liberty, York, Salem, Sunbury, and Carrollton, the most of which have post offices established in them. The soil is generally fertile and productive. The face of the country is generally level, although sufficiently rolling and diversified for utility and hand-



someness of prospect. The prices of land vary, from five to fifty dollars per acre, according to advantages and fertility. Population in 1820, 15,999; in 1830, 24,252. The number of electors, in 1831, was 4,526. This county was constituted and organized in 1803; but at that time included within its limits the present counties of Preble, Dark, Miami, and Shelby.

In 1832, Montgomery county contained, according to a return made by the assessor, 52 grist mills, with 98 run of stones, grinding 613,000 bushels of grain in a year; 56 saw mills; 7 oil mills; 12 fulling mills; 12 carding factories; 72 distilleries, actually consuming 358,000 bushels of grain per year; 30 tanneries; 5 cotton factories, manufacturing annually 750 bales of cotton; one woolen factory; one flax mill; one silk mill; one manufactory of cotton and woolen machinery; two iron founderies, and one brass foundery.

Montgomery, a central township of Franklin county, in which is situated the town of Columbus, the seat of government for the state. It has Clinton and Mifflin townships on the north, Truro east, Hamilton south, and the Scioto river on the west, separating it from Franklin. It is situated in the western limits of the Refugee tract. This township was established by the commissioners of Franklin county, in March, 1807, at a very early period; but its bounds were then much more extensive than at present. It now contains hardly 22 square miles; or about 14,000 acres of land; and is somewhat less than five miles square. It is the smallest township in the county, in point of territory; but the first in population and wealth.

The land is even, though gently undulating. The soil is generally good; and is considerably improved in many well cultivated farms. Total population at the last census, 2925, although this number includes that of the town of Columbus, which is situated in its western limits. The whole number of electors as enumerated in 1827, was 419: but at the annual election, in October, 1829, 444 votes were actually given, and in October, 1833, upwards of 600. It has been remarked, by close observers, that about one fourth of all the voters, actually existing, in any particular township, owing to absence, sickness, or indifference, almost uniformly fail to attend the polls, even in strongly contested elections: consequently there must now be above 800 electors in the township.

Montgomery, a township in the eastern confines of Richland county; in which is situated the village of Ashland. Population in 1830, 1531.

Montgomery, a post township of Marion county, set off since the last census. The post office is called Cochranon.

MONTGOMERY, a post town of Sycamore township, Hamilton county, 14 miles northeasterly from Cincinnati, and 96 southwest from Columbus. At the last census it contained 270 inhabitants.

MONTGOMERY, a small town containing some half a dozen houses in Wayne township, Pickaway county. It is situated upon the grand canal, about six miles south of Circleville, and 31 south of Columbus.

MONTICELLO, a small post village, at what is called the "Deep cut," on the Ohio canal, in Wal-

nut township, Fairfield county, about 35 miles east by south from Columbus.

Montpelier, a post office in Berlin township, Knox county.

Montville, a post township in the eastern borders of Geauga county, about 175 miles northeast from Columbus. Population 226, at the census of 1830.

Montville, a township of Medina county, containing 254 inhabitants at the last census.

Moore's salt works, the name of a post office, on Yellow creek, in Ross township, Jefferson county, about 147 miles east by north from Columbus.

MOORFIELD, a pleasant post village in Moorfield township, Harrison county, 11½ miles southwest-erly from Cadiz, and 112 easterly from Columbus, containing 188 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Moorfield, a township in the southern borders of Harrison county, in which is situated the above mentioned town. It contains about 1500 inhabitants.

Moorfield, a township of Clark county, contain-
ing 915 inhabitants at the last census.

Moorland, the name of a post office in Wayne county, 92 miles from Columbus.

MORGAN, a county bounded on the north by Muskingum and Guernsey, east by Monroe and Washington, south by Washington and Athens, and west by Perry. It is 32 miles long, and from 15 to 18 wide, containing something more than 500 square miles. The Muskingum river runs southeasterly across the county, leaving about one-third of its territory on the west side. The two western forks of Wolf creek, Bald Eagle creek, and a branch of Sunday creek, on the west side of the Muskingum, and Meigs' creek, Olivegreen

creek, the Western fork of Duck creek, and the Buffalo fork of Wills creek, on the east, all have their rise in this county. They all afford milling privileges, and are improved more or less. Meigs' creek has nine or ten saw mills, and five grist mills, two of which do considerable merchant work. The principal part of the land in Morgan county should be termed hill land. The rise of so many creeks in the county, however, is conclusive evidence that the hills are not as high and abrupt as some. The soil is strong and fertile.

There are now in operation along the Muskingum, twenty-eight salt furnaces, making each from 200 to 325 bushels of salt per week; and also, two or three furnaces on Duck creek, in Olive township. We may say that Morgan county runs thirty furnaces, averaging the year round, 225 bushels each per week, making 351,000 bushels of salt annually, which, at the present low price of salt, is worth, at the works, at wholesale, \$87,750. There are, also, in addition, two new wells ready to go into operation as soon as furnaces can be erected; and six others now boring, some of them nearly finished. Salt wells, in this county, are from 600, to better than 800 feet deep. It is found that the salt rock descends, or rather declines, from 25 to 30 feet per mile, as we go down the river, in addition to the fall of the river. The furnaces are, as yet, all heated with wood, and burn from five to six cords in twenty-four hours, running five days in a week.

The salt manufactured on the Muskingum finds its principal market at Cincinnati; and it is there called "Zanesville salt," although four-fifths of the article thus denominated is actually made in Mor-



gan county. There are about twice as many furnaces in this county as in Muskingum; and both the wells and furnaces of the former are more productive than those of the latter county. The greater part of the salt made in the county of Muskingum, is sent up the Ohio river. Part of that made in Morgan, likewise seeks a market in the same direction; but it is chiefly sent to Cincinnati.

Morgan county contains fifteen townships, viz: Bloom, Bristol, Brookfield, Center, Deerfield, Manchester, Meigsville, Morgan, Noble, Olive, Olivegreen, Penn, Union, Windsor, and York. Seat of justice, M'Connelsville. At the census of 1820, it contained 5,297 inhabitants; 11,796 in 1830; and continues to increase in about the same proportion.

Morgan, a township of the above county, in which are situated the town of M'Connelsville, the seat of justice, and the village of Malta. It contained 1220 inhabitants at the last census.

Morgan, a township in the southeast corner of Butler county. At the census of 1830, it contained 1965 inhabitants.

Morgan, a rich and beautiful agricultural township on the south boundary of Knox county, through which the road from Mount Vernon to Newark passes. It contained 653 inhabitants in 1830.

Morgan, a township of Gallia county, containing 371 inhabitants at the last census.

Morgan, a township of Scioto county, lying on the west side of the Scioto river. The canal runs through the greater part of it. The land is hilly, with bottoms suitable for small grain and grass.

At the census of 1830, it contained 369 inhabitants.

Morgan, a post township of Ashtabula county, containing 479 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Morris, a flourishing and well settled township of Knox county, lying between Mount Vernon and Fredericktown. The three upper branches of Vernon river unite in this township, and form a tract of about 6000 acres of fertile dry bottom land. Population at the last census, 812.

Morven, a township of Marion county, in which are two post offices, called Cardington and Whetstone. It also contains three grist and three saw mills. At the census of 1830, it contained 764 inhabitants.

MORRISTOWN, a flourishing post village situated in Union township, near the center of Belmont county, on the national road, about 9 miles west from St. Clairsville, and 107 east from Columbus. It contains four taverns, four or five mercantile stores, two tanneries, a carding machine and fulling mill, driven by horse power, beside a considerable number of mechanics. The presbyterians have a church here, of brick; and a large proportion of the dwelling houses, taverns, stores, &c., are built of the same material, in a handsome and substantial manner. It contained 267 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Moscow, a small town, containing 196 inhabitants at the last census, in Washington township, in the southern limits of Clermont county. It is situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, 22 miles southerly from Williamsburg, and 110 southwesterly from Columbus.



MOUNT AIRY, a small village of Newcastle township, Coshocton county, containing but a few houses.

MOUNT EATON, a small post town in Paint township, Wayne county, 15 miles southeast from Wooster, and 104 northeast from Columbus. It was called Paintville, until 4th Feb. 1830, when the legislature changed its name to Mount Eaton. At the census of 1830, it contained 214 inhabitants.

Mount Healthy, the name of a post office in Springfield township, Hamilton county, about 107 miles southwest of Columbus.

Mount Olive, the name of the post office in Pike township, Knox county, about 55 miles northeast from Columbus.

Mount Sterling, the name of a post office in Madison county, established in June, 1830.

MOUNT STERLING, a small town of Muskingum county, situated on the national road. It has one church; contained 71 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and at present about 100.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a thriving post town in the south part of Jefferson county, containing 120 dwelling houses, 600 inhabitants, a printing office, a bank, several stores, a school and market house of brick, and a brick meeting house, 92 by 62 feet area, two stories high, belonging to the society of friends; beside two others, likewise of brick, for seceders and methodists; and within six miles around, are twelve or fifteen flouring mills, mostly on the waters of Short creek, several of which do a large amount of merchant work annually; a number of saw mills, two or three salt works, a paper mill with two vats, a woollen cloth factory,



beside several common fulling mills and carding machines. Distance, 10 miles northeasterly from St. Clairsville, in Belmont county, 20 southwesterly from Steubenville, 130 east from Columbus, and 11 northwest from Wheeling, Va.

Mount Pleasant, a wealthy township of Jefferson county, in which the towns of Mount Pleasant and New Trenton are situated. It contained 1468 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

MOUNT VERNON, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Knox county. It is handsomely situated on the north bank of Vernon river, 20 miles from its mouth. This town contains a splendid court house, market house, and jail; three houses for public worship, (presbyterian, episcopalian, and methodist;) thirteen dry goods stores, two groceries, two extensive tanneries, two large flouring mills, one carding machine and oil mill, two saw mills, with seven others within four miles, two tinners' shops, five shoemakers' shops, one shoe store, one book store, one drug store, two printing offices, four taverns, 220 dwelling houses, and about 1200 inhabitants. Distance, 40 miles northwest from Zanesville, 24 northwesterly from Newark, 22 north from Granville, 47 northeasterly from Columbus, and 25 south from Mansfield. N. lat. 40 deg. 25 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 32 min.

Moxahala, a considerable creek rising in the northern part of Perry county, and running a north-eastwardly direction 18 or 20 miles across Muskingum county, enters the Muskingum river about two miles below Zanesville. Though not navigable, it affords a convenient harbor for boats; and



has on its waters eight flouring mills and ten saw mills. It was formerly called Jonathan's creek.

Mud creek, a southwest fork of Greeneville creek, in Dark county.

Muddy creek, [see Tauway.]

Muddy creek, a small stream in the southwestern part of Clermont county, which runs southerly into the Ohio river.

Muddy creek, an inconsiderable stream running through the southwest part of Warren county.

Muddy fork, a creek which runs through and along almost the whole western borders of Wayne county, into the east side of Mohiccan creek.

Mud lake, a small sheet of water lying in Franklin township, Stark county, about a mile east of the canal. It is smaller than Wells or Congress lakes.

Murraysville, the name of a post office in Lorain county.

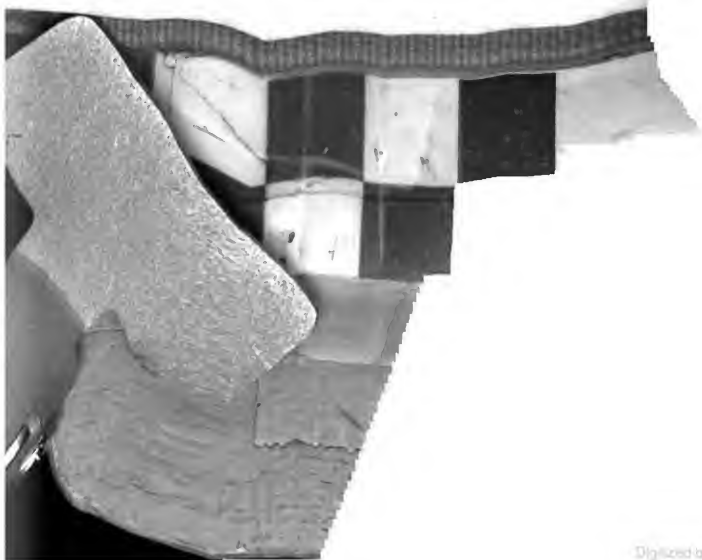
Muskalunge, a creek running into the west side of Sandusky river, three miles below or north of the town of Sandusky, in Sandusky county.

Muskingum country. By this name that region of country situated upon the Muskingum river, and its numerous branches, is often designated. The extent of this region thus designated, is, however, very indefinite; but what is generally known as emphatically the Muskingum country, embraces very little, if any, more than Coshocton, Muskingum, Morgan, and Washington counties. It abounds in iron ore, stone coal, and salt springs. For a more particular notice, see the descriptions of these several counties, and of Muskingum river, respectively.

Muskingum river, the largest and most beauti-

ful river running its whole distance in the state. It rises in the southern borders of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and flows in a remarkable winding, but generally southwardly direction, across Stark, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Muskingum, Morgan, and Washington counties, into the Ohio river, at Marietta, by a mouth 225 yards wide. It is navigable with large batteaux, to Coshocton, above 100 miles, according to its various windings; and with smaller craft about as much farther, into a small lake, from whence, with one mile of portage, a water communication is effected through Cuyahoga river, into lake Erie. At Zanesville, however, its navigation is materially obstructed by considerable falls, which, afford many valuable mill seats. A company was incorporated, in 1814, for constructing a canal and locks around these falls. The company have united the business of renting out water privileges, for flouring mills, five of which, besides saw mills, are now in operation, on Muskingum river, and for various other manufacturing purposes: and indeed made the latter their principal business, and that of passing boats around the falls, a minor consideration. They are also invested with banking powers, under the title of "The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company." Provision has been made by the legislature for improving the great natural advantages offered by this river, by completing the slack water navigation as far as Dresden. [See Duncan's falls, Dresden, &c.]

The Muskingum rolls its limpid waves over a sandy and pebbly bottom, variegated in the summer months with the open valves of thousands of



red and white shells, scattered amongst the gravel, rivalling in beauty the richest tessellated pavements of the Romans. Its head branches water the most picturesque and romantic portions of the state; while south of Zanesville it passes over inexhaustible beds of stone coal, and some of the richest deposits of mineral salt, to be found in the valley of the Ohio. The aborigines of the west rightly named it the "Elk's eye," in token of its transparency and beauty.

The principal branches of Muskingum river, are Licking, Walhonding, and Wills' creeks, beside the main stream, which, above Coshocton, is frequently called Tuscarawas creek, or river. Its minor tributaries are Wolf, Coal, Olivegreen, Salt, Meigs, Moxahala, Wakatomika, Stillwater, Sugar, Conoten, Nimishillen, and Indian creeks. In numerous places along this river, and its various branches, are considerable tracts of valuable land; although the country bordering upon it, for the distance of above forty miles below Zanesville, is generally hilly. The main branch of this river, above its junction with White woman's, or Walhonding, river, opposite the town of Coshocton, is, however, generally called Tuscarawas river.

Muskingum, Little, [see Little Muskingum.]

MUSKINGUM, a populous county, bounded on the north by Coshocton, east by Guernsey and Morgan, south by Morgan and Perry, and west by Perry and Licking. It is about twenty-seven by twenty-eight miles in extent, and contains 665 square miles. At the census of 1830, it contained 29,325 inhabitants, and had 1150 more males than females. The whole number of votes it gave



at the presidential election in 1832, was 5,018. It sends one senator and two representatives to the state legislature; and, together with the county of Licking, forms a congressional district.

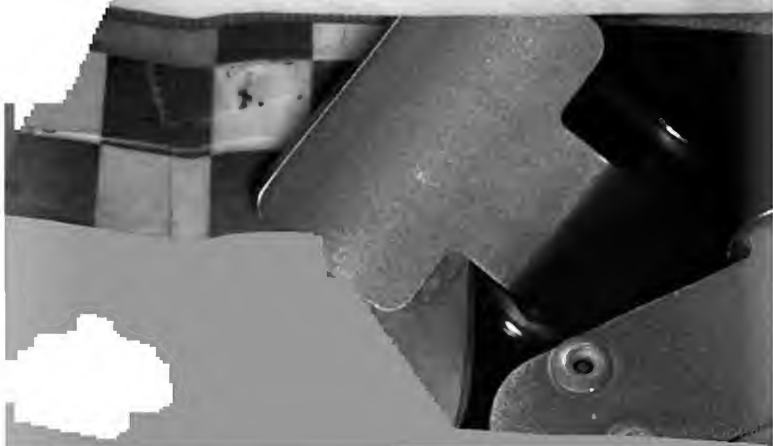
This county, taken from Washington, was organized on the 1st of March, 1804; but was not reduced to its present limits till March, 1818. As early as 1798, while the country was yet a wilderness, with no other ingress than by Indian trails, and bridle tracks, opened by themselves, squatters began to settle in several places. The land, however, was not offered for sale till 1801; after which the county was rapidly settled by immigrants principally from states lying east. Roads were opened in every direction; and the pioneers, surmounting almost incredible obstacles, in a few years found themselves in the midst of a thickly settled country, and in possession of an abundance of the necessaries of life, and even some of its luxuries.

This county is divided into twenty-three townships, namely: Adams, Blue rock, Highland, Madison, Meigs, Monroe, Perry, Richhill, Salem, Salt creek, Union, Washington, Wayne, and Zanesville, on the east side of the Muskingum river; and Brush creek, Falls, Hopewell, Jackson, Jefferson, Licking, Muskingum, Newton, and Springfield, on the west: about one square mile of the southwest corner of Salt creek, however, is on the west side of the river, which also divides Blue rock, crossing it from north to south. In this county, are likewise the following post offices: Zanesville, the seat of justice, Putnam, Mechanicsville, Blue rock, Dresden, Fultonham, Henry, Hopewell, Gratiot, Irville,



Norwich, New Concord, Roseville, and Salt creek. Its principal waters are the Muskingum and Licking, or Pataskala, rivers; Wills, Wakatomika, Salt, Jonathan's, or Moxahala, and Brush creeks. The whole county may be said to be in the coal region of Ohio, there being no township entirely destitute of that mineral; but it is found in the greatest quantity and purity, adjacent to the Muskingum river and the national road east of it. Pipe clay, or a compound of common clay and marl, and also a *peculiar* kind suitable for crucibles, and for the manufacture of glass, are found in many parts of the county, and extensively applied to their appropriate uses. In Falls township, iron ore is obtained in sufficient abundance to supply a large furnace. Flint ridge, so called, which commences in Licking county, and extends to Hopewell township, in this county, is about six miles in length. It is one of the highest points of land in the county, and contains inexhaustible beds of burr-stone, or cellular quartz, in amorphous masses, having the same constituent properties of the celebrated French burr-stone, so extensively used in the United States for mill stones. The cavities, some of which are large, are lined with silicious incrustations, or crystals of quartz, and sometimes contain shells in a silicious state. It is extensively manufactured into mill stones.

In both the sand stone and slate formations in and near Zanesville, are found impressions of several tropical plants, of which many specimens have been collected; but the geology and mineralogy of the county have not yet been subjected to that rigid examination which they merit.



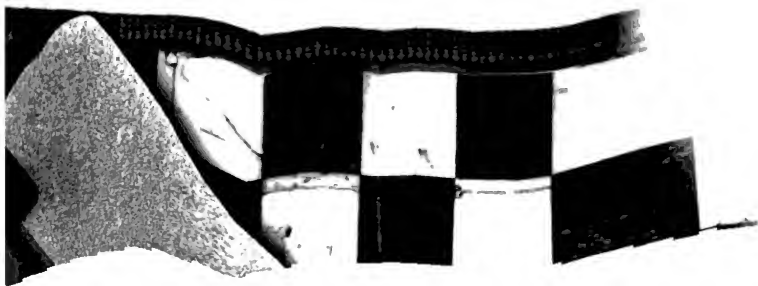
There are in the county about thirty salt works, at which are manufactured yearly about 80,000 bushels of salt. The water is obtained by boring into a stratum of whitish sandstone (called salt rock) at a depth of from about 350 to 700 feet, through numerous strata of different, but, as is supposed, of secondary formation. The "salt rock" dips from the north in a southerly direction; it being depressed at the south line of the county, about 400 feet more than at the north line.

Ancient mounds and fortifications are numerous, but none of them are of very remarkable character.

There are in the county about forty flouring mills, and about sixty saw mills. The quantity of flour annually put up for market for several years past has averaged about 50,000 barrels. Along the principal streams are found bottoms of great fertility: the rest of the county is rolling and hilly, principally the latter; and the soil, though thin, is susceptible of high cultivation. The county has rapidly advanced as well in wealth as in population, to which the many natural advantages which concentrate in and about Zanesville have undoubtedly contributed largely.

The Ohio and Erie canal passes through three townships in the northwestern part of the county, and is connected by a side cut with the Muskingum river at Dresden, 16 miles above Zanesville, to which the river is navigable for small steamboats.

The principal religious denominations of the county may be ranged in the following order, beginning with the most numerous: methodist, presbyterian, baptist, roman catholic, lutheran, episcopalian, besides several others of very limited num-



bers; leaving after all a very large portion of the people who profess no particular creed.

Muskingum, a township of the above county. It has three churches, three saw mills, one salt factory, and one physician; contained 1336 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 190 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Musketoe creek. [See Tawawa.]

Musketoe creek, a mill stream of Trumbull county, in the vicinity of which is kept a post office of the same name. It was so called, by the original surveyors of the Western Reserve, on account of the great numbers of musketoes, by which they are annoyed along this stream. It rises in the southern limits of Ashtabula county, and runs nearly due south into the Mahoning river, in the town of Wethersfield.

Musser's mills, a place in Columbiana county, where is kept a post office.

N

NASHPORT, a post town of Licking township, Muskingum county, situated on the Ohio and Erie canal. It has, within a few rods of the canal, two of the largest ancient mounds in the county. At the census of 1820 it contained 51 inhabitants; now about 75. Distance, 12 miles easterly from Newark, 13 westerly from Zanesville, and 45 east from Columbus.

NASHVILLE, a small post village of Washington township, Holmes county. It has six houses, and one tavern. The post office is called Drake's, and is 73 miles from Columbus.



Neave, a township of Dark county, containing 475 inhabitants at the last census.

Nelson, a very flourishing post township, in the northeast corner of Portage county. It is mostly an agricultural township, settled by practical farmers. Grass and wheat are among the principal productions. Fruit, also, particularly apples, are plenty, and cider, their natural product, is annually becoming more abundant. As a specimen, it may be proper to mention, that one man, whose property is the result of his own and family's labor, on the spot where he now lives, made 78 barrels of cider, in the year 1828. Distance, 150 miles northeast of Columbus. It contained 853 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

NELSONVILLE, a small post town on the north bank of the Hockhocking river, in York township, Athens county, 14 miles northwest from the town of Athens, and 54 southeast from Columbus. It was laid out in the fall of 1818; and has two stores, several taverns, mills, and about 80 inhabitants.

Nettle creek, a small stream running southeastwardly into the west side of Mad river, in Campaign county, four or five miles below Urbana.

NEVILLE, a post town in Washington township, Clermont county, on the Ohio river, 21 miles south by west from Williamsburg, and 110 in the same direction from Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 194.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, a small post town of West township, in Columbiana county, about 12 miles west from New Lisbon, and 138 northeast of Columbus. The office is called New Alexander.

Newark, a township of Licking county, in which

is situated the seat of justice. It contained 1912 inhabitants at the last census.

NEWARK, a post town and seat of justice of Licking county. It is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of Licking river, 25 miles southerly from Mt. Vernon, 35 southwest of Coshocton, 25 northwest from Zanesville, 20 northerly from Somerset, 26 north by east from Lancaster, and 33 east by north of Columbus. Distance from Cleveland, by the canal, 176 miles. N. lat. 40 deg. 4 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 26 min. It was laid out in the year 1801, by the late General Wm. C. Schenck, on the plan of Newark in New Jersey, with streets, from six to eight rods wide, all crossing each other at right angles. It is situated in a township of the same name, and contains about 300 dwelling houses, ten stores, five taverns, two printing offices, two large ware-houses, a market house, a methodist meeting house, and the usual county buildings. The Ohio and Erie canal passes along one of its principal streets. It contained 999 inhabitants at the census, of 1830.

NEW ATHENS, a post town in the southern part of Harrison county. Here is a very respectable institution called Franklin college. Distance, six miles south of Cadiz, and 120 east by north from Columbus. Population at the last census, 198.

NEW BEDFORD, a small post town of Crawford township, Coshocton county, about 16 miles north from the seat of justice. It has one store, one tavern, and about 20 dwelling houses. Part of the town plat lies in Holmes county.

Newberry, a post township of Geauga county,

about 147 miles northeast from Columbus. Population, 594 at the census of 1830.

NEW BROWNSVILLE, an inconsiderable town in Wayne county, on Jerome's fork.

Newburg, a populous and wealthy post township in Cuyahoga county, immediately south from Cleveland, and about 147 miles northeast of Columbus. It contained 864 inhabitants at the last census.

New Burlington, the name of a post office in Colerain township, Hamilton county, about 110 miles southwest from Columbus.

Newbury, the northwesternmost township of Miami county, containing 988 inhabitants in 1830. The post office is about 78 miles westerly from Columbus.

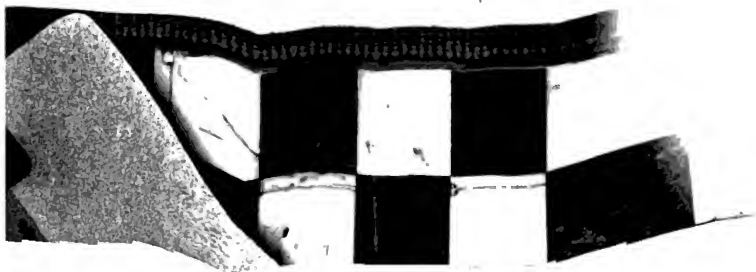
NEWBURY, a small town in Miami township, Clermont county, containing 45 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

NEW CARLISLE, (formerly Monroe,) a thriving post and incorporated town in Bethel township, Clark county. It lies west of Springfield, 12 miles distant by the laid-out road; has eight stores, two taverns, one presbyterian church, one methodist meeting house, one union meeting house, and three physicians. The country around is well improved, and fine for grain.

Newcastle, a township of Coshocton county, in which are situated the villages of West Liberty, Mount Airy, and Providence. It contained 426 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

NEWCASTLE. [See Pennsville.]

NEWCOMB, a beautifully situated post town, on the west bank of Seven mile creek, in Somers



township, Preble county, 8 miles south of Eaton, and 17 north of Hamilton. It has one presbyterian church, one methodist church, four stores, two taverns, and two physicians, and 50 dwelling houses, besides three first rate grist mills, and five saw mills in its immediate vicinity. At the census of 1830 it contained 200 inhabitants; now about 300. It bids fair to become the first county town in the county.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, a small post town, or village, near the southwestern corner of Tuscarawas county, in Oxford township. It is situated upon the north, or right bank of the Tuscarawas river; with the Ohio and Erie canal passing through it. Distance, about 23 miles, by the canal, from New Philadelphia, 14 east from Coshocton, and 82 northeast of Columbus.

New Garden, the name of a post office in Columbiana county, 142 miles from Columbus.

NEW GUILFORD, a small post town in Perry township, Coshocton county, about 55 miles northeast of Columbus. It contained 71 inhabitants at the last census.

NEW HAGERSTOWN, a small post town of Carroll county, 114 miles northeast from Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 102.

New Harrisburg, the name of a post office in Stark county, 132 miles from Columbus.

NEW HAMPTON, a small village regularly laid out on the west side of Little Darby creek, in Jefferson township, Madison county, 15 miles west of Columbus, on the main western road to Springfield.

New Haven, a township of Huron county, in

which is situated a village of the same name. It contained 617 inhabitants at the census of 1830; now probably about 730.

NEW HAVEN, a post village of Huron county, situated in the above township. It has three stores, two taverns, two physicians, and one tin factory.

NEW HOLLAND, a small post town of Perry township, Pickaway county, situated on the stage road from Circleville to Washington in Fayette county, about 15 miles westerly from Circleville, and 40 southwest from Columbus.

Newhope, a post office in Brown county, 97 miles from Columbus.

NEW LEXINGTON, a post town in Pike township, Perry county, 50 miles southeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830 it contained 86 inhabitants.

NEW LEXINGTON, an inconsiderable town of Knox county, 13-miles east of Mt. Vernon.

NEW LEXINGTON, a former post town of Preble county, in Twin township, one mile north of West Alexandria. It was laid out in 1805, and improved briskly, for some years; but is now so entirely depopulated, as to have but little more than the name, to distinguish it from the surrounding farms.

NEW LEXINGTON, a village of Highland county, about 2 miles west of Leesburg.

NEW LIBERTY, a town of Guernsey county, in Jackson township.

NEW LISBON, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Columbiana county. It is situated on the north side of the middle fork of Little Beaver, 14 miles from the nearest point on the Ohio river. It contains an elegant court house and jail, a bank,

two brick meeting houses, two printing offices, and a public library. In 1830 the number of inhabitants was 1138, and in the township of Center, in which it is situated, the total number was 2,880. In the immediate vicinity of the town are, likewise, a furnace, four merchant, and four saw mills, a paper mill, an extensive woolen factory, and a common fulling mill, and carding machine, for country work. Distance, 35 miles southerly from Warren in Trumbull county, 56 miles northwesterly from Pittsburg, and 150 northeasterly from Columbus. N. lat. 40 deg. 49 min., W. lon. 3 deg. 52 min.

New London, a township in the southeastern quarter of Huron county, 16 miles southeast of Norwalk. Population in 1830, 407; now about 475.

New London. [See London.]

New Lyme, a post township, in the interior of Ashtabula county. It was organized in 1813, by the name of Lebanon: which name it retained, until 1825, when it was changed to its present one, in remembrance of Lyme, in Connecticut, from whence many of the inhabitants originally came. Here are three saw mills, and one store. At the last census it contained 484 inhabitants. Distance, about 150 miles northeast from Columbus.

NEW MADISON, a post town of Harrison township, in Dark county, 100 miles west from Columbus.

Newmarket, a township of Highland county, in which is situated a post town of the same name. It contained 1259 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

NEWMARKET, a post town of Highland county, in the above township, 68 miles southwest by

south from Columbus, 42 westerly from Chilli-cothe, six southerly from Hillsborough, 23 east by north from Williamsburg, and 51 easterly from Cincinnati. Population in 1830, 98.

NEW PARIS, a flourishing post town of Jefferson township, Preble county. It is situated on the west bank of White water, which is a never failing stream, affording great hydraulic privileges, in a rich and populous settlement, and is incorporated. At the last census, it contained 154 inhabitants; at present about 400; sixty dwelling houses, four stores, one tavern, three physicians, one public church, besides two grist mills and four saw mills in its vicinity. Distance, 12 miles northwest of Eaton, 6 east of Richmond, Indiana, and 105 west by south from Columbus.

New Petersburg, a post office in Highland county.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a post town and seat of justice for Tuscarawas county. It is situated in Goshen township, on the east bank of Tuscarawas river, on a large, level and beautiful plain, opposite to the mouth of Sugar creek. It contains the county buildings, a printing office, several stores, five taverns, and the various kinds of mechanics usual in county seats. Distance, 50 miles northeast from Zanesville, and 100 northeasterly from Columbus. N. lat. 40 deg. 32 min., W. lon. 4 deg. 30 min. It contained 410 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

NEWPORT, a small town of Keene township, Coshocton county. It is situated on the Ohio canal, about two miles north of the town of Coshoc-



ton, and contains one store, one tavern, one clock-maker's shop, and several dwelling houses.

Newport, a post township of Washington county, located on the Ohio river, 14 miles above Marietta. It is 14 miles in length, and of unequal breadth; and contained at the late census 556 inhabitants. Being seated in the United States' lands, it returns only 9,564 acres subject to taxation. It has a meeting house, several brick school houses, two stores of dry goods, and a fine flour mill. There are many excellent farms along the river, with large orchards of the best grafted fruit, and several handsome built brick dwelling houses. Numerous flocks of sheep are owned by the farmers, and many thousand pounds of the richest cheese are annually made in this township. Being originally a colony from the settlement at Belpre, its inhabitants, in agricultural knowledge, and intellectual endowments, will rank with any part of Ohio.

NEW PORTAGE, the name of a post village in Norton township, near the southeast corner of Medina county, about 114 miles northeast from Columbus.

NEW RICHMOND, a flourishing post town, in Ohio township, Clermont county. It is pleasantly situated on the northern or right bank of the Ohio river, just above the mouth of Muddy creek; and upon an extensive, but elevated tract of bottom land. It was laid off in 1814, and incorporated in 1828. Population in 1830, 600; dwellings 120; one steam grist mill, with four run of stones; one steam saw mill, with one pair of stones attached; two wool carding machines, all of which are in complete operation; ten stores, of all kinds; and two

churches, one for the methodists and one for the Presbyterians; three district schools, &c. Here are also a great variety of mechanics; and the country back is mostly in a high state of cultivation. Distance, 106 miles southwest from Columbus, 8 west from Batavia, and 20 southeasterly from Cincinnati.

NEW RUMLEY, a post town in Rumley township, Harrison county. Distance, 11 miles northerly from Cadiz, and 130 northeasterly from Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 100.

New Salem. [See Annapolis.]

Newton, a post township of Trumbull county, 150 miles northeast from Columbus, and containing 665 inhabitants in 1830.

Newton, a township of Muskingum county, in which is situated the town of Union. It has three churches, two or three salt works, seven saw mills, six flouring mills, and one physician; contained 2361 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 365 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Newton, a western township of Miami county, containing 714 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Newton, a post township of Licking county, about 40 miles northeast from Columbus. It contained 757 inhabitants in 1830. The office is called Newton mills.

NEWTOWN, a post village of Hamilton county, in Anderson township, on the east side of Little Miami river, 10 miles northeast from Cincinnati, and 100 southwest from Columbus. Population at the census of 1830, 161.

Nile, a township of Scioto county. It is situated on the west side of the Scioto river, in the

southwest corner of the county, and is celebrated for its fine quarries, which supply Cincinnati, and the other towns on the Ohio river, with building stone of the first quality. The river bottom is fertile and extensive; the upland hilly. It contains three stores, one tanyard, one blacksmith shop, one grist and saw mill propelled by water, and one grist mill propelled by horse power. The small village of Rockville is situated at the extreme west end of this township. Population at the last census, 726.

Nimishillen creek, a considerable stream rising in the northern part of Stark county, and running from thence a southwardly direction above forty miles, into the northeast quarter of Tuscarawas county, where it unites with Sandy creek; when the joint stream flows westwardly five miles into the east side of Tuscarawas river. It affords numerous sites for mills, &c., and is one of the most constant streams in this part of the state. Two extensive flouring mills are now being erected on it in Clinton township.

Nimishillen, a township of Stark county, situated on the above described stream, in township 19, range 7, containing $35\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. It has one grist mill, five saw mills, two tanneries, one store, and 8,500 acres under cultivation. The land is level, and covered with beech and sugar timber. At the census of 1830, it contained 1336 inhabitants; now about 1500.

Nimisila, the name of a post office in Stark county, 117 miles from Columbus.

Noble, the northeasternmost township of Mor-

gan county, containing 859 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Noname, a small creek putting into the west side of the Scioto river, below Paint creek.

North, a township of the new county of Carroll, organized in 1833.

North, a township of Harrison county, containing 1215 inhabitants at the last census.

Northampton, a post township in the western borders of Portage county, 15 miles west from Ravenna, and 128 northeast from Columbus. Population in 1830, 293.

NORTHAMPTON, a new town in Pike township, Clark county, distant about 9 miles north of west from Springfield. It contains four stores.

North bend, the name of a settlement on the northern bend of the Ohio river, 16 miles below Cincinnati, and four northeasterly from the southwest corner of the state. Here is a post office, and a thriving circumjacent settlement.

North Bloomfield, the name of the post office in Bloomfield township, Trumbull county, 173 miles from Columbus.

North Dover, the name of a post office in Cuyahoga county, 150 miles from Columbus.

North Fairfield, the name of a post office in Huron county.

Northfield, the northwesternmost township in Portage county. The Cuyahoga river runs across the southwestern quarter, along the valley of which also runs the Ohio canal. It contained 327 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

North fork, a northern tributary of Paint creek, particularly thus designated by travelers, and its

neighboring inhabitants. It rises in the northern part of Fayette county; and after running between 20 and 30 miles in a southeasterly direction, joins Paint creek, three miles southwesterly from Chilli-cothe.

NORTH INDUSTRY, a new post town of Canton township, Stark county, 4 miles south from the town of Canton, on the road to New Philadelphia. It contains one store, one school, one physician, one blast furnace, ten dwelling houses, and 50 inhabitants.

North Norwich, the name of the post office in Norwich township, Huron county, 95 miles from Columbus.

North Ridgeville, the official name of the post office at Ridgeville, in Lorain county, 140 miles northeast from Columbus.

North Royalton, the name of a post office in Cuyahoga county.

North Springfield, the name of a post office in Portage county, 120 miles from Columbus.

North Union, the name of a post office in Harrison county, 129 miles from Columbus.

Norton, the southeasternmost township of Medina county. It is regularly surveyed off into farms of 100 acres each. It contains two post offices, four stores, seven schools, five saw mills, and one grist mill. Tuscarawas river and the Ohio canal run across the southeastern corner, for a distance of between two and three miles. Hudson's run and Wolf creeks, two mill streams, also water this township, and flow southeastwardly into the Tuscarawas river. At the census of 1830, it contained 652 inhabitants. Distance, 45 miles south of Cleve-

land, 15 southeast of Medina, and 110 northeast of Columbus. A correspondent of this place, writes as follows: "As it respects doctors and lawyers, we have none in our township; therefore, we live peaceably, and generally enjoy good health."

NORTON, a post town on the west side of Olen-tangy river, in Delaware county, 10 miles north-erly from the town of Delaware, and 34 in the same direction from Columbus. It was laid out in 1806.

Norton's creek, a mill stream rising in Suffield, and running across parts of Springfield, Tallmadge, and Portage townships, in Portage county, falls in-to the Cuyahoga river, at its most southerly bend.

Norwalk, a township of Huron county, in which is situated the seat of justice. At the census of 1830, it contained 903 inhabitants; now about 1200.

NORWALK, an incorporated post town, and seat of justice for the county of Huron. It is pleasantly situated in the above township, in the center of the county, and contains nine stores, three taverns, two doctors, five lawyers, one jeweler, one printing office, from which a weekly and a monthly paper are issued; one academy, two comb factories, two tin factories, one steam saw mill, one steam grist mill and paper manufactory, one furnace, one meth-odist church, one episcopal church, a court house and jail, and one bank.

The principal local advantages of this place consist in the superior quality of the soil by which it is surrounded, its near proximity to the lake, and consequent trading and commercial facilities; and in its being the seat of justice for the county. It

was laid out in 1818, when the place on which it is built was a comparative wilderness. It is now in a state of rapid improvement in business, wealth, and population. In the vicinity of this town, are the ruins of three ancient Indian fortifications, similar in appearance to those which are to be seen in various parts of the state; leaving strong reasons to believe that this country was once inhabited by a race of men, differing materially in size, as well as manners and customs, both from the Europeans, and the present race of savages. Distance, 12 miles south from lake Erie, 50 west from Cleveland, 100 east from Detroit, and 106 north from Columbus.

Norwich, a township of Franklin county, situated in the Virginia military district, on the west side of Scioto river, having Washington township north, and Franklin and Prairie south. It contains about 22 square miles of territory, and 600 inhabitants. It was established in Dec. 1813, and called Norwich at the instance of the late Thomas Backus, Esq., then a wealthy citizen thereof, after the town of that name, in Connecticut, his native place.

Norwich, a post township of Huron county, 16 miles southward from Norwalk, and 90 north by east from Columbus; so called after Norwich, in the state of Connecticut. Population at the last census, 104; now about 150. Official name, "North Norwich."

NORWICH, a post town of Union township, Muskingum county, situated on the national road, 12½ miles east of Zanesville. It has four stores, two

churches, two taverns, and one physician. Population in 1830, 206; in 1833, 275.

Nottingham, a hilly township of Harrison county, containing 1227 inhabitants at the last census.

NYESVILLE, a post village in the north part of Chester township, Meigs county, 90 miles southeast from Columbus.

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OAKLEY, a post town in Hopewell township, Seneca county, situated on the west bank of Sandusky river, opposite Tiffin, and 85 miles north of Columbus. It is, also, often called fort Ball, from the fort of that name, which was erected here during the last war.

OAKHILL, a newly laid out town, situated in Madison township, Jackson county, southeasterly from the seat of justice, in a fertile and healthy part of the country, on the road leading from Jackson C. H. to Burlington; which promises fair to become a thriving village at no very remote period. It has one tavern, two mercantile stores, eight or nine dwelling houses, and several shops for mechanics.

Obannon, a small creek in the northwestern quarter of Clermont county, which runs westwardly into the Little Miami river, five miles above Milford.

Oganse, the name given by a late act of the legislature, to a stream formerly called Pipe creek, which discharges itself into Sandusky bay, east of Sandusky city.

Ohio, the southernmost township of Gallia county, organized Nov. 6, 1804. The name is taken

from the Ohio river, by which it is bounded on the east and south. At the census of 1830, it contained 313 inhabitants.

Ohio, a township in the southwestern corner of Clermont county, in which are situated the flourishing towns of New Richmond and Palestine. Population at the last census, 2689.

Ohio, a township of Monroe county. It lies southeast from Center; and is bounded north by Salem, west by Greene and Jackson, and east and south by the Ohio river and Jackson. It contains 32 square miles, and about 500 inhabitants.

Ohio company's purchase, is a body of land, containing about 1,500,000 acres, lying along the Ohio river, and including Meigs, nearly all of Athens, and a considerable part of Washington and Gallia counties. This tract was purchased of the general government, in the year 1787, by Manassah Cutler and Winthrop Sargeant, from the neighborhood of Salem, in Massachusetts, agents for the "Ohio company," so called; which had then been formed in Massachusetts, for the purpose of a settlement in the Ohio country. Only 964,285 acres were ultimately paid for, and of course patented.

Ohio river, which gives name to the state of Ohio, is formed by the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, at Pittsburg, in the western part of Pennsylvania. From thence it flows in a gentle current, in a general, but very serpentine, southwestwardly direction, and mingles its waters with those of the Mississippi river, in N. lat. 37 deg., and W. lon. 11 deg. 56 min. It is 908 miles long, from Pittsburgh to its mouth, including its numerous meanderings; although it is but 614

miles in a direct line across the country. It varies in breadth from 400 to 1,400 yards. At Cincinnati, it is about 800 yards, which may be regarded as the mean breadth. This is an excellent river for inland navigation. But its windings are so numerous and extensive, that a passage upon it is rendered rather tedious. Its current is very gentle, and no where broken by any considerable falls, except at Louisville, in Kentucky, where the water runs with great rapidity for several miles; yet the current is not thereby so broken, but that boats have, in numerous instances, ascended them. The whole perpendicular descent in two miles, is found to be $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A canal has been constructed around these falls, which tends vastly to the improvement and utility of this noble river. Letart's rapids, however, 25 miles below Shade river, form a slight obstruction to its navigation in some stages of the water. This broad river embosoms numerous islands; many of which are large and fertile.

OLDTOWN, a post town situated in Concord township, on the north fork of Paint creek, in Ross county, 12 miles northwest from Chillicothe, and 43 nearly south from Columbus. Population at the last census, 248.

Oldtown, the local name of a settlement in Xenia township, Greene county, about three miles northerly from the village of Xenia. It is the place called Chillicothe, in many narratives of the Indian wars, during the first settlement of Kentucky and Ohio. The Indians there had a town and extensive cornfields, along the Little Miami river, at this place.

Oldtown, a township of Hancock county. Population in 1830, 218.

Old woman's creek, an inconsiderable stream in Huron county, running northwardly into lake Erie, a few miles eastwardly from Huron river. Its name was changed to Antone, by an act of the legislature, passed Feb. 25, 1833.

Olentangy, a small river, rising in the southwestern quarter of Richland county, and running thence southwesterly across a corner of Marion county, 15 or 16 miles, to the Delaware county line, which it crosses, and then runs a generally south by east direction, 26 miles further, when it discharges itself into the Scioto river, immediately above Columbus. It was formerly called Whetstone.

Olive, a post township of Morgan county. It contains two post offices—one called Olive, in the northeast corner of the township, 22 miles east by north from M'Connelsville; and the other in the village of Sharon, which see. In 1830, it contained 967 inhabitants.

Olive, a post township of Meigs county, containing 416 inhabitants at the last census. Shade river and several brooks running into it, water this township. Distance, about 100 miles southeasterly from Columbus.

Olivegreen, a small creek running into the Muskingum river, in Morgan county.

Olivegreen, a post township of Morgan county, situated about 96 miles easterly from Columbus. Population in 1830, 552.

OLIVESBURG, a post village in Milton township, Richland county, 83 miles north by east from Co-

lumbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 58 inhabitants.

Olmsted, a post township in the western limits of Cuyahoga county, containing 259 inhabitants at the census of 1830. It was formerly called Lenox.

Oneleg, an awkward name attached to a populous township in the eastern borders of Tuscarawas county, part of which, it is believed, is included within the new county of Carroll. It has two towns laid out within its limits, to wit: Leesburg and New Hagerstown, both of which have post offices in them. That at Leesburg is called Leesville office. Distance, about 114 miles northeast from Columbus. These two towns are about two miles apart. It contained 1645 inhabitants at the last census.

Oneleg, the name of a post office in Tuscarawas or Carroll county, 129 miles from Columbus.

Oppossum run, a brook in Madison county, running southerly into Deer creek.

Orange, the name of a post office in Austintown township, Trumbull county.

Orange, a township in the eastern borders of Cuyahoga county, containing 334 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Orange, a post township in the northeast part of Richland county. Population at the census of 1830, 1024. The office is called Metcalf's; and is 95 miles northeast from Columbus.

Orange, a township of Shelby county, containing 502 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Orange, a post township on Shade river, in Meigs county. At the census of 1830, it contained 554 inhabitants.

Orange, a pleasant township in the southern borders of Delaware county. Along the borders of Alum creek, which passes through the eastern parts of the township, the land is very fertile and handsomely situated. It contained 367 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Orange, a township of the new county of Carroll, organized in 1833.

ORANGEBURG, a small village on the national road, in Jefferson township, Preble county.

OREGON, a small post town in Madison township, Franklin county, 14 miles from Columbus, on the Lancaster road. It contained 88 inhabitants at the last census; and was formerly called Middletown.

Orwell, a post township in the southwestern quarter of Ashtabula county, situated immediately south from Richfield. It was established in July, 1826; and contained 106 inhabitants at the last census. Distance, about 180 miles northeast from Columbus.

Osnaburg, a township of Stark county, situated in township 18, range 7, and containing 36 square miles. It has one grist mill, seven saw mills, two tanneries, four stores, one German and English book office, and 1,500 acres of land under cultivation. At the census of 1830, it contained 1620 inhabitants; now about 1800. The land is rolling and hilly, and covered with oak timber.

OSNABURG, a post town of Stark county, situated in the above township, four miles east from Canton, on the road to New Lisbon. It has one church, three taverns, one school, one tannery, one physician, and about 50 dwelling houses. Population at the last census, 162; now about 180.

Otter creek, the name of a post office in Zane township, Logan county.

Ottowa, [see Tawatown.]

Ottowa, the name given by an act of the last legislature to an eastern branch of the Auglaize, formerly called Hog river.

Owing's, the name of a post office in Hamilton county, 127 miles from Columbus.

Owl creek, [see Vernon river.]

Oxford, a township in the western borders of Huron county, 9 miles northwest from Norwalk, in which is situated the village of Bloomingville. At the census of 1830, it contained 468 inhabitants; now about 500.

Oxford, a township situated in the northern borders of Delaware county, containing 415 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Oxford, a township of Tuscarawas county, within the limits of which is a settlement called Newcomerstown. At the census of 1830, it contained 218 inhabitants.

Oxford, a post township of Coshocton county, organized 10th June, 1811. It contained 742 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Oxford, a township of Guernsey county, in which are situated the villages of Middletown and Fairview. Population at the last census, 1788.

Oxford, the northwesternmost township of Butler county, adjoining the state of Indiana. The land belongs, in fee simple, to the Miami university, on the site of which, the university is located. [See Miami University.] Although this township is six miles square, yet it contains but 1583 acres of taxable land, on account of its being chief-

ly college land not taxable. Number of inhabitants at the last census, 2927, of whom 367 are voters. It has two post offices—one at Oxford village; and the other near the Indiana state line, called Philanthropy.

OXFORD, a flourishing post town in the above township, adjoining the piece of ground set apart as the permanent site of the Miami University. It contains a post office, three stores, two taverns, a number of mechanics, and about 800 inhabitants. Distance, 12 miles northwesterly from Hamilton, 37 in the same direction from Cincinnati, and 110 southwest from Columbus.

P

Painesville, a very flourishing post township of Geauga county, situated on the southern shore of lake Erie. It contains about 22 square miles, or 14,000 acres of land. It is divided into numerous, and well cultivated farms: Grand river bounds the southeastern quarter, more than two miles, and then turning northwardly, flows across the township, into the lake. Here are extensive beds of ore, and one furnace, in Painesville, with a capital of \$12,000, and two others in the vicinity. The two post villages of Champion and Fairport are situated in this township: the former of which is called, by way of eminence, the town of Painesville. For a particular description of the other, see the article Fairport. The village of Champion, or Painesville, as it is commonly called, is situated on the left side of Grand river, about three miles south from the lake. It contains a printing

office, from which is published a weekly newspaper, entitled the *Painesville Telegraph*; also, a banking institution called the bank of Geauga, and a post office. Distance, 10 miles northerly of Chardon, 42 westerly of Warren, about the same distance north of Ravenna, 68 northerly from Canton, 30 northeast from Cleveland, and 170 northeast from Columbus. At the mouth of the river, is a light house, built by the United States, in 1825. On the left bank of the river, some 25 or more years ago, a town plat was laid out, called Newmarket. This name still appears on some antiquated maps, and some modern incorrect ones; but it has been vacated, many years ago. A fertile and valuable farm alone remains on its site, excepting a warehouse, and the dwelling house and other appendant buildings, belonging to the heirs of the late Abraham Skinner, Esq. who was among the first settlers of this town and county. In this township are six taverns, seven lawyers, five physicians, seven blacksmiths' shops, six saw mills, beside a considerable number of furnaces, forges, and other mills, in the circumjacent towns; the trade of which mostly centers here. Population at the census of 1830, 1499.

Paint, the southeasternmost township of Wayne county, in which is the post village of Mt. Eaton, 95 miles northeast from Columbus. At the last census it contained 1048 inhabitants.

Paint, a township of Holmes county, containing 668 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Paint, a township in the western borders of Ross county. It is watered on the west and south by Paint creek, and near the middle, by Buckskin

creek, which runs across it from northwest to southeast. It contained 1209 inhabitants at the last census.

Paint, a township in the northern borders of Fayette county, in which are the two post offices of Bloomingburg, and Main Paint creek; which see, respectively. Here are also several large grazing and stock farms, and one carding machine. Population in 1830, 973.

Paint, a township in the eastern part of Highland county, in which is situated the village of Petersburg. It contained 2168 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Paint, a mill stream which rises in Knox township, Holmes county, and empties into the Killbuck in Prairie township.

Paint creek, a western branch of Scioto river. It rises in the southwestern corner of Madison county, near the source of the Little Miami, from whence it runs southeastwardly 35 miles across Fayette county by Washington, and along the southwestern borders of Ross county, when it turns and runs in somewhat a northeastwardly direction, into Ross county, 15 miles, thence eastwardly 10 miles further, where it joins the Scioto river five miles below Chillicothe. Its principal branches are North, Rattlesnake, and Rocky forks. Paint creek is a remarkably long stream for the quantity of water which it usually contains at its mouth; and, together with its numerous branches, waters an extensive portion of valuable country.

Painter creek, a western brook of Stillwater rivulet, emptying into said rivulet in Miami county. It rises in Dark county.

Paintville. [See Mt. Eaton.]

PALESTINE, a small town in Ohio township, Clermont county, containing 88 inhabitants in 1830.

PALESTINE, a village in Unity township, Columbiana county, formerly called Mechanicsburg.

Palestine, the name of a post office in Pickaway county.

Palmyra, a populous and flourishing post township, in the eastern borders of Portage county, about 12 miles south of Ravenna, and 150 northeast from Columbus. Population in 1830, 839.

PALMYRA, a small post town of Warren county, 8 miles southwest of Lebanon, containing about 40 houses, and 180 inhabitants.

Papaw creek, a small stream of Washington county.

Paris, a central township of Union county, in which is situated the town of Marysville. It contained 426 inhabitants in 1830; and 71 voters in 1831.

Paris, a post township in the eastern limits of Portage county. The office is called Parisville. Distance, 145 miles northeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830, the population was 250.

Paris, a township of Stark county, lying in township 17, range 6, on the waters of Sandy creek, and containing 33 square miles. It has four grist mills, seven saw mills, one fulling mill, one tannery, five stores, and 7,500 acres of land under cultivation. It contained 1513 inhabitants in 1830; now about 1700. The land is rolling and hilly; and is covered with oak, sugar and beech timber.

PARIS, a small post town of Stark county, situ-

ated in the above township, 11 miles east from Canton, on the road to New Lisbon. It has one church, four stores, three taverns, one school, one tannery, one physician, and thirty dwelling houses. Population at the last census, 117; now about 150.

PARIS, a village laid out early in 1825, on the line between Richland and Huron counties. It is situated in Plymouth township, about three miles southerly from New Haven. Population at the census of 1830, 57.

Parkman, a flourishing post township, in the southeast corner of Geauga county. In it is situated a pleasant village of the same name, on some of the head waters of Grand river. It contains two mercantile stores, a tavern, several mills, beside the professional men and mechanics, usual in country towns. On account of the very great water advantages, which this place possesses, it bids fair to become a place of considerable business. The road from Warren to Chardon, and Painesville, passes through this town. Distance, 17 miles southeast from Chardon, and 156 northeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830 it contained 733 inhabitants.

Parma, a post township in Cuyahoga county, about seven miles southwest from Cleveland, and 133 northeast of Columbus. It contained 133 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Pataskala. [See Licking.]

PAULDING, a western county, bounded north by Williams, east by Henry, and Wood, south by Van Wert counties, and on the west by the state of Indiana. It is 24 miles long from east to west, by 18 broad from north to south, and contains 432

square miles. It is watered by the Maumee and Auglaize rivers. It was established by the Ohio legislature, in February, 1820; but it is temporarily attached to Williams county. It contains three organized townships, viz: Crane, Defiance, and Perry. The county contained 160 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Paxton, a township in the southwestern corner of Ross county, in which is situated the town of Bainbridge. Population at the census of 1830, 791.

Pease, a wealthy and flourishing post township in the eastern part of Belmont county, in which are situated the villages of Bridgeport and Burlington. The land is generally hilly, but produces large crops of wheat and other grain. It contains four extensive merchant flouring mills, one of which is driven by steam, one woolen and one cotton factory, and a number of grist and saw mills, situated on Indian Wheeling creek and Glenn's run, its principal waters. Among the merchant mills may be mentioned the "Belmont" and the "Factory mills," from which large quantities of flour are annually shipped for the southern market. The national road passes through this township from east to west. It contained 2264 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Pebble, a township of Pike county, containing 217 inhabitants in 1830.

Pee Pee, a township of Pike county, in which is situated the village of Waverly, and also a ferry across the Scioto river, 19 miles south from Chillicothe, on the road from thence to Portsmouth. It contained 1029 inhabitants at the last census.

Pee Pee, a small branch of the Scioto river, about

20 miles long, rising in Pike county, on which are erected two grist mills and two saw mills.

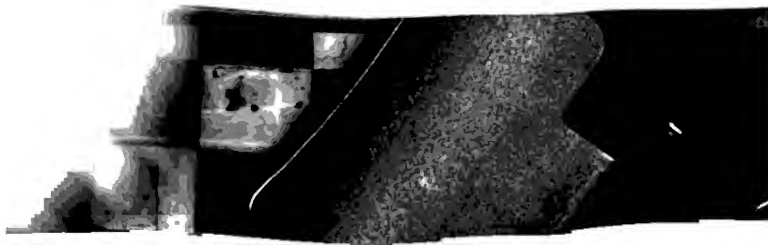
Penfield, a post township of Lorain county, 120 miles southeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830 it contained 167 inhabitants.

Penn, the southwestern township of Morgan county, in which is situated the village of Pennsville. It contained 667 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

PENNSVILLE, a small post town of Morgan county, situated in the above township, on the Marietta and Lancaster state road, about five miles south from M'Connelsville. It has two stores, two cabinet maker's shops, one tailor's shop, one hatter's shop, one temperance tavern, one friend's meeting house, sixteen dwelling houses, and from 75 to 80 inhabitants.

Perkins, a post township of Huron county, 15 miles northwest of Norwalk, in which there is a sulphur spring. Population at the census of 1830, 335; now about 780.

PERRY, an interior county, bounded on the north by Licking county, east by Muskingum and Morgan, south by Athens and Hocking, and on the west by Fairfield county. It is 24 miles long by 18 broad, containing 402 square miles. A considerable part of Perry county is hilly and somewhat hard of tillage. It is however found to be excellent for the production of wheat. Stone coal is found in several places. It is divided into the twelve townships of Bearfield, Clayton, Harrison, Hopewell, Jackson, Madison, Monday creek, Monroe, Pike, Reading, Saltlick and Thorn. In the southern borders of the county, are considerable



tracts of Congress lands yet to be entered. It has no considerable stream of water, within its limits. Some of the tributary streams, however, of the Muskingum, and Hockhocking rivers, rise in this county.

Perry county was first settled by some Germans from Pennsylvania, about the years 1802 and 1803, and was organized, in March, 1818, and contained 14,018 inhabitants at the last census. Seat of justice, Somerset.

Perry, a township of Franklin county, established in June, 1820. It is situated on the eastern side of Scioto river, in the XIXth range of United States' military lands. It embraces two fractional surveyed land townships; being 10 miles long from north to south, and upon an average, three broad from east to west. It contains nearly 30 square miles. The amount of taxable land is 18,657 acres. It is generally level and fertile. It contained 639 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Perry, a township of Williams county, situated on the Auglaize river, south of Defiance.

Perry, a township of Wood county, on the south side of the Maumee river, organized since the last census.

Perry, a post township of Geauga county, situated between Painesville and Madison, on the southern shore of lake Erie, about 175 miles north-east from Columbus. Population, 1148 at the census of 1830.

Perry, a township of Wayne county, containing 1242 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Perry, a township of Shelby county, which contained 349 inhabitants at the last census.

Perry, an eastern township of Monroe county, bounded north by Center and Wayne, east by Greene and Jackson, west by Washington and Wayne townships, and south by Washington county. It contains 23 square miles, and about 700 inhabitants.

Perry, a township of Pike county, containing 409 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Perry, a township of Montgomery county, which contained 1301 inhabitants at the last census.

Perry, a township of Gallia county, organized on the 4th of March, 1816; so called after commodore Perry. It contains three grist mills and three saw mills. Population at the last census, 622.

Perry, a river township of Lawrence county. It has iron ore, and stone coal; otherwise poor land. It contained 372 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Perry, a township in the north part of Brown county, in which the towns of Cedarsville and Fayetteville are situated. At the census of 1830 it contained 1008 inhabitants.

Perry, a township in the southern borders of Tuscarawas county, in which is situated the village of Westchester. It contained 573 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Perry, a northeastern township of Licking county, containing 514 inhabitants at the last census.

Perry, the southernmost township of Fairfield county, containing 814 inhabitants in 1830.

Perry, a post township of Logan county, organized, 8th June, 1830, named in honor of the late commodore Perry. The post office is called Garwood's mills. At the census of 1830 it contained

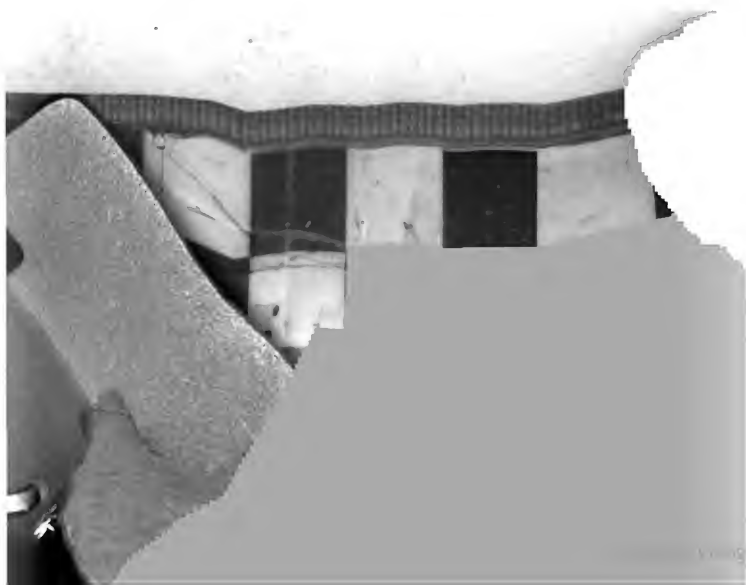
441 inhabitants. Distance from Bellefontaine, 11 miles.

Perry, a township of Muskingum county. It has three churches, four flouring mills, and five saw mills. It contained 1192 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 204 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Perry, a township of Stark county, situated in township 9, range 10, and containing 35½ square miles. It has three grist mills, seven saw mills, one fulling mill, two tanneries, sixteen stores, and 7,000 acres of land under cultivation. At the census of 1830 it contained 1411 inhabitants; now about 1900. The land is partly rolling and covered with oak timber; and partly plain.

Perrysburg, a township of Wood county, on the south side of the Maumee, in which the seat of justice is situated. It contained 533 inhabitants at the last census.

PERRYSBURG, a post town and seat of justice for the county of Wood. It is situated in the above township, at the head of steamboat navigation, on the east side of the river, and 18 miles from the Lake. It is 54 miles from Detroit, 184 from Cincinnati, 100 from Fort Wayne, and 135 from Columbus. It contains a court house and jail, a school house, two stores, two taverns, two physicians, two lawyers, about 60 houses, and 250 inhabitants. It is expected that the publication of a newspaper will be commenced here in the course of a few weeks, as arrangements have already been made for that purpose. There is also about 300 feet of good permanent wharf sunk, with a large and commodious warehouse, &c. This town is beautifully



situated upon the high bank, 60 feet above the river, on a level piece of ground, and commands a view of the river and its opposite bank for several miles. Standing upon the bank at the center of the town, you can have a distinct view of Fort Meigs; Fort Miami, an old British Fort; Wayne's celebrated battle ground with the Indians in 1794; and the place where Col. Dudley, with his whole regiment of brave Kentucky volunteers, fell victims to Indian treachery during the late war with Great Britain.

PERRYSVILLE, a small post village of Greene township, Richland county.

Peru, a township of Huron county, in which is situated a village of the same name. It contained 468 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

PERU, a small village of Huron county, situated in the above township, 6 miles south from Norwalk. It contains 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 3 stores, 1 tavern, and two physicians.

Peru, a post township of Delaware county, situated immediately north of Kingston. Distance 12 miles northeast from Delaware, and 36 north from Columbus. As the township lines are now different from what they were some years ago, the post office was formerly situated in Bennington township, which name it still bears in the general post office list. Population at the last census, 528.

PETERSBURG, a small town in Paint township, Highland county, containing 144 inhabitants.

PETERSBURG, a small post town in Springfield township, Columbiana county, 17 miles easterly by north from New Lisbon, and 170 northeast from Columbus. It has 199 inhabitants.

Philanthropy, the name of a post office in Oxford

township, Butler county, 17 miles northeast from Hamilton, and 117 southwest from Columbus.

PHILADELPHIA NEW, See New Philadelphia.

PHILIPSBURG, a small post town, laid out in 1817, in Wells township, Jefferson county, on the Ohio river, opposite Wellsburg, in Virginia. Distance, 7 miles south from Steubenville, and 144 east by north from Columbus. It has an extensive warehouse for merchandise.

Phyfer's X Roads, the name of a post office in Brown township, Knox county, 13 miles northeasterly from Mount Vernon, and 60, in the same direction, from Columbus.

PICKAWAY, a county bounded on the north by Franklin, east by Fairfield, south by Ross, and west by Fayette and Madison counties. It is 22 by 21 miles in extent, and contains about 470 square miles. It embraces 300,969 acres of taxable land; and contained at the last census 15,931 inhabitants. It is divided into the 14 following townships: Circleville, Harrison, Madison, Walnut, Washington, Pickaway and Salt Creek, east of Scioto river; and Scioto, Jackson, Wayne, Deercreek, Perry, Monroe and Darby, on the west. Circleville township has recently been erected, and so much in opposition to the will of the people, that, at their last election, the voters of this, as well as of Washington township, from which it was taken, met at the same poll (the Court House) on the same day, when canvassing for the respective candidates for office. One gentleman was so fortunate as to be elected a justice of the peace for both townships, and received two several commissions of the Governor to act in that capacity; but not possessing that avidity for the loaves and

fishes of office which characterizes too many worthy patriots in modern times, he refused the appendage of Esq. altogether, and caused them to seek an expounder of that "long arm'd giant, christened law," somewhere else. A suit is pending before the court relative to this unprecedented proceeding.

In Pickaway are six villages or towns: Circleville in a township of the same name, Jefferson and Livingston in Pickaway, Tarleton in Salt creek, Bloomfield in Harrison, and Westfall in Wayne township. Circleville, Tarleton and Bloomfield, are post towns. A considerable portion of the land, especially on the eastern side of the Scioto river, is of a very superior quality, and produces immense quantities of the different kinds of grain. In 1817, it was estimated that 10,000 barrels of flour were exported from this county to the New Orleans market. Since then, however, the feeding of cattle being considered more lucrative, corn has been raised to the almost entire abandonment of wheat. There are many places in this county, where one may see at a single glance of the eye, from 200 to 2000 acres of corn in one body, which will doubtless average 65 bushels per acre. A farmer in this neighborhood, a short time since, sold a thousand bushels at nine cents per bushel, standing in the field. This county has the four varieties of, woodland, barren, plain, and prairie. The plain land equals and perhaps excels any other land in the western country, for the production of wheat, generally yielding from forty to forty-five bushels per acre of the first quality. The prairies are best for corn and grass, and the barrens produce excellent pastures. These three kinds of land probably

compose one fifth part of the land in the county; the other four fifths being now, or not long since, heavily timbered. Scioto river runs from north to south through nearly the middle of the county. The other principal streams are, Lower Walnut, Darby, and Deer creeks.

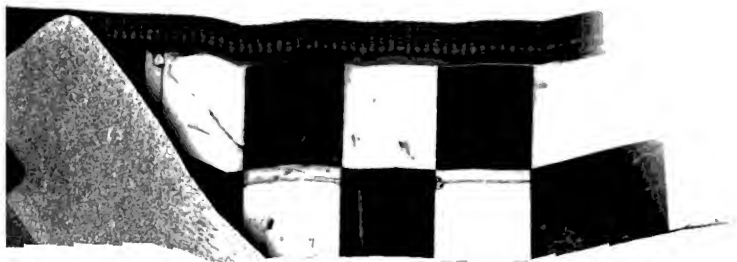
The Ohio and Erie canal runs entirely across this county, from north to south. From the northern limits it passes along the valley of the Scioto river as far as Circleville, where it crosses on a splendid aqueduct, and then follows the western side of the river for the remaining distance.

The *Pickaway Plains*, a remarkably level and fertile body of land, three miles below Circleville, lie a little eastwardly from Scioto river, in somewhat of a circular, or rather elliptical form, with the longest diameter from northeast to southwest; being about seven miles in that direction, and three and a half from northwest to southeast. These are natural plains, without a tree or shrub within reach of the eye, except along the distant borders in the surrounding horizon. Thirty-five years ago, the settlers about here, procured all their fodder, a coarse natural grass, from these plains.

This county is celebrated for the numerous mounds and fortifications with which it abounds, the most remarkable of which are at Circleville.

Pickaway, a township of the above county, in which the village of Jefferson, and the tract of land called Pickaway plains, are situated. It contained 1766 inhabitants at the last census.

PICKERINGTON, a small post town in Violet township, Fairfield county. It was called Jacksonville, until January, 1828, when its name was changed.



Population in 1830, 92. Distance, 18 miles northwest from Lancaster, and 13 east by south from Columbus. It is situated on section 10, township 15, range 20.

Pierpont, a post township in the eastern border of Ashtabula county, adjoining the Pennsylvania state line, 310 miles northeast from Columbus. It was organized in 1818; and so called after the late Pierpont Edwards, of Connecticut. At the last census, it contained 277 inhabitants.

PIKE, a southern county, bounded north by Ross, east by Jackson, south by Scioto and Adams counties, and on the west by Highland county. It is 32 miles long from east to west, by 15 broad from north to south, and contains 421 square miles. Population in 1830, 6024. County seat, Piketon. It is divided into the nine townships of Beaver, Camp creek, Jackson, Mifflin, Pee Pee, Pebble, Perry, Seal, and Sunfish. This is generally an excellent county of land for farming. The land lying on the Scioto river, is first rate; the remainder, which is somewhat hilly and rolling, is denominated second rate. Iron ore and stone coal abound in the upland parts of the county: and ancient monuments are also numerous. Of these, there is one, lying about one mile west of Piketon, which is supposed to have once been a fort, and consists of two parallel walls of earth, about 15 feet high, and 80 rods in length.

Pike county contains five villages, viz: Piketon, the seat of justice, Waverly, Cynthiana, Jasper, and Sharonville; of which the three first named are post towns. The principal streams are, Pee Pee, Sunfish, Camp creek, Wilson's run, and Bea-

ver creek, all of which, following their meanders, are about 20 miles in length, and empty into the Scioto, affording, in their progress through the county, water for nine saw mills and five grist mills. Of the different religious denominations, the methodists are the most numerous.

Pike, a township of Stark county, situated in township 9, range 8, containing 31 square miles, and 8,500 acres of land under cultivation. It has one bloomery, and about 1600 inhabitants. The land is hilly, and covered with oak timber.

Pike, a township of Brown county, containing 528 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Pike, a township of Coshocton county, in which the village of West Carlisle is situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 764 inhabitants.

Pike, a post township of Knox county, lying northeast from Mount Vernon, in which is situated the new town of Amity. It has been organized since the last census. The post office is called Mount Olive.

Pike, a township of Perry county, containing the villages of New Lexington and Bristol. Population at the last census, 1213.

Pike, a flourishing township in the northwestern corner of Madison county, containing 339 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Pike, a township in the northwest corner of Clark county. In 1830, it contained 1116 inhabitants.

PIKETON, a post town and seat of justice for Pike county. It was laid out early in 1815, on the eastern side of the Scioto river, 19 miles below, or south from Chillicothe, on the great road leading

from thence to Portsmouth, 26 miles from the town last mentioned, and 64 south from Columbus. It contains, besides the necessary public buildings, six stores, two taverns, one attorney, two physicians, and about 70 dwelling houses. Population at the census of 1830, 271; now, about 300. N. lat. 39 deg. 7 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 59 min.

Pine creek, [see Hale's creek.]

Piney creek, a small mill stream in Jefferson county.

Pipe creek, [see Oganse.]

Pipe creek, a small stream in the southwestern quarter of Belmont county, running eastwardly into the Ohio river, in York township.

PIQUA, a post town in Miami county, considerably noted for several minor treaties here held with the original natives. It is situated on the western side of the Miami river, 8 miles northerly from Troy, 27 west by north from Urbana, and 70 in a similar direction from Columbus. It contains a handsome episcopal church, a printing office, seven stores, three taverns, and about 500 inhabitants.

Pitt, a township of Crawford county, containing 185 inhabitants in 1820.

Plain, a township in the northeastern corner of Franklin county. It is the second land township in the 16th range of United States' military lands. It has Jefferson south and Blendon west. It is generally level, and has some *plain*, or naturally open and level land, from which circumstance the name was given. It was established in March, 1810: and contained 842 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Plain, a township of Stark county, situated in

township 11, range 8, containing 364 square miles, and 9000 acres of land under cultivation. At the census of 1830, it contained 1469 inhabitants; now, about 1700. The land is partly rolling, and covered with oak timber, and partly plain.

Plain, a township of Wayne county, in which is situated the village of Millbrook. It contained 1263 inhabitants at the last census.

PLAINFIELD, a small post town in Linton township, Coshocton county, 10 miles southeast from Coshocton, and 70 east by north from Columbus. It was laid out in 33 lots, by Edward Wiggins, and the executors of Richard Johnson, 10th October, 1816. It lies on the banks of Wills' creek; and contains about 50 inhabitants, twelve houses, a store, and a tavern.

Plato, the name of a post office in Amherst township, Lorain county, about 140 miles northeast from Columbus.

Pleasant, a post township on the southwest corner of Franklin county, in which is situated the village of Georgesville. It lies in the Virginia military district, and is watered by Big and Little Darby creeks, and Big run, putting into Big Darby. In the northern part, adjoining the village of Georgesville, the two Darby creeks unite. On Little Darby, just above its mouth, are a grist and saw mill. The direct road from London to Columbus, crosses these two creeks, just above their junction, and below the above mentioned mills. It contains nearly 40 square miles, and 24,000 acres of taxable land. Population at the last census, 566.

Pleasant, a post township of Knox county, through the north part of which passes Vernon ri-



ver, from west to east, and in which are situated the town of Gambier and Kenyon college. At the census of 1830, it contained 918 inhabitants.

Pleasant, a township of Marion county, containing 425 inhabitants in 1830.

Pleasant, a post township of Fairfield county, in which is situated the village of Pleasantville. Population at the last census, 1763.

Pleasant, a township in the southeast corner of Madison county, containing 858 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Pleasant, a township in the northeast corner of Clark county. At the census of 1830, it contained 821 inhabitants.

Pleasant, a township of Brown county, in which Georgetown is situated. It has eighteen mills within its limits, and contained 1917 inhabitants at the last census.

PLEASANTVILLE, a small post village situated in Pleasant township, Fairfield county, 33 miles southeasterly from Columbus. It contained 33 inhabitants at the last census.

Plymouth, a post township in the northern limits of Richland county, about 95 miles north by east from Columbus, on the great stage road from Mount Vernon and Mansfield, to Portland, or Sandusky city, in which is situated the village of Paris. Population at the last census, 1048.

POINT HARMAR, the name by which that part of Marietta, situated on the south bank of Muskingum river, is usually designated. It is very pleasantly situated, and contains above thirty handsome dwelling houses, a post office, and a steam mill, the building for which is erected of stone, and four sto-

ries high. Distance, about 100 miles southeast from Columbus. Here was the first fort, or stockade, as it was then called, ever erected by the Americans, in the present state of Ohio. It was called fort Harmar, after the name of its first commandant.

POINTOPOLIS, a small post town situated in Washington township, Clermont county, about 106 miles southwest from Columbus.

POINT PLEASANT, a flourishing little town in Monroe township, Clermont county, on the north bank of the Ohio river. It contains about 30 houses, 130 inhabitants, and two stores. It is situated immediately below the mouth of Indian creek, 106 miles southwest from Columbus.

Poland, the southeasternmost township of Trumbull county. It is a flourishing post township, in which is a forge, furnace, and other mills, and three stores, situated on Mahoning river, and upon the road from Pittsburg to Warren. Distance, from the latter place, 20 miles, 65 from the former, and 175 northeastwardly from Columbus. Population at the last census, 1186.

Pond creek, a small stream of Scioto county, on which are erected two saw mills and one grist mill. It runs into the Scioto river, about 4 miles above its confluence with the Ohio.

Poplar creek, a stream running northwestwardly into Clover lick creek, in Clermont county.

Poor's, the name of a post office in Bloomfield township, Jackson county, 83 miles south by east from Columbus.

PORTAGE, a northern county, bounded on the north by Cuyahoga and Geauga, east by Trumbull,

south by Stark, and west by Medina counties. It is exactly 30 by 25 miles in extent, containing 750 square miles. It is descriptively named, from the circumstance of including within its limits, the old portage, connecting the waters of Cuyahoga river with those of the Muskingum. These streams, together with the head waters of Mahoning river, compose its principal waters. The land is generally high and elevated. The county contained 18,827 inhabitants at the last census. It is divided into the thirty townships of *Atwater, Aurora, Boston, Brimfield, Charlestown, Coventry, Deerfield, Edinburg, Franklin, Freedom, Hiram, *Hudson, Mantua, Nelson, Northampton, Northfield, Palmyra, Paris, Portage, Randolph, Ravenna, the county seat, *Rootstown, *Shalersville, *Streetsborough, Springfield, *Stow, Suffield, *Talmadge, *Twinsburgh, and Windham; all of which have post offices in them, excepting Coventry and Suffield. Those with this mark [*] prefixed, are called after the names of some of the principal proprietors.

Since the Ohio canal was located through this county, in 1825, several villages have rapidly sprung up, some of which are fast rising into importance, particularly Akron and Middlebury; for a particular description of which, see those articles respectively.

Portage, a township in the western borders of the above county, containing 475 inhabitants at the last census. The land is somewhat hilly and broken. The principal production of the farms is grain. The portage between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers, passes through this township,

and Coventry, immediately south, as may be seen by reference to the map of Portage county. The village of Akron is situated in the southeastern part of this township.

Portage, a township of Sandusky county, in which is situated the village of Port Clinton. Population in 1830, 333.

Portage, a post township of Wood county, on the south side of the Maumee, erected since the last census.

Portage, or Carrying river, a stream which rises in the southwest corner of Wood county, and running in a southeasterly direction, enters lake Erie at Port Clinton. This is an ordinary mill stream, and affords admirable water power; but as it runs through an unsettled part of the country, is but little improved. One or two mills are in progress of erection.

PORT CLINTON, a town situated on the right bank of Portage river, at its mouth. It was laid out in 1827, in a regular form, with spacious streets, all crossing each other at right angles. The proprietors anticipate that it will ultimately become a place of considerable business. At the last census it contained 116 inhabitants. Distance, 120 miles north of Columbus, and 200 northeast from Cincinnati. N. lat. 41 deg. 31 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 58 min.

Porter, a township of Scioto county, in which Wheelersburg is situated. It lies on the east side of the Scioto river: and contained at the last census 917 inhabitants; twenty-one forges for iron and fineries, propelled by water power; three grist mills, three saw mills, one fulling mill, and one oil



mill, (by water,) and one horse grist mill. There are including Wheelersburg, one physician, six stores and groceries, two taverns, and three tan yards. This township is bounded on the south-west by the Ohio river. The land is rolling, and well adapted to raising small grain. It abounds with iron ore; and stone coal is found, but it is not ascertained to what extent.

Porter, a township of Delaware county, containing 304 inhabitants at the last census.

Portland, a township of Huron county, on the southern shore of Sandusky bay, in which is situated the town of the same name. It contained 764 inhabitants at the census of 1830; now about 1000.

PORTLAND, an incorporated town of Huron county, situated in the above township. It is situated on the southern shore of Sandusky bay, 16 miles north of Norwalk; and contains three taverns, ten stores, two physicians, five attorneys, one printing office, and one methodist church. It is a port of entry, and a daily line of steamboats from Buffalo to Detroit touch there. Population at the census of 1830, 593; now about 800. It is also called Sandusky city; which see.

PORTSMOUTH, a flourishing post town, and seat of justice for Scioto county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Scioto, and the termination of the Ohio canal, and contained at the last census 1066 inhabitants; now about 1200, and about one hundred and fifty dwelling houses; one court house, one jail, one market house, three churches, one banking house, twenty-five stores, and groceries, one extensive apothecary store, seven commission warehouses, one printing

office, two taverns, one steam saw mill of forty horse power, with lath saws and grist mill attached; one merchant steam flouring mill of forty horse power, two runs of stones in operation, and calculated for two more; one steam rolling and slitting mill of one hundred and twenty horse power, with an extensive nail factory and iron finishing shop, adapted to turning the largest size castings of iron by steam; one air foundery, with a cupola and brass foundery; one carding machine for carding wool; water works for supplying the town with water from the Ohio river, six practicing attorneys and six practicing physicians, and two tan yards. The town is incorporated, and derives a large income from the wharfage of boats and lumber discharged within the corporation.

Powhattan, the name of a post office in Madison county.

Powhattan point, the name of a post office in Mead township, Belmont county, about 125 miles east of Columbus.

Prairie, a western township of Franklin county. It is bounded on the north by Brown and Norwich, east by Franklin, south by Pleasant township, and west by Madison county. It is seven miles long from east to west, by six broad from north to south. It is situated in the Virginia military district; and has an extensive prairie near its center, from which circumstance it was named. The land is generally level; although somewhat hilly, along Big Darby creek, which runs across its western borders. The main stage road between Columbus and Cincinnati, runs across it from east to west; and the line of the national road is



located, nearly coincident therewith. Number of inhabitants at the last census, 190. It was organized in December, 1819.

Prairie, a township of Holmes county, containing 887 inhabitants in 1830.

PREBLE, a western county, bounded on the north by Dark, east by Montgomery, and south by Butler counties, and west by the state of Indiana. It is 24 by 18 miles in extent, containing 432 square miles. It contained in 1820, 10,237 inhabitants, and in 1830, 16,296. It now contains the twelve townships of Jefferson, Dixon, Israel, Somers, Washington, Monroe, Harrison, Twin, Lanier, Jackson, Gratis, and Gasper, and the towns of Eaton, West Alexandria, Winchester, and Lewisburg, the former of which is the county seat; beside some incorporated villages. In point of fertility, this county is surpassed by few in the state. The northern part is quite level, and well adapted for grazing. The middle and southern parts are undulating, and the soil of a good quality. The land is generally heavily timbered, with walnut, ash, oak, hickory, maple, poplar, of very large size, cherry, chesnut, buckeye, beech, (in abundance) sycamore, lynn, elm, &c. &c. The products of the farms are wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, clover, timothy and herd grass, all of which are advantageously cultivated. A great number of hogs are annually fattened in this county; and horned cattle, horses, and sheep, the breeds of which are in a progressive state of improvement, are raised in considerable numbers.

This county is very thickly populated—the land being divided into lots of 80 and 160 acres, which is

the average size of the farms, most of which are in a high state of cultivation, and occupied by permanent settlers. Manufactories are not numerous. There are, however, seven or eight woolen factories and four or five fulling mills within the county; and the every day apparel of nearly all the citizens is manufactured within its limits, by the wives and daughters of the farmers, whose industry and economy so generally characterize "the *ladies* of the WEST."

Preble county contains several mineral springs. In sight of Eaton, there is an overflowing well of strong sulphur water, standing on an elevated piece of ground, the water of which rises four or five feet above the surface of the earth, and then runs off, forming a small branch. It is possessed of some medical properties, and is much frequented in the summer season. Numerous remains of antiquity have also been discovered; but none of great magnitude—being chiefly small mounds, from thirty to eighty feet in circumference.

There are in this county six presbyterian, eight methodist, eight christian (or newlight,) four baptist, three lutheran, and five dunkard churches; and three incorporated companies in which the county is interested, viz: one to construct a rail road from Richmond, Indiana, *via* Eaton, to Miamisburg, in Montgomery county; one to construct a turnpike road from Springfield, Clark county, *via* Dayton and Eaton, to Indiana; and one to construct a turnpike road from the national road near Lewisburg, to Rossville, Butler county. The principal streams are Big Twin, Seven mile or St. Clair's creek, White water and Four mile creek, which see.



Preble county was established, by an act of the Ohio legislature, 8th January, 1808; which took effect in March following. It was so called after commodore Preble, who had a few years previously distinguished himself, in the war against Tripoli. The first settlement commenced in 1804.

Preston, the name of a post office, in Crosby township, Hamilton county, 120 miles southwest from Columbus.

PRINCETON, a post town in Liberty township, Butler county, six miles east from Hamilton, on the road from thence to Lebanon, and 92 southwest from Columbus.

PROVIDENCE, a new town of Coshocton county, in Newcastle township, near the Knox county line. It was laid out a short time since by an English gentleman of the name of Turner, who settled here in 1831, on a large tract of land, and has expended a considerable sum of money in the erection of mills, &c. This town contains but few inhabitants.

Pultney, a post township of Belmont county, bordering on the Ohio river, in which was formerly situated the village of Pultney, now entirely abandoned, as a town, where was held the first judicial court in that county. The township contains one or two stores, four merchant flouring mills, one of which is propelled by steam, three or four grist mills, several saw mills, and a woolen factory. It is watered by McMahan's creek and its branches. The face of the country is hilly, but the soil generally good, producing excellent crops of wheat, corn, &c. The office is called Wallace's mill, Population in 1830, 1565.

Put-in-bay, a very commodious station for ships, between two islands, near the southern shore of lake Erie, a little northwestwardly from the mouth of Sandusky bay. It is noted as being the first harbor into which captain Perry ordered the British fleet, after its capture on the 10th of September, 1813.

PUTNAM, a county bounded north by Henry, east by Hancock, south by Allen, and west by Van Wert and Paulding counties. It is exactly 24 miles square, containing 576 square miles. It is well watered by the Auglaize river, and its two eastern branches, Blanchard's fork and Hog creek. It was established in February, 1820; but is temporarily attached to Williams county. It is divided into two townships, Perry and Jennings; and contained only 230 inhabitants at the last census.

PUTNAM, a post town of Muskingum county, situated on the Muskingum river, directly opposite Zanesville, to which it is connected by a bridge of handsome workmanship. It is a beautiful, pleasantly situated and growing place. Population in 1830, 758; in 1833, about 1000. It has seven stores, two flouring mills, one oil mill, one church, and another about being built, one academy, four physicians; and the bank of Muskingum, which is now located in Zanesville, will, under the provisions of a late law, be shortly removed to this place.

Q

QUEENSBOROUGH, a small town in Warren township, Tuscarawas county, 13 miles east by north from New Philadelphia.



QUINCY, a small town, in Miami township, Logan county, 13 miles west of Bellefontaine, and 63 northwest from Columbus. It was laid out, 17th February, 1830,—and so called in honor of John Quincy Adams, late president of the United States.

R

Raccoon, a considerable creek, rising in the interior and western part of Athens county, and running from thence 50 miles in a southwardly by east direction, falls into the Ohio river six miles below Gallipolis. Along the borders of this stream, in Athens county, are extensive quarries of stone, from which are manufactured burr mill stones, said to be of a quality equal to the best French Burrs. Indeed their credit is so good, that orders are continually received for them, from many of the western states.

Raccoon, a post township of Gallia county, organized 24th of March, 1806. It is watered by Raccoon creek, which runs across its eastern borders. It contains four grist mills, four saw mills, two carding machines, a fulling mill, and two distilleries. The post office is called Wood's mills. Distance, 95 miles southeast from Columbus. It contained 1146 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Raccoon creek, a branch of Licking river, rising in Hartford township, and after running across Monroe, St. Alban's, and Granville, a distance of about 25 miles, unites with the South fork of Licking river, in Newark.

Radnor, a post township of Delaware county, adjoining that of Delaware on the northwest. It is



principally settled by emigrants from Wales. It was so called by a Mr. David Pugh, who came from Radnor, in Wales. Distance, about 10 miles northwest from Delaware, and 34 north by west from Columbus. Population at the last census, 582.

Rainbow creek, a valuable mill stream, running southwardly into Muskingum river, seven miles above its mouth.

Randolph, an agricultural post township, in the southern borders of Portage county, 13.5 miles northeast of Columbus. It contained 633 inhabitants at the last census, and has some mills.

Randolph, a township of Montgomery county, in which are the two towns of Salem and Uniontown. It contains six grist mills and two saw mills. At the census of 1850 it contained 1468 inhabitants.

Range, a southern township of Madison county, containing 611 inhabitants at the last census.

Rattlesnake fork, a large western branch of Paint creek, rising on the confines of Fayette and Greene counties; and from thence runs a south-eastwardly direction, above 20 miles, nearly parallel with the main creek, when it joins Paint, just within the eastern borders of Highland county.

Rattlesnake fork, also a tributary of Eagle creek, so called, in the eastern borders of Brown county.

Ravenna, a township of Portage county, in which is situated the seat of justice. It contains a large woolen manufactory, and a grist and saw mill standing on the waters of the Cuyahoga river; also, a grist and saw mill standing on a branch of the Mahoning. It is a singular fact, that in this township, (which is only five miles square) there are good mill seats on two streams, one of which emp-



ties into the Atlantic through the gulf of Mexico, and the other through the gulf of St. Lawrence: and what is still more extraordinary, the water which runs off one side of the roof of the court house, flows northwardly into lake Erie, and from thence through lake Ontario, &c. into the gulf of St. Lawrence; while, from the other side, it runs south-eastwardly, into a stream leading into the Ohio river, and from thence into the gulf of Mexico.

RAVENNA, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Portage county. It contains the usual county buildings, two printing offices, each publishing weekly newspapers, and several stores. It is situated on a southeastern branch of the Cuyahoga river, 35 miles southeasterly from Cleveland, 25 north by east from Canton in Stark county, and 135 northeastwardly from Columbus. N. lat. 41 deg. 11 min., W. lon. 4 deg. 18 min.

Reading, a populous and wealthy township of Perry county, in which are situated the town of Somerset, the seat of justice, and the villages of New Reading and Perry. It contained 3313 inhabitants at the last census.

READING, a post town of Hamilton county, 10 miles northerly from Cincinnati, on the road toward Dayton, and 100 southwesterly from Columbus. Population in 1830, 200.

Recovery, a new township of Mercer county.

Recovery, fort, [see Fort Recovery.]

RED LION, a small post village in Warren county, four miles northwest from Lebanon, containing about 50 inhabitants.

Redoak creek, a stream putting into the Ohio

river in the southern part of Brown county, immediately above the town of Ripley.

Reed, a post township of Seneca county, containing 264 inhabitants at the census of 1830. The office is called Reedtown.

Reed's mills, the name of a post office in Clinton township, Jackson county, 76 miles southeast of Columbus.

Refugee tract, a body of 100,000 acres of land granted by Congress to certain individuals who left the British provinces during the revolutionary war, and espoused the cause of freedom. It is a narrow strip of country, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad from north to south, and extending eastwardly from the Scioto river, 48 miles. It has the United States XX ranges of military, or army lands, north, and XXII ranges of Congress lands south. In the western borders of this tract is situated the town of Columbus.

Regnier's mills, the name of the post office in Aurelius township, Washington county; which see.

REHOBOTH, a small town in Clayton township, in the eastern part of Perry county, containing 82 inhabitants at the last census.

Reily, a post township situated in the western borders of Butler county, adjoining the state of Indiana. It is six miles square, and contained 1832 inhabitants at the last census. It was so called in honor of the venerable John Reily, who has been, for many years, clerk of the several courts of Butler county.

Richardson's, the name of a post office in Falls township, Muskingum county, 6 miles westerly

from Zanesville, on the stage road from thence to Columbus, and 52 easterly from the latter.

Richfield, [see Rome in Ashtabula county.]

Richfield, the northeasternmost corner township in Medina county, containing 653 inhabitants at the census of 1830. Distance, 125 miles northeast of Columbus. It has a post office.

Richhill, a township of Muskingum county. It has two churches, two saw mills, and two flouring mills; contained 1263 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 177 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

RICHLAND, a large county, bounded on the north by Huron, east by Wayne, south by Knox, and west by Marion and Crawford counties. It is 30 miles square, containing 900 square miles. Population at the last census, 24,007. It is divided into the twenty-five following townships: Auburn, Bloomfield, Bloominggrove, Clear creek, Congress, Franklin, Greene, Hanover, Jefferson, Madison, Mifflin, Milton, Monroe, Montgomery, Orange, Perry, Plymouth, Sandusky, Sharon, Springfield, Troy, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, and Worthington. It has also the towns of Mansfield, the seat of justice, Ashland, Loudonville, Petersburg, Olivesburg, Newville, Lexington, Belleville, Trucksville, Perrysville, Vermilion, and Paris. The county embraces a tract of land high and elevated. The principal streams are numerous branches of Mohiccan creek, and the head waters of Sandusky and Olentangy rivers.

Richland, a central township of Belmont county, in which are situated St. Clairsville, the county seat, and Lloydsville, a small post town about five

miles west of the former. This township comprises one of the most wealthy and populous districts of country in the state, and notwithstanding the face of the country is somewhat hilly, or rather rolling, the soil corresponds with the name. Though wheat may be considered the staple produce, yet, 100 bushels of Indian corn have been gathered from an acre of ground, on some of the farms near St. Clairsville. Its streams are the heads of Wheeling and M'Mahon's creeks, and the national road passes through it from east to west. This township began to be settled several years before the admission of Ohio into the Union, as a state. It contained 3726 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Richland, a post township of Guernsey county, about 95 miles easterly from Columbus, in which is situated the village of Senecaville. In 1830, it contained 1824 inhabitants.

Richland, a township in the eastern part of Fairfield county, in which Rushville is situated. Population at the last census, 1537.

Richland, a township situated in the northern borders of Jackson county, containing 422 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Richland, a post township in the northeast corner of Clinton county, in which is situated the village of Sabina. It contained 1548 inhabitants at the last census.

Richland, a township of Dark county. It contained 357 inhabitants at the last census.

Richland, a township of Holmes county, containing 181 inhabitants in 1830.



...ing the west half of said county. It contained 167 inhabitants at the last census; and is attached to Richland township, in the county of Williams.

Richmond, a township situated in the eastern borders of Ashtabula county. It was organized in 1828; and contained 187 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

RICHMOND, a post town laid off in 1811, on the west bank of Salt creek, one mile from its mouth, in Jefferson township, Ross county, on the road from Chillicothe to Gallipolis. It contains several mills, advantageously situated on the fall of the creek, adjoining the town; two stores, between thirty and forty dwelling houses, and 221 inhabitants at the last census. Distance, 14 miles south-eastwardly from Chillicothe, and 58 southerly from Columbus. The post office was first established here in 1814; and is officially called *Richmondale*.

RICHMOND, a thriving post town in the western part of Salem township, Jefferson county, about 11 miles west from Steubenville, the seat of justice, and about 9 miles in a direct line from the Ohio river. It was laid out in the year 1815, by Joseph

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and healthy, with pure atmosphere and generous soil. Since Shelly's addition to the original survey, the town has considerably improved in point of population, and wealth; and from present appearances, bids fairly to attain a commanding position on the map of the state. It contains, at present, about 300 inhabitants, four stores, three taverns, a post office, a printing office, a large brick meeting house, and a brick school house. Two daily lines of stages pass through it—one from Steubenville to Canton, in Stark county; the other from the same point to Wooster.

RICHWOOD, a new town of Union county, laid out in September, 1832. It is situated in Jackson township, about 15 miles north of Marysville, and three south from Rush creek, in a fertile country, thinly inhabited, but rapidly settling. It contains six or seven dwelling houses. There is a sugar tree standing on the town plat of this village, called "the gallows," which is a great curiosity. It consists of two distinct trees at the root, of nearly equal size, say 12 or 18 inches in diameter, and standing two or three feet apart, to the height of about ten feet, when they unite and form one solid tree.

Ridgefield, a post township of Huron county, 112 miles north of Columbus. In 1830, it contained 842 inhabitants.

Ridgeville, a post township of Lorain county, 140 miles northeast from Columbus. Population at the last census, 522. Official name, North Ridgeville.

RIDGEVILLE, a pleasant post village in the northern part of Warren county, 7 miles north from



Lebanon, and 74 southwest from Columbus. At the last census it contained 74 inhabitants.

Riley, a township of Sandusky county, containing 146 inhabitants in 1830.

Ring's mill, the name of a post office in Belmont county, 129 miles from Columbus.

Ripley, a township of Holmes county. It contained 620 inhabitants at the last census.

Ripley, a township of Huron county, situate 15 miles south of Norwalk. It contained 176 inhabitants at the last census; now about 220. The office is called Ripleyville.

RIPLEY, a post town, and the most important place in the county of Brown. It is situated in Union township, on the north side of the Ohio river, immediately below the mouth of Red oak creek, 56 miles above Cincinnati. It contains a college, which was incorporated nearly three years ago, a methodist and a presbyterian church, a temperance society consisting of 300 members, 9 stores; one wholesale and two retail groceries, 1 engine manufactory, 1 foundery, 2 steam saw mills, 1 steam flour mill, besides two others in the vicinity, 1 steam woolen manufactory, 1 oil mill, 2 carding machines, 3 taverns, 2 tanneries, and sundry mechanics' shops; also, four doctors, and a practicing attorney. Large quantities of flour, pork, &c. are shipped from this place to New Orleans, and five or six steam boats are owned at this port, where there is also a steam boat yard. The inhabitants are estimated at about 700.

River Styx, the name of a post office in Medina county, supposed to be in Guilford township.

ROACHESTER, a small post town situated in the

southeastern quarter of Warren county. It was called Salem until January 1826, when its name was changed to its present one. Distance, 77 miles southwest of Columbus, and 8 southeast of Lebanon. It contains a brick meeting house, an iron foundry, and several mechanics' shops. In 1820 its population was 158.

Roberts' line, one of the two contested lines of demarcation between the United States' lands in the western parts of Ohio, and the Virginia Military tract, running from the head of Little Miami to the source of Scioto river.

ROCHESTER, a new town, recently laid out in Tiverton township, Coshocton county, on the waters of Mohiccan creek. It has a saw mill, and as yet contains but few inhabitants.

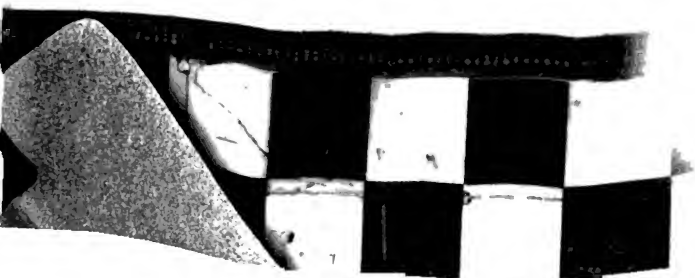
Robinson's, the name of a post office, in Jacksonville, Dark county; which see.

Rock, a post township in Carroll county, taken from Harrison county, about 120 miles northeasterly from Columbus. The post office list calls it Rocktown. Population, 708 at the last census.

Rock creek, a stream rising near the southern confines of Ashtabula county, and from thence running northwardly 11 or 12 miles into Richfield township, and then westwardly three miles into the east side of Grand river.

ROCKFORD, a small town in Tuscarawas county, seven miles easterly from New Philadelphia, on the road from thence to Steubenville.

Rockport, a post township on the lake shore, at the mouth of Rocky river, in Cuyahoga county. Distance, seven or eight miles west of Cleveland, and 147 northeast of Columbus. Here was a town



...into Licking river, seven miles below or eastwardly from Newark. On this stream are several mills, a furnace, beside a forge for making bar iron.

Rocky river, a northern rivulet rising in Medina county, and running northerly 30 miles across Cuyahoga county, into the southern side of lake Erie, at the town of Granger. The mouth of this river forms a valuable harbor for shipping.

ROCKVILLE, a post town of Nile township, Scioto county, situated on the bank of the Ohio river, 18 miles below Portsmouth. At the last census it contained 16 inhabitants; now upwards of 150: about 15 dwelling houses, a school house, two stores, a tan yard, and a blacksmith shop. In the hill adjoining there is an extensive freestone quarry of superior quality.

Rome, a post township situated on the Ohio river, in the eastern borders of Lawrence county. It contains much good bottom land on the Ohio river; the rest very hilly, and uninhabitable. The post offices are called Kimble, ... At

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mills, one flour mill, and a store. It contains 351 inhabitants.

Rome, a post township in the southeast part of Athens county, on the Hockhocking and Federal creek. It contains a store, several mills, &c. Population at the last census, 522. The office is called Federalton.

Rootstown, a very flourishing agricultural post township of Portage county, containing 663 inhabitants. It is 134 miles north of Columbus.

Roscoe, a flourishing post town of Coshocton county. It is situated on the west side of Muskingum river, opposite the town of Coshocton, and contains 45 families and about 350 inhabitants. There are 4 mercantile houses and 4 commodious warehouses erected on the canal; also, an excellent saw mill, with two run of saws, owned by L. Ranson and Co., and driven by the surplus water from the canal. Here is a society of episcopal methodists, who have a very comfortable meeting house of brick; and the town is in a thriving condition. It contained 81 inhabitants at the last census; and was formerly called Caldersburg.

Rose, a township of the new county of Carroll.

ROSEVILLE, a small post town, situated in Brush creek township, Muskingum county, nine miles south from Zanesville, on the road to Athens, and 62 east by south from Columbus. It was called *Milford* until December, 1828; and has one flouring mill, one saw mill, and one physician. Population at the last census, 62; now about 100.

ROSS, a populous and wealthy interior county, bounded north by Pickaway, east by Hocking and Jackson, south by Pike, and west by Highland and

southwest corner of the county, and is celebrated for its fine quarries, which supply Cincinnati, and the other towns on the Ohio river, with building stone of the first quality. The river bottom is fertile and extensive; the upland hilly. It contains three stores, one tanyard, one blacksmith shop, one grist and saw mill propelled by water, and one grist mill propelled by horse power. The small village of Rockville is situated at the extreme west end of this township. Population at the last census, 726.

Nimishillen creek, a considerable stream rising in the northern part of Stark county, and running from thence a southwardly direction above forty miles, into the northeast quarter of Tuscarawas county, where it unites with Sandy creek; when the joint stream flows westwardly five miles into the east side of Tuscarawas river. It affords numerous sites for mills, &c., and is one of the most constant streams in this part of the state. Two extensive flouring mills are now being erected on it in Clinton township.

Nimishillen, a township of Stark county, situated on the above described stream, in township 19, range 7, containing $35\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. It has one grist mill, five saw mills, two tanneries, one store, and 8,500 acres under cultivation. The land is level, and covered with beech and sugar timber. At the census of 1830, it contained 1336 inhabitants; now about 1500.

Nimisila, the name of a post office in Stark county, 117 miles from Columbus.

Noble, the northeasternmost township of Mor-

gan county, containing 859 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Noname, a small creek putting into the west side of the Scioto river, below Paint creek.

North, a township of the new county of Carroll, organized in 1833.

North, a township of Harrison county, containing 1215 inhabitants at the last census.

Northampton, a post township in the western borders of Portage county, 15 miles west from Ravenna, and 128 northeast from Columbus. Population in 1830, 293.

NORTHAMPTON, a new town in Pike township, Clark county, distant about 9 miles north of west from Springfield. It contains four stores.

North bend, the name of a settlement on the northern bend of the Ohio river, 16 miles below Cincinnati, and four northeasterly from the southwest corner of the state. Here is a post office, and a thriving circumjacent settlement.

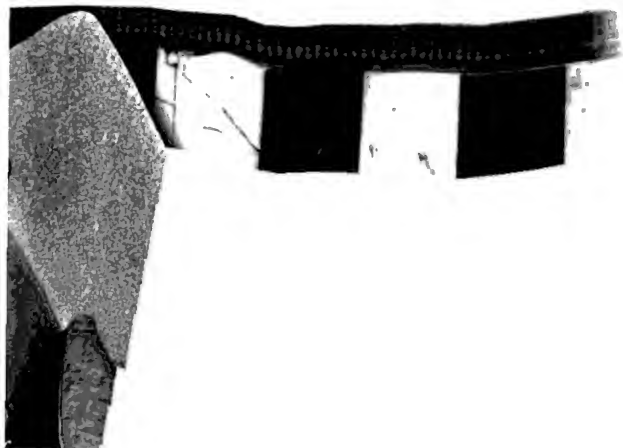
North Bloomfield, the name of the post office in Bloomfield township, Trumbull county, 173 miles from Columbus.

North Dover, the name of a post office in Cuyahoga county, 150 miles from Columbus.

North Fairfield, the name of a post office in Huron county.

Northfield, the northwesternmost township in Portage county. The Cuyahoga river runs across the southwestern quarter, along the valley of which also runs the Ohio canal. It contained 327 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

North fork, a northern tributary of Paint creek, particularly thus designated by travelers, and its



neighboring inhabitants. It rises in the northern part of Fayette county; and after running between 20 and 30 miles in a southeasterly direction, joins Paint creek, three miles southwesterly from Chillicothe.

NORTH INDUSTRY, a new post town of Canton township, Stark county, 4 miles south from the town of Canton, on the road to New Philadelphia. It contains one store, one school, one physician, one blast furnace, ten dwelling houses, and 50 inhabitants.

North Norwich, the name of the post office in Norwich township, Huron county, 95 miles from Columbus.

North Ridgeville, the official name of the post office at Ridgeville, in Lorain county, 140 miles northeast from Columbus.

North Royalton, the name of a post office in Cuyahoga county.

North Springfield, the name of a post office in Portage county, 120 miles from Columbus.

North Union, the name of a post office in Harrison county, 129 miles from Columbus.

Norton, the southeasternmost township of Medina county. It is regularly surveyed off into farms of 100 acres each. It contains two post offices, four stores, seven schools, five saw mills, and one grist mill. Tuscarawas river and the Ohio canal run across the southeastern corner, for a distance of between two and three miles. Hudson's run and Wolf creeks, two mill streams, also water this township, and flow southeastwardly into the Tuscarawas river. At the census of 1830, it contained 652 inhabitants. Distance, 45 miles south of Cleve-

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land, 15 southeast of Medina, and 110 north of Columbus. A correspondent of this place, as follows: "As it respects doctors and law we have none in our township; therefore, we peaceably, and generally enjoy good health."

NORTON, a post town on the west side of Otsego river, in Delaware county, 10 miles north from the town of Delaware, and 34 in the same direction from Columbus. It was laid out 1806.

Norton's creek, a mill stream rising in Suffield and running across parts of Springfield, Tallmadge and Portage townships, in Portage county, falls into the Cuyahoga river, at its most southerly bend.

Norwalk, a township of Huron county, in which is situated the seat of justice. At the census of 1830, it contained 903 inhabitants; now about 1200.

NORWALK, an incorporated post town, and seat of justice for the county of Huron. It is pleasantly situated in the above township, in the center of the county, and contains nine stores, three taverns, two doctors, five lawyers, one jeweler, one printing office, from which a weekly and a monthly paper are issued; one academy, two comb factories, two tin factories, one steam saw mill, one steam grist mill and paper manufactory, one furnace, one Methodist church, one episcopal church, a court house and jail, and one bank.

The principal local advantages of this place consist in the superior quality of the soil by which it is surrounded, its near proximity to the lake, and consequent trading and commercial facilities; and in its being the seat of justice for the county. It

was laid out in 1818, when the place on which it is built was a comparative wilderness. It is now in a state of rapid improvement in business, wealth, and population. In the vicinity of this town, are the ruins of three ancient Indian fortifications, similar in appearance to those which are to be seen in various parts of the state; leaving strong reasons to believe that this country was once inhabited by a race of men, differing materially in size, as well as manners and customs, both from the Europeans, and the present race of savages. Distance, 12 miles south from lake Erie, 50 west from Cleveland, 100 east from Detroit, and 106 north from Columbus.

Norwich, a township of Franklin county, situated in the Virginia military district, on the west side of Scioto river, having Washington township north, and Franklin and Prairie south. It contains about 22 square miles of territory, and 600 inhabitants. It was established in Dec. 1813, and called Norwich at the instance of the late Thomas Backus, Esq., then a wealthy citizen thereof, after the town of that name, in Connecticut, his native place.

Norwich, a post township of Huron county, 16 miles southward from Norwalk, and 90 north by east from Columbus; so called after Norwich, in the state of Connecticut. Population at the last census, 104; now about 150. Official name, "North Norwich."

NORWICH, a post town of Union township, Muskingum county, situated on the national road, 12½ miles east of Zanesville. It has four stores, two

churches, two taverns, and one physician. Population in 1830, 206; in 1833, 275.

Nottingham, a hilly township of Harrison county, containing 1227 inhabitants at the last census.

NYESVILLE, a post village in the north part of Chester township, Meigs county, 90 miles southeast from Columbus.

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OAKLEY, a post town in Hopewell township, Seneca county, situated on the west bank of Sandusky river, opposite Tiffin, and 85 miles north of Columbus. It is, also, often called fort Ball, from the fort of that name, which was erected here during the last war.

OAKHILL, a newly laid out town, situated in Madison township, Jackson county, southeasterly from the seat of justice, in a fertile and healthy part of the country, on the road leading from Jackson C. H. to Burlington; which promises fair to become a thriving village at no very remote period. It has one tavern, two mercantile stores, eight or nine dwelling houses, and several shops for mechanics.

Obannon, a small creek in the northwestern quarter of Clermont county, which runs westwardly into the Little Miami river, five miles above Milford.

Oganse, the name given by a late act of the legislature, to a stream formerly called Pipe creek, which discharges itself into Sandusky bay, east of Sandusky city.

Ohio, the southernmost township of Gallia county, organized Nov. 6, 1804. The name is taken



from the Ohio river, by which it is bounded on the east and south. At the census of 1830, it contained 313 inhabitants.

Ohio, a township in the southwestern corner of Clermont county, in which are situated the flourishing towns of New Richmond and Palestine. Population at the last census, 2689.

Ohio, a township of Monroe county. It lies southeast from Center; and is bounded north by Salem, west by Greene and Jackson, and east and south by the Ohio river and Jackson. It contains 32 square miles, and about 500 inhabitants.

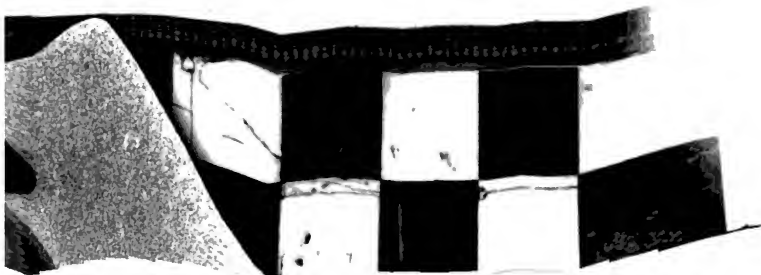
Ohio company's purchase, is a body of land, containing about 1,500,000 acres, lying along the Ohio river, and including Meigs, nearly all of Athens, and a considerable part of Washington and Gallia counties. This tract was purchased of the general government, in the year 1787, by Manassah Cutler and Winthrop Sargeant, from the neighborhood of Salem, in Massachusetts, agents for the "Ohio company," so called; which had then been formed in Massachusetts, for the purpose of a settlement in the Ohio country. Only 964,285 acres were ultimately paid for, and of course patented.

Ohio river, which gives name to the state of Ohio, is formed by the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, at Pittsburg, in the western part of Pennsylvania. From thence it flows in a gentle current, in a general, but very serpentine, southwestwardly direction, and mingles its waters with those of the Mississippi river, in N. lat. 37 deg., and W. lon. 11 deg. 56 min. It is 908 miles long, from Pittsburgh to its mouth, including its numerous meanderings; although it is but 614

miles in a direct line across the country. It varies in breadth from 400 to 1,400 yards. At Cincinnati, it is about 800 yards, which may be regarded as the mean breadth. This is an excellent river for inland navigation. But its windings are so numerous and extensive, that a passage upon it is rendered rather tedious. Its current is very gentle, and no where broken by any considerable falls, except at Louisville, in Kentucky, where the water runs with great rapidity for several miles; yet the current is not thereby so broken, but that boats have, in numerous instances, ascended them. The whole perpendicular descent in two miles, is found to be $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A canal has been constructed around these falls, which tends vastly to the improvement and utility of this noble river. Letart's rapids, however, 25 miles below Shade river, form a slight obstruction to its navigation in some stages of the water. This broad river embosoms numerous islands; many of which are large and fertile.

OLDTOWN, a post town situated in Concord township, on the north fork of Paint creek, in Ross county, 12 miles northwest from Chillicothe, and 43 nearly south from Columbus. Population at the last census, 248.

Oldtown, the local name of a settlement in Xenia township, Greene county, about three miles northerly from the village of Xenia. It is the place called Chillicothe, in many narratives of the Indian wars, during the first settlement of Kentucky and Ohio. The Indians there had a town and extensive cornfields, along the Little Miami river, at this place.



Oldtown, a township of Hancock county. Population in 1830, 218.

Old woman's creek, an inconsiderable stream in Huron county, running northwardly into lake Erie, a few miles eastwardly from Huron river. Its name was changed to Antone, by an act of the legislature, passed Feb. 25, 1833.

Olentangy, a small river, rising in the southwestern quarter of Richland county, and running thence southwesterly across a corner of Marion county, 15 or 16 miles, to the Delaware county line, which it crosses, and then runs a generally south by east direction, 26 miles further, when it discharges itself into the Scioto river, immediately above Columbus. It was formerly called Whetstone.

Olive, a post township of Morgan county. It contains two post offices—one called Olive, in the northeast corner of the township, 22 miles east by north from M'Connellsville; and the other in the village of Sharon, which see. In 1830, it contained 967 inhabitants.

Olive, a post township of Meigs county, containing 416 inhabitants at the last census. Shade river and several brooks running into it, water this township. Distance, about 100 miles southeasterly from Columbus.

Olivegreen, a small creek running into the Muskingum river, in Morgan county.

Olivegreen, a post township of Morgan county, situated about 96 miles easterly from Columbus. Population in 1830, 552.

OLIVESBURG, a post village in Milton township, Richland county, 83 miles north by east from Co-



lumbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 53 inhabitants.

Olmsted, a post township in the western limits of Cuyahoga county, containing 259 inhabitants at the census of 1830. It was formerly called Lenox.

Oneleg, an awkward name attached to a populous township in the eastern borders of Tuscarawas county, part of which, it is believed, is included within the new county of Carroll. It has two towns laid out within its limits, to wit: Leesburg and New Hagerstown, both of which have post offices in them. That at Leesburg is called Leesville office. Distance, about 114 miles northeast from Columbus. These two towns are about two miles apart. It contained 1645 inhabitants at the last census.

Oneleg, the name of a post office in Tuscarawas or Carroll county, 129 miles from Columbus.

Oppossum run, a brook in Madison county, running southerly into Deer creek.

Orange, the name of a post office in Austintown township, Trumbull county.

Orange, a township in the eastern borders of Cuyahoga county, containing 334 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Orange, a post township in the northeast part of Richland county. Population at the census of 1830, 1024. The office is called Metcalf's; and is 95 miles northeast from Columbus.

Orange, a township of Shelby county, containing 502 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Orange, a post township on Shade river, in Meigs county. At the census of 1830, it contained 554 inhabitants.



Orange, a pleasant township in the southern borders of Delaware county. Along the borders of Alum creek, which passes through the eastern parts of the township, the land is very fertile and handsomely situated. It contained 367 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Orange, a township of the new county of Carroll, organized in 1833.

ORANGEBURG, a small village on the national road, in Jefferson township, Preble county.

OREGON, a small post town in Madison township, Franklin county, 14 miles from Columbus, on the Lancaster road. It contained 88 inhabitants at the last census; and was formerly called Middletown.

Orwell, a post township in the southwestern quarter of Ashtabula county, situated immediately south from Richfield. It was established in July, 1826; and contained 106 inhabitants at the last census. Distance, about 180 miles northeast from Columbus.

Osnaburg, a township of Stark county, situated in township 18, range 7, and containing 36 square miles. It has one grist mill, seven saw mills, two tanneries, four stores, one German and English book office, and 1,500 acres of land under cultivation. At the census of 1830, it contained 1620 inhabitants; now about 1800. The land is rolling and hilly, and covered with oak timber.

OSNABURG, a post town of Stark county, situated in the above township, four miles east from Canton, on the road to New Lisbon. It has one church, three taverns, one school, one tannery, one physician, and about 50 dwelling houses. Population at the last census, 162; now about 180.

Otter creek, the name of a post office in Zane township, Logan county.

Ottowa, [see Tawatown.]

Ottowa, the name given by an act of the last legislature to an eastern branch of the Auglaize, formerly called Hog river.

Owing's, the name of a post office in Hamilton county, 127 miles from Columbus.

Owl creek, [see Vernon river.]

Oxford, a township in the western borders of Huron county, 9 miles northwest from Norwalk, in which is situated the village of Bloomingville. At the census of 1830, it contained 468 inhabitants; now about 500.

Oxford, a township situated in the northern borders of Delaware county, containing 415 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Oxford, a township of Tuscarawas county, within the limits of which is a settlement called New-comerstown. At the census of 1830, it contained 218 inhabitants.

Oxford, a post township of Coshocton county, organized 10th June, 1811. It contained 742 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Oxford, a township of Guernsey county, in which are situated the villages of Middletown and Fairview. Population at the last census, 1788.

Oxford, the northwesternmost township of Butler county, adjoining the state of Indiana. The land belongs, in fee simple, to the Miami university, on the site of which, the university is located. [See Miami University.] Although this township is six miles square, yet it contains but 1583 acres of taxable land, on account of its being chief-

ly college land not taxable. Number of inhabitants at the last census, 2927, of whom 367 are voters. It has two post offices—one at Oxford village; and the other near the Indiana state line, called Philanthropy.

OXFORD, a flourishing post town in the above township, adjoining the piece of ground set apart as the permanent site of the Miami University. It contains a post office, three stores, two taverns, a number of mechanics, and about 800 inhabitants. Distance, 12 miles northwesterly from Hamilton, 37 in the same direction from Cincinnati, and 110 southwest from Columbus.

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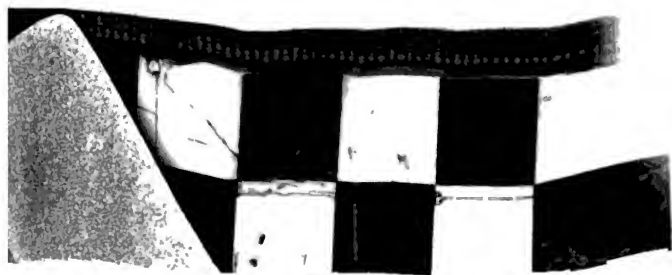
Painesville, a very flourishing post township of Geauga county, situated on the southern shore of lake Erie. It contains about 22 square miles, or 14,000 acres of land. It is divided into numerous, and well cultivated farms: Grand river bounds the southeastern quarter, more than two miles, and then turning northwardly, flows across the township, into the lake. Here are extensive beds of ore, and one furnace, in Painesville, with a capital of \$12,000, and two others in the vicinity. The two post villages of Champion and Fairport are situated in this township: the former of which is called, by way of eminence, the town of Painesville. For a particular description of the other, see the article Fairport. The village of Champion, or Painesville, as it is commonly called, is situated on the left side of Grand river, about three miles south from the lake. It contains a printing

office, from which is published a weekly newspaper, entitled the *Painesville Telegraph*; also, a banking institution called the bank of Geauga, and a post office. Distance, 10 miles northerly of Chardon, 42 westerly of Warren, about the same distance north of Ravenna, 68 northerly from Canton, 30 northeast from Cleveland, and 170 northeast from Columbus. At the mouth of the river, is a light house, built by the United States, in 1825. On the left bank of the river, some 25 or more years ago, a town plat was laid out, called Newmarket. This name still appears on some antiquated maps, and some modern incorrect ones; but it has been vacated, many years ago. A fertile and valuable farm alone remains on its site, excepting a warehouse, and the dwelling house and other appendant buildings, belonging to the heirs of the late Abraham Skinner, Esq. who was among the first settlers of this town and county. In this township are six taverns, seven lawyers, five physicians, seven blacksmiths' shops, six saw mills, beside a considerable number of furnaces, forges, and other mills, in the circumjacent towns; the trade of which mostly centers here. Population at the census of 1830, 1499.

Paint, the southeasternmost township of Wayne county, in which is the post village of Mt. Eaton, 95 miles northeast from Columbus. At the last census it contained 1048 inhabitants.

Paint, a township of Holmes county, containing 668 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Paint, a township in the western borders of Ross county. It is watered on the west and south by Paint creek, and near the middle, by Buckskin



creek, which runs across it from northwest to southeast. It contained 1209 inhabitants at the last census.

Paint, a township in the northern borders of Fayette county, in which are the two post offices of Bloomingburg, and Main Paint creek; which see, respectively. Here are also several large grazing and stock farms, and one carding machine. Population in 1830, 973.

Paint, a township in the eastern part of Highland county, in which is situated the village of Petersburg. It contained 2168 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Paint, a mill stream which rises in Knox township, Holmes county, and empties into the Killbuck in Prairie township.

Paint creek, a western branch of Scioto river. It rises in the southwestern corner of Madison county, near the source of the Little Miami, from whence it runs southeastwardly 35 miles across Fayette county by Washington, and along the southwestern borders of Ross county, when it turns and runs in somewhat a northeastwardly direction, into Ross county, 15 miles, thence eastwardly 10 miles further, where it joins the Scioto river five miles below Chillicothe. Its principal branches are North, Rattlesnake, and Rocky forks. Paint creek is a remarkably long stream for the quantity of water which it usually contains at its mouth; and, together with its numerous branches, waters an extensive portion of valuable country.

Painter creek, a western brook of Stillwater rivulet, emptying into said rivulet in Miami county. It rises in Dark county.

Paintville. [See Mt. Eaton.]

PALESTINE, a small town in Ohio township, Clermont county, containing 88 inhabitants in 1830.

PALESTINE, a village in Unity township, Columbiana county, formerly called Mechanicsburg.

Palestine, the name of a post office in Pickaway county.

Palmyra, a populous and flourishing post township, in the eastern borders of Portage county, about 12 miles south of Ravenna, and 150 northeast from Columbus. Population in 1830, 839.

PALMYRA, a small post town of Warren county, 8 miles southwest of Lebanon, containing about 40 houses, and 180 inhabitants.

Papaw creek, a small stream of Washington county.

Paris, a central township of Union county, in which is situated the town of Marysville. It contained 436 inhabitants in 1830; and 71 voters in 1831.

Paris, a post township in the eastern limits of Portage county. The office is called Parisville. Distance, 145 miles northeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830, the population was 250.

Paris, a township of Stark county, lying in township 17, range 6, on the waters of Sandy creek, and containing 33 square miles. It has four grist mills, seven saw mills, one fulling mill, one tannery, five stores, and 7,500 acres of land under cultivation. It contained 1513 inhabitants in 1830; now about 1700. The land is rolling and hilly; and is covered with oak, sugar and beech timber.

PARIS, a small post town of Stark county, situ-

ated in the above township, 11 miles east from Canton, on the road to New Lisbon. It has one church, four stores, three taverns, one school, one tannery, one physician, and thirty dwelling houses. Population at the last census, 117; now about 150.

PARIS, a village laid out early in 1825, on the line between Richland and Huron counties. It is situated in Plymouth township, about three miles southerly from New Haven. Population at the census of 1830, 57.

Parkman, a flourishing post township, in the southeast corner of Geauga county. In it is situated a pleasant village of the same name, on some of the head waters of Grand river. It contains two mercantile stores, a tavern, several mills, beside the professional men and mechanics, usual in country towns. On account of the very great water advantages, which this place possesses, it bids fair to become a place of considerable business. The road from Warren to Chardon, and Painesville, passes through this town. Distance, 17 miles southeast from Chardon, and 156 northeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830 it contained 733 inhabitants.

Parma, a post township in Cuyahoga county, about seven miles southwest from Cleveland, and 133 northeast of Columbus. It contained 133 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Pataskala. [See Licking.]

PAULDING, a western county, bounded north by Williams, east by Henry, and Wood, south by Van Wert counties, and on the west by the state of Indiana. It is 24 miles long from east to west, by 18 broad from north to south, and contains 432

square miles. It is watered by the Maumee and Auglaize rivers. It was established by the Ohio legislature, in February, 1820; but it is temporarily attached to Williams county. It contains three organized townships, viz: Crane, Defiance, and Perry. The county contained 160 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Paxton, a township in the southwestern corner of Ross county, in which is situated the town of Bainbridge. Population at the census of 1830, 791.

Pease, a wealthy and flourishing post township in the eastern part of Belmont county, in which are situated the villages of Bridgeport and Burlington. The land is generally hilly, but produces large crops of wheat and other grain. It contains four extensive merchant flouring mills, one of which is driven by steam, one woolen and one cotton factory, and a number of grist and saw mills, situated on Indian Wheeling creek and Glenn's run, its principal waters. Among the merchant mills may be mentioned the "Belmont" and the "Factory mills," from which large quantities of flour are annually shipped for the southern market. The national road passes through this township from east to west. It contained 2264 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Pebble, a township of Pike county, containing 217 inhabitants in 1830.

Pee Pee, a township of Pike county, in which is situated the village of Waverly, and also a ferry across the Scioto river, 19 miles south from Chillicothe, on the road from thence to Portsmouth. It contained 1029 inhabitants at the last census.

Pee Pee, a small branch of the Scioto river, about



20 miles long, rising in Pike county, on which are erected two grist mills and two saw mills.

Penfield, a post township of Lorain county, 120 miles southeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830 it contained 167 inhabitants.

Penn, the southwestern township of Morgan county, in which is situated the village of Pennsville. It contained 667 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

PENNSVILLE, a small post town of Morgan county, situated in the above township, on the Marietta and Lancaster state road, about five miles south from M'Connelsville. It has two stores, two cabinet maker's shops, one tailor's shop, one hatter's shop, one temperance tavern, one friend's meeting house, sixteen dwelling houses, and from 75 to 80 inhabitants.

Perkins, a post township of Huron county, 15 miles northwest of Norwalk, in which there is a sulphur spring. Population at the census of 1830, 335; now about 780.

PERRY, an interior county, bounded on the north by Licking county, east by Muskingum and Morgan, south by Athens and Hocking, and on the west by Fairfield county. It is 24 miles long by 18 broad, containing 402 square miles. A considerable part of Perry county is hilly and somewhat hard of tillage. It is however found to be excellent for the production of wheat. Stone coal is found in several places. It is divided into the twelve townships of Bearfield, Clayton, Harrison, Hopewell, Jackson, Madison, Monday creek, Monroe, Pike, Reading, Saltlick and Thorn. In the southern borders of the county, are considerable

tracts of Congress lands yet to be entered. It has no considerable stream of water, within its limits. Some of the tributary streams, however, of the Muskingum, and Hockhocking rivers, rise in this county.

Perry county was first settled by some Germans from Pennsylvania, about the years 1802 and 1803, and was organized, in March, 1818, and contained 14,018 inhabitants at the last census. Seat of justice, Somerset.

Perry, a township of Franklin county, established in June, 1820. It is situated on the eastern side of Scioto river, in the XIXth range of United States' military lands. It embraces two fractional surveyed land townships; being 10 miles long from north to south, and upon an average, three broad from east to west. It contains nearly 30 square miles. The amount of taxable land is 18,657 acres. It is generally level and fertile. It contained 639 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Perry, a township of Williams county, situated on the Auglaize river, south of Defiance.

Perry, a township of Wood county, on the south side of the Maumee river, organized since the last census.

Perry, a post township of Geauga county, situated between Painesville and Madison, on the southern shore of lake Erie, about 175 miles northeast from Columbus. Population, 1148 at the census of 1830.

Perry, a township of Wayne county, containing 1242 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Perry, a township of Shelby county, which contained 349 inhabitants at the last census.

Perry, an eastern township of Monroe county, bounded north by Center and Wayne, east by Greene and Jackson, west by Washington and Wayne townships, and south by Washington county. It contains 23 square miles, and about 700 inhabitants.

Perry, a township of Pike county, containing 409 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Perry, a township of Montgomery county, which contained 1301 inhabitants at the last census.

Perry, a township of Gallia county, organized on the 4th of March, 1816; so called after commodore Perry. It contains three grist mills and three saw mills. Population at the last census, 622.

Perry, a river township of Lawrence county. It has iron ore, and stone coal; otherwise poor land. It contained 372 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Perry, a township in the north part of Brown county, in which the towns of Cedarsville and Fayetteville are situated. At the census of 1830 it contained 1008 inhabitants.

Perry, a township in the southern borders of Tuscarawas county, in which is situated the village of Westchester. It contained 573 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Perry, a northeastern township of Licking county, containing 514 inhabitants at the last census.

Perry, the southernmost township of Fairfield county, containing 814 inhabitants in 1830.

Perry, a post township of Logan county, organized, 8th June, 1830, named in honor of the late commodore Perry. The post office is called Garwood's mills. At the census of 1830 it contained

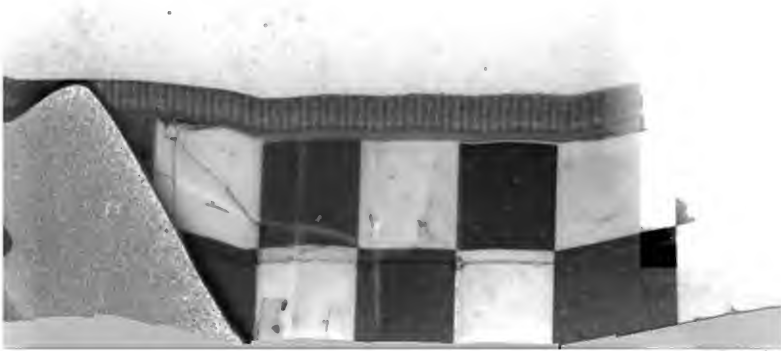
441 inhabitants. Distance from Bellefontaine, 11 miles.

Perry, a township of Muskingum county. It has three churches, four flouring mills, and five saw mills. It contained 1192 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 204 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Perry, a township of Stark county, situated in township 9, range 10, and containing 35½ square miles. It has three grist mills, seven saw mills, one fulling mill, two tanneries, sixteen stores, and 7,000 acres of land under cultivation. At the census of 1830 it contained 1411 inhabitants; now about 1900. The land is partly rolling and covered with oak timber; and partly plain.

Perrysburg, a township of Wood county, on the south side of the Maumee, in which the seat of justice is situated. It contained 533 inhabitants at the last census.

PERRYSBURG, a post town and seat of justice for the county of Wood. It is situated in the above township, at the head of steamboat navigation, on the east side of the river, and 18 miles from the Lake. It is 54 miles from Detroit, 184 from Cincinnati, 100 from Fort Wayne, and 135 from Columbus. It contains a court house and jail, a school house, two stores, two taverns, two physicians, two lawyers, about 60 houses, and 250 inhabitants. It is expected that the publication of a newspaper will be commenced here in the course of a few weeks, as arrangements have already been made for that purpose. There is also about 300 feet of good permanent wharf sunk, with a large and commodious warehouse, &c. This town is beautifully



situated upon the high bank, 60 feet above the river, on a level piece of ground, and commands a view of the river and its opposite bank for several miles. Standing upon the bank at the center of the town, you can have a distinct view of Fort Meigs; Fort Miami, an old British Fort; Wayne's celebrated battle ground with the Indians in 1794; and the place where Col. Dudley, with his whole regiment of brave Kentucky volunteers, fell victims to Indian treachery during the late war with Great Britain.

PERRYVILLE, a small post village of Greene township, Richland county.

Peru, a township of Huron county, in which is situated a village of the same name. It contained 468 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

PERU, a small village of Huron county, situated in the above township, 6 miles south from Norwalk. It contains 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 3 stores, 1 tavern, and two physicians.

Peru, a post township of Delaware county, situated immediately north of Kingston. Distance 12 miles northeast from Delaware, and 36 north from Columbus. As the township lines are now different from what they were some years ago, the post office was formerly situated in Bennington township, which name it still bears in the general post office list. Population at the last census, 528.

PETERSBURG, a small town in Paint township, Highland county, containing 144 inhabitants.

PETERSBURG, a small post town in Springfield township, Columbiana county, 17 miles easterly by north from New Lisbon, and 170 northeast from Columbus. It has 199 inhabitants.

Philanthropy, the name of a post office in Oxford

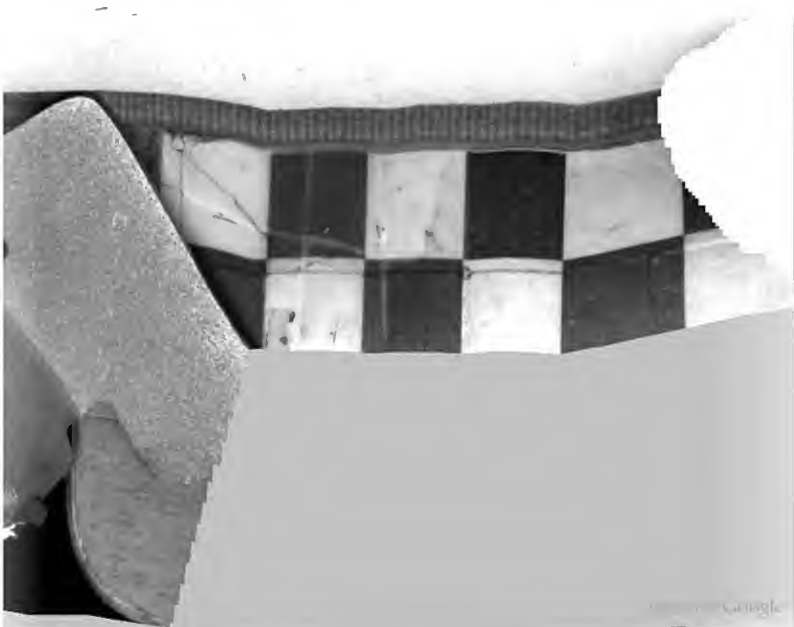
township, Butler county, 17 miles northeast from Hamilton, and 117 southwest from Columbus.

PHILADELPHIA NEW, See New Philadelphia.

PHILIPSBURG, a small post town, laid out in 1817, in Wells township, Jefferson county, on the Ohio river, opposite Wellsburg, in Virginia. Distance, 7 miles south from Steubenville, and 144 east by north from Columbus. It has an extensive warehouse for merchandise.

Phyfer's X Roads, the name of a post office in Brown township, Knox county, 13 miles northeasterly from Mount Vernon, and 60, in the same direction, from Columbus.

PICKAWAY, a county bounded on the north by Franklin, east by Fairfield, south by Ross, and west by Fayette and Madison counties. It is 22 by 21 miles in extent, and contains about 470 square miles. It embraces 300,969 acres of taxable land; and contained at the last census 15,931 inhabitants. It is divided into the 14 following townships: Circleville, Harrison, Madison, Walnut, Washington, Pickaway and Salt Creek, east of Scioto river; and Scioto, Jackson, Wayne, Deercreek, Perry, Monroe and Darby, on the west. Circleville township has recently been erected, and so much in opposition to the will of the people, that, at their last election, the voters of this, as well as of Washington township, from which it was taken, met at the same poll (the Court House) on the same day, when canvassing for the respective candidates for office. One gentleman was so fortunate as to be elected a justice of the peace for both townships, and received two several commissions of the Governor to act in that capacity; but not possessing that avidity for the loaves and



fishes of office which characterizes too many worthy patriots in modern times, he refused the appendage of Esq. altogether, and caused them to seek an expounder of that "long arm'd giant, christened law," somewhere else. A suit is pending before the court relative to this unprecedented proceeding.

In Pickaway are six villages or towns: Circleville in a township of the same name, Jefferson and Livingston in Pickaway, Tarleton in Salt creek, Bloomfield in Harrison, and Westfall in Wayne township. Circleville, Tarleton and Bloomfield, are post towns. A considerable portion of the land, especially on the eastern side of the Scioto river, is of a very superior quality, and produces immense quantities of the different kinds of grain. In 1817, it was estimated that 10,000 barrels of flour were exported from this county to the New Orleans market. Since then, however, the feeding of cattle being considered more lucrative, corn has been raised to the almost entire abandonment of wheat. There are many places in this county, where one may see at a single glance of the eye, from 200 to 2000 acres of corn in one body, which will doubtless average 65 bushels per acre. A farmer in this neighborhood, a short time since, sold a thousand bushels at nine cents per bushel, standing in the field. This county has the four varieties of, woodland, barren, plain, and prairie. The plain land equals and perhaps excels any other land in the western country, for the production of wheat, generally yielding from forty to forty-five bushels per acre of the first quality. The prairies are best for corn and grass, and the barrens produce excellent pastures. These three kinds of land probably

compose one fifth part of the land in the county; the other four fifths being now, or not long since, heavily timbered. Scioto river runs from north to south through nearly the middle of the county. The other principal streams are, Lower Walnut, Darby, and Deer creeks.

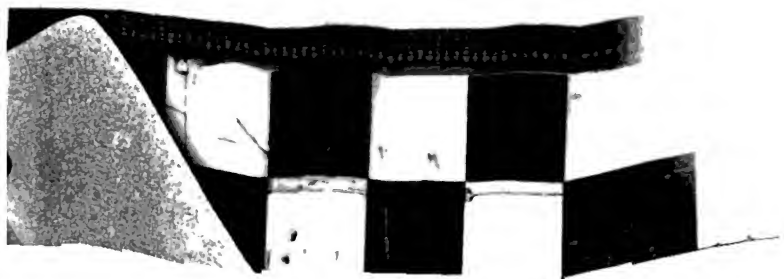
The Ohio and Erie canal runs entirely across this county, from north to south. From the northern limits it passes along the valley of the Scioto river as far as Circleville, where it crosses on a splendid aqueduct, and then follows the western side of the river for the remaining distance.

The *Pickaway Plains*, a remarkably level and fertile body of land, three miles below Circleville, lie a little eastwardly from Scioto river, in somewhat of a circular, or rather elliptical form, with the longest diameter from northeast to southwest; being about seven miles in that direction, and three and a half from northwest to southeast. These are natural plains, without a tree or shrub within reach of the eye, except along the distant borders in the surrounding horizon. Thirty-five years ago, the settlers about here, procured all their fodder, a coarse natural grass, from these plains.

This county is celebrated for the numerous mounds and fortifications with which it abounds, the most remarkable of which are at Circleville.

Pickaway, a township of the above county, in which the village of Jefferson, and the tract of land called Pickaway plains, are situated. It contained 1766 inhabitants at the last census.

PICKERINGTON, a small post town in Violet township, Fairfield county. It was called Jacksonville, until January, 1828, when its name was changed.



Population in 1830, 92. Distance, 18 miles northwest from Lancaster, and 13 east by south from Columbus. It is situated on section 10, township 15, range 20.

Pierpont, a post township in the eastern border of Ashtabula county, adjoining the Pennsylvania state line, 210 miles northeast from Columbus. It was organized in 1818; and so called after the late Pierpont Edwards, of Connecticut. At the last census, it contained 277 inhabitants.

PIKE, a southern county, bounded north by Ross, east by Jackson, south by Scioto and Adams counties, and on the west by Highland county. It is 32 miles long from east to west, by 15 broad from north to south, and contains 421 square miles. Population in 1820, 6024. County seat, Piketon. It is divided into the nine townships of Beaver, Camp creek, Jackson, Mifflin, Pee Pee, Pebble, Perry, Seal, and Sunfish. This is generally an excellent county of land for farming. The land lying on the Scioto river, is first rate; the remainder, which is somewhat hilly and rolling, is denominated second rate. Iron ore and stone coal abound in the upland parts of the county: and ancient monuments are also numerous. Of these, there is one, lying about one mile west of Piketon, which is supposed to have once been a fort, and consists of two parallel walls of earth, about 15 feet high, and 80 rods in length.

Pike county contains five villages, viz: Piketon, the seat of justice, Waverly, Cynthiana, Jasper, and Sharonville; of which the three first named are post towns. The principal streams are, Pee Pee, Sunfish, Camp creek, Wilson's run, and Bea-

ver creek, all of which, following their meanders, are about 20 miles in length, and empty into the Scioto, affording, in their progress through the county, water for nine saw mills and five grist mills. Of the different religious denominations, the methodists are the most numerous.

Pike, a township of Stark county, situated in township 9, range 8, containing 31 square miles, and 8,500 acres of land under cultivation. It has one bloomery, and about 1600 inhabitants. The land is hilly, and covered with oak timber.

Pike, a township of Brown county, containing 528 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Pike, a township of Coshocton county, in which the village of West Carlisle is situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 764 inhabitants.

Pike, a post township of Knox county, lying northeast from Mount Vernon, in which is situated the new town of Amity. It has been organized since the last census. The post office is called Mount Olive.

Pike, a township of Perry county, containing the villages of New Lexington and Bristol. Population at the last census, 1213.

Pike, a flourishing township in the northwestern corner of Madison county, containing 339 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Pike, a township in the northwest corner of Clark county. In 1830, it contained 1116 inhabitants.

PIKETON, a post town and seat of justice for Pike county. It was laid out early in 1815, on the eastern side of the Scioto river, 19 miles below, or south from Chillicothe, on the great road leading



from thence to Portsmouth, 26 miles from the town last mentioned, and 64 south from Columbus. It contains, besides the necessary public buildings, six stores, two taverns, one attorney, two physicians, and about 70 dwelling houses. Population at the census of 1830, 271; now, about 300. N. lat. 39 deg. 7 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 59 min.

Pine creek, [see Hale's creek.]

Piney creek, a small mill stream in Jefferson county.

Pipe creek, [see Oganse.]

Pipe creek, a small stream in the southwestern quarter of Belmont county, running eastwardly into the Ohio river, in York township.

PIQUA, a post town in Miami county, considerably noted for several minor treaties here held with the original natives. It is situated on the western side of the Miami river, 8 miles northerly from Troy, 27 west by north from Urbana, and 70 in a similar direction from Columbus. It contains a handsome episcopal church, a printing office, seven stores, three taverns, and about 500 inhabitants.

Pitt, a township of Crawford county, containing 185 inhabitants in 1830.

Plain, a township in the northeastern corner of Franklin county. It is the second land township in the 16th range of United States' military lands. It has Jefferson south and Blendon west. It is generally level, and has some *plain*, or naturally open and level land, from which circumstance the name was given. It was established in March, 1810; and contained 842 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Plain, a township of Stark county, situated in

township 11, range 8, containing 36½ square miles, and 9000 acres of land under cultivation. At the census of 1880, it contained 1469 inhabitants; now, about 1700. The land is partly rolling, and covered with oak timber, and partly plain.

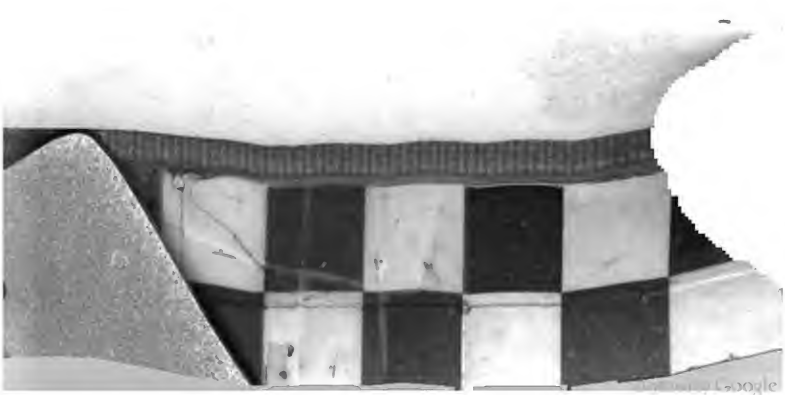
Plain, a township of Wayne county, in which is situated the village of Millbrook. It contained 1263 inhabitants at the last census.

PLAINFIELD, a small post town in Linton township, Coshocton county, 10 miles southeast from Coshocton, and 70 east by north from Columbus. It was laid out in 33 lots, by Edward Wiggins, and the executors of Richard Johnson, 10th October, 1816. It lies on the banks of Wills' creek; and contains about 50 inhabitants, twelve houses, a store, and a tavern.

Plato, the name of a post office in Amherst township, Lorain county, about 140 miles northeast from Columbus.

Pleasant, a post township on the southwest corner of Franklin county, in which is situated the village of Georgesville. It lies in the Virginia military district, and is watered by Big and Little Darby creeks, and Big run, putting into Big Darby. In the northern part, adjoining the village of Georgesville, the two Darby creeks unite. On Little Darby, just above its mouth, are a grist and saw mill. The direct road from London to Columbus, crosses these two creeks, just above their junction, and below the above mentioned mills. It contains nearly 40 square miles, and 24,000 acres of taxable land. Population at the last census, 566.

Pleasant, a post township of Knox county, through the north part of which passes Vernon ri-



ver, from west to east, and in which are situated the town of Gambier and Kenyon college. At the census of 1830, it contained 918 inhabitants.

Pleasant, a township of Marion county, containing 425 inhabitants in 1830.

Pleasant, a post township of Fairfield county, in which is situated the village of Pleasantville. Population at the last census, 1763.

Pleasant, a township in the southeast corner of Madison county, containing 858 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Pleasant, a township in the northeast corner of Clark county. At the census of 1830, it contained 821 inhabitants.

Pleasant, a township of Brown county, in which Georgetown is situated. It has eighteen mills within its limits, and contained 1917 inhabitants at the last census.

PLEASANTVILLE, a small post village situated in Pleasant township, Fairfield county, 33 miles southeasterly from Columbus. It contained 33 inhabitants at the last census.

Plymouth, a post township in the northern limits of Richland county, about 95 miles north by east from Columbus, on the great stage road from Mount Vernon and Mansfield, to Portland, or Sandusky city, in which is situated the village of Paris. Population at the last census, 1048.

POINT HARMAR, the name by which that part of Marietta, situated on the south bank of Muskingum river, is usually designated. It is very pleasantly situated, and contains above thirty handsome dwelling houses, a post office, and a steam mill, the building for which is erected of stone, and four sto-

ries high. Distance, about 100 miles southeast from Columbus. Here was the first fort, or stockade, as it was then called, ever erected by the Americans, in the present state of Ohio. It was called fort Harmar, after the name of its first commandant.

POINTROPOLIS, a small post town situated in Washington township, Clermont county, about 106 miles southwest from Columbus.

POINT PLEASANT, a flourishing little town in Monroe township, Clermont county, on the north bank of the Ohio river. It contains about 30 houses, 130 inhabitants, and two stores. It is situated immediately below the mouth of Indian creek, 106 miles southwest from Columbus.

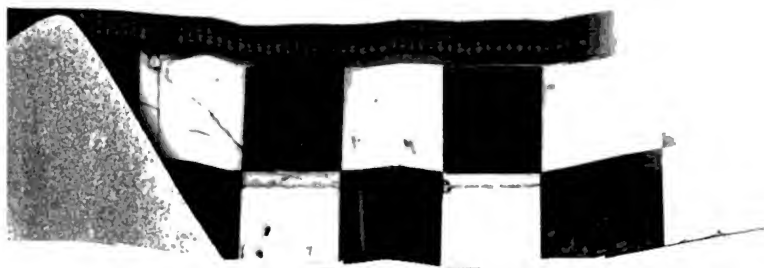
Poland, the southeasternmost township of Trumbull county. It is a flourishing post township, in which is a forge, furnace, and other mills, and three stores, situated on Mahoning river, and upon the road from Pittsburg to Warren. Distance, from the latter place, 20 miles, 65 from the former, and 175 northeastwardly from Columbus. Population at the last census, 1186.

Pond creek, a small stream of Scioto county, on which are erected two saw mills and one grist mill. It runs into the Scioto river, about 4 miles above its confluence with the Ohio.

Poplar creek, a stream running northwestwardly into Clover lick creek, in Clermont county.

Poor's, the name of a post office in Bloomfield township, Jackson county, 83 miles south by east from Columbus.

PORTAGE, a northern county, bounded on the north by Cuyahoga and Geauga, east by Trumbull,



south by Stark, and west by Medina counties. It is exactly 30 by 25 miles in extent, containing 750 square miles. It is descriptively named, from the circumstance of including within its limits, the old portage, connecting the waters of Cuyahoga river with those of the Muskingum. These streams, together with the head waters of Mahoning river, compose its principal waters. The land is generally high and elevated. The county contained 18,827 inhabitants at the last census. It is divided into the thirty townships of *Atwater, Aurora, Boston, Brimfield, Charlestown, Coventry, Deerfield, Edinburg, Franklin, Freedom, Hiram, *Hudson, Mantua, Nelson, Northampton, Northfield, Palmyra, Paris, Portage, Randolph, Ravenna, the county seat, *Rootstown, *Shalersville, *Streetsborough, Springfield, *Stow, Suffield, *Talmadge, *Twinsburgh, and Windham; all of which have post offices in them, excepting Coventry and Suffield. Those with this mark [*] prefixed, are called after the names of some of the principal proprietors.

Since the Ohio canal was located through this county, in 1825, several villages have rapidly sprung up, some of which are fast rising into importance, particularly Akron and Middlebury; for a particular description of which, see those articles respectively.

Portage, a township in the western borders of the above county, containing 475 inhabitants at the last census. The land is somewhat hilly and broken. The principal production of the farms is grain. The portage between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers, passes through this township,

and Coventry, immediately south, as may be seen by reference to the map of Portage county. The village of Akron is situated in the southeastern part of this township.

Portage, a township of Sandusky county, in which is situated the village of Port Clinton. Population in 1830, 333.

Portage, a post township of Wood county, on the south side of the Maumee, erected since the last census.

Portage, or Carrying river, a stream which rises in the southwest corner of Wood county, and running in a southeasterly direction, enters lake Erie at Port Clinton. This is an ordinary mill stream, and affords admirable water power; but as it runs through an unsettled part of the country, is but little improved. One or two mills are in progress of erection.

PORT CLINTON, a town situated on the right bank of Portage river, at its mouth. It was laid out in 1827, in a regular form, with spacious streets, all crossing each other at right angles. The proprietors anticipate that it will ultimately become a place of considerable business. At the last census it contained 116 inhabitants. Distance, 120 miles north of Columbus, and 200 northeast from Cincinnati. N. lat. 41 deg. 31 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 58 min.

Porter, a township of Scioto county, in which Wheelersburg is situated. It lies on the east side of the Scioto river: and contained at the last census 917 inhabitants; twenty-one forges for iron and fineries, propelled by water power; three grist mills, three saw mills, one fulling mill, and one oil

mill, (by water,) and one horse grist mill. There are including Wheelersburg, one physician, six stores and groceries, two taverns, and three tan yards. This township is bounded on the southwest by the Ohio river. The land is rolling, and well adapted to raising small grain. It abounds with iron ore; and stone coal is found, but it is not ascertained to what extent.

Porter, a township of Delaware county, containing 304 inhabitants at the last census.

Portland, a township of Huron county, on the southern shore of Sandusky bay, in which is situated the town of the same name. It contained 764 inhabitants at the census of 1830; now about 1000.

PORTLAND, an incorporated town of Huron county, situated in the above township. It is situated on the southern shore of Sandusky bay, 16 miles north of Norwalk; and contains three taverns, ten stores, two physicians, five attorneys, one printing office, and one methodist church. It is a port of entry, and a daily line of steamboats from Buffalo to Detroit touch there. Population at the census of 1830, 593; now about 800. It is also called Sandusky city; which see.

PORTSMOUTH, a flourishing post town, and seat of justice for Scioto county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Scioto, and the termination of the Ohio canal, and contained at the last census 1066 inhabitants; now about 1200, and about one hundred and fifty dwelling houses; one court house, one jail, one market house, three churches, one banking house, twenty-five stores, and groceries, one extensive apothecary store, seven commission warehouses, one printing

office, two taverns, one steam saw mill of forty horse power, with lath saws and grist mill attached; one merchant steam flouring mill of forty horse power, two runs of stones in operation, and calculated for two more; one steam rolling and slitting mill of one hundred and twenty horse power, with an extensive nail factory and iron finishing shop, adapted to turning the largest size castings of iron by steam; one air foundry, with a cupola and brass foundry; one carding machine for carding wool; water works for supplying the town with water from the Ohio river, six practicing attorneys and six practicing physicians, and two tan yards. The town is incorporated, and derives a large income from the wharfage of boats and lumber discharged within the corporation.

Powhattan, the name of a post office in Madison county.

Powhattan point, the name of a post office in Mead township, Belmont county, about 125 miles east of Columbus.

Prairie, a western township of Franklin county. It is bounded on the north by Brown and Norwich, east by Franklin, south by Pleasant township, and west by Madison county. It is seven miles long from east to west, by six broad from north to south. It is situated in the Virginia military district; and has an extensive prairie near its center, from which circumstance it was named. The land is generally level; although somewhat hilly, along Big Darby creek, which runs across its western borders. The main stage road between Columbus and Cincinnati, runs across it from east to west; and the line of the national road is

located, nearly coincident therewith. Number of inhabitants at the last census, 190. It was organized in December, 1819.

Prairie, a township of Holmes county, containing 887 inhabitants in 1830.

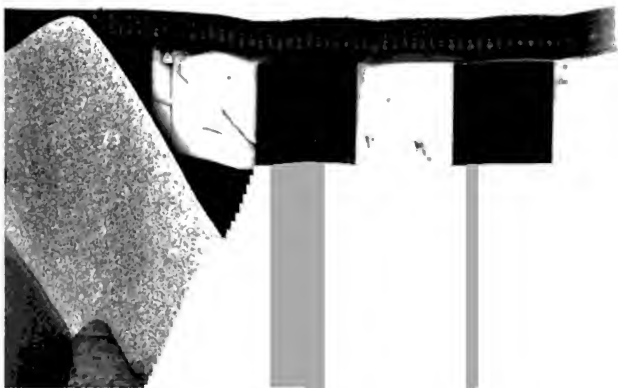
PREBLE, a western county, bounded on the north by Dark, east by Montgomery, and south by Butler counties, and west by the state of Indiana. It is 24 by 18 miles in extent, containing 432 square miles. It contained in 1820, 10,237 inhabitants, and in 1830, 16,296. It now contains the twelve townships of Jefferson, Dixon, Israel, Somers, Washington, Monroe, Harrison, Twin, Lanier, Jackson, Gratis, and Gasper, and the towns of Eaton, West Alexandria, Winchester, and Lewisburg, the former of which is the county seat; beside some incorporated villages. In point of fertility, this county is surpassed by few in the state. The northern part is quite level, and well adapted for grazing. The middle and southern parts are undulating, and the soil of a good quality. The land is generally heavily timbered, with walnut, ash, oak, hickory, maple, poplar, of very large size, cherry, chesnut, buckeye, beech, (in abundance) sycamore, lynn, elm, &c. &c. The products of the farms are wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, clover, timothy and herd grass, all of which are advantageously cultivated. A great number of hogs are annually fatted in this county; and horned cattle, horses, and sheep, the breeds of which are in a progressive state of improvement, are raised in considerable numbers.

This county is very thickly populated—the land being divided into lots of 80 and 160 acres, which is

the average size of the farms, most of which are in a high state of cultivation, and occupied by permanent settlers. Manufactories are not numerous. There are, however, seven or eight woolen factories and four or five fulling mills within the county; and the every day apparel of nearly all the citizens is manufactured within its limits, by the wives and daughters of the farmers, whose industry and economy so generally characterize "the *ladies* of the WEST."

Preble county contains several mineral springs. In sight of Eaton, there is an overflowing well of strong sulphur water, standing on an elevated piece of ground, the water of which rises four or five feet above the surface of the earth, and then runs off, forming a small branch. It is possessed of some medical properties, and is much frequented in the summer season. Numerous remains of antiquity have also been discovered; but none of great magnitude—being chiefly small mounds, from thirty to eighty feet in circumference.

There are in this county six presbyterian, eight methodist, eight christian (or newlight,) four baptist, three lutheran, and five dunkard churches; and three incorporated companies in which the county is interested, viz: one to construct a rail road from Richmond, Indiana, *via* Eaton, to Miamisburg, in Montgomery county; one to construct a turnpike road from Springfield, Clark county, *via* Dayton and Eaton, to Indiana; and one to construct a turnpike road from the national road near Lewisburg, to Rossville, Butler county. The principal streams are Big Twin, Seven mile or St. Clair's creek, White water and Four mile creek, which see.



Preble county was established, by an act of the Ohio legislature, 8th January, 1808; which took effect in March following. It was so called after commodore Preble, who had a few years previously distinguished himself, in the war against Tripoli. The first settlement commenced in 1804.

Preston, the name of a post office, in Crosby township, Hamilton county, 120 miles southwest from Columbus.

PRINCETON, a post town in Liberty township, Butler county, six miles east from Hamilton, on the road from thence to Lebanon, and 92 southwest from Columbus.

PROVIDENCE, a new town of Coshocton county, in Newcastle township, near the Knox county line. It was laid out a short time since by an English gentleman of the name of Turner, who settled here in 1831, on a large tract of land, and has expended a considerable sum of money in the erection of mills, &c. This town contains but few inhabitants.

Pultney, a post township of Belmont county, bordering on the Ohio river, in which was formerly situated the village of Pultney, now entirely abandoned, as a town, where was held the first judicial court in that county. The township contains one or two stores, four merchant flouring mills, one of which is propelled by steam, three or four grist mills, several saw mills, and a woolen factory. It is watered by McMahon's creek and its branches. The face of the country is hilly, but the soil generally good, producing excellent crops of wheat, corn, &c. The office is called Wallace's mill, Population in 1830, 1565.

Put-in-bay, a very commodious station for ships, between two islands, near the southern shore of lake Erie, a little northwestwardly from the mouth of Sandusky bay. It is noted as being the first harbor into which captain Perry ordered the British fleet, after its capture on the 10th of September, 1813.

PUTNAM, a county bounded north by Henry, east by Hancock, south by Allen, and west by Van Wert and Paulding counties. It is exactly 24 miles square, containing 576 square miles. It is well watered by the Auglaize river, and its two eastern branches, Blanchard's fork and Hog creek. It was established in February, 1820; but is temporarily attached to Williams county. It is divided into two townships, Perry and Jennings; and contained only 230 inhabitants at the last census.

PUTNAM, a post town of Muskingum county, situated on the Muskingum river, directly opposite Zanesville, to which it is connected by a bridge of handsome workmanship. It is a beautiful, pleasantly situated and growing place. Population in 1830, 758; in 1833, about 1000. It has seven stores, two flouring mills, one oil mill, one church, and another about being built, one academy, four physicians; and the bank of Muskingum, which is now located in Zanesville, will, under the provisions of a late law, be shortly removed to this place.

Q

QUEENSBOROUGH, a small town in Warren township, Tuscarawas county, 13 miles east by north from New Philadelphia.

QUINCY, a small town, in Miami township, Logan county, 13 miles west of Bellefontaine, and 63 northwest from Columbus. It was laid out, 17th February, 1830,—and so called in honor of John Quincy Adams, late president of the United States.

R

Raccoon, a considerable creek, rising in the interior and western part of Athens county, and running from thence 50 miles in a southwardly by east direction, falls into the Ohio river six miles below Gallipolis. Along the borders of this stream, in Athens county, are extensive quarries of stone, from which are manufactured burr mill stones, said to be of a quality equal to the best French Burrs. Indeed their credit is so good, that orders are continually received for them, from many of the western states.

Raccoon, a post township of Gallia county, organized 24th of March, 1806. It is watered by Raccoon creek, which runs across its eastern borders. It contains four grist mills, four saw mills, two carding machines, a fulling mill, and two distilleries. The post office is called Wood's mills. Distance, 95 miles southeast from Columbus. It contained 1146 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Raccoon creek, a branch of Licking river, rising in Hartford township, and after running across Monroe, St. Alban's, and Granville, a distance of about 25 miles, unites with the South fork of Licking river, in Newark.

Radnor, a post township of Delaware county, adjoining that of Delaware on the northwest. It is

principally settled by emigrants from Wales. It was so called by a Mr. David Pugh, who came from Radnor, in Wales. Distance, about 10 miles northwest from Delaware, and 34 north by west from Columbus. Population at the last census, 582.

Rainbow creek, a valuable mill stream, running southwardly into Muskingum river, seven miles above its mouth.

Randolph, an agricultural post township, in the southern borders of Portage county, 135 miles northeast of Columbus. It contained 633 inhabitants at the last census, and has some mills.

Randolph, a township of Montgomery county, in which are the two towns of Salem and Uniontown. It contains six grist mills and two saw mills. At the census of 1850 it contained 1468 inhabitants.

Range, a southern township of Madison county, containing 611 inhabitants at the last census.

Rattlesnake fork, a large western branch of Paint creek, rising on the confines of Fayette and Greene counties; and from thence runs a south-eastwardly direction, above 20 miles, nearly parallel with the main creek, when it joins Paint, just within the eastern borders of Highland county.

Rattlesnake fork, also a tributary of Eagle creek, so called, in the eastern borders of Brown county.

Ravenna, a township of Portage county, in which is situated the seat of justice. It contains a large woolen manufactory, and a grist and saw mill standing on the waters of the Cuyahoga river; also, a grist and saw mill standing on a branch of the Mahoning. It is a singular fact, that in this township, (which is only five miles square) there are good mill seats on two streams, one of which emp-



ties into the Atlantic through the gulf of Mexico, and the other through the gulf of St. Lawrence: and what is still more extraordinary, the water which runs off one side of the roof of the court house, flows northwardly into lake Erie, and from thence through lake Ontario, &c. into the gulf of St. Lawrence; while, from the other side, it runs south-eastwardly, into a stream leading into the Ohio river, and from thence into the gulf of Mexico.

RAVENNA, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Portage county. It contains the usual county buildings, two printing offices, each publishing weekly newspapers, and several stores. It is situated on a southeastern branch of the Cuyahoga river, 35 miles southeasterly from Cleveland, 25 north by east from Canton in Stark county, and 135 northeastwardly from Columbus. N. lat. 41 deg. 11 min., W. lon. 4 deg. 18 min.

Reading, a populous and wealthy township of Perry county, in which are situated the town of Somerset, the seat of justice, and the villages of New Reading and Perry. It contained 3313 inhabitants at the last census.

READING, a post town of Hamilton county, 10 miles northerly from Cincinnati, on the road toward Dayton, and 100 southwesterly from Columbus. Population in 1830, 200.

Recovery, a new township of Mercer county.

Recovery, fort, [see Fort Recovery.]

RED LION, a small post village in Warren county, four miles northwest from Lebanon, containing about 50 inhabitants.

Redoak creek, a stream putting into the Ohio.

river in the southern part of Brown county, immediately above the town of Ripley.

Reed, a post township of Seneca county, containing 264 inhabitants at the census of 1830. The office is called Reedtown.

Reed's mills, the name of a post office in Clinton township, Jackson county, 76 miles southeast of Columbus.

Refugee tract, a body of 100,000 acres of land granted by Congress to certain individuals who left the British provinces during the revolutionary war, and espoused the cause of freedom. It is a narrow strip of country, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad from north to south, and extending eastwardly from the Scioto river, 48 miles. It has the United States XX ranges of military, or army lands, north, and XXII ranges of Congress lands south. In the western borders of this tract is situated the town of Columbus.

Regnier's mills, the name of the post office in Aurelius township, Washington county; which see.

REHOBOTH, a small town in Clayton township, in the eastern part of Perry county, containing 82 inhabitants at the last census.

Reily, a post township situated in the western borders of Butler county, adjoining the state of Indiana. It is six miles square, and contained 1832 inhabitants at the last census. It was so called in honor of the venerable John Reily, who has been, for many years, clerk of the several courts of Butler county.

Richardson's, the name of a post office in Falls township, Muskingum county, 6 miles westerly

from Zanesville, on the stage road from thence to Columbus, and 52 easterly from the latter.

Richfield, [see Rome in Ashtabula county.]

Richfield, the northeasternmost corner township in Medina county, containing 653 inhabitants at the census of 1830. Distance, 125 miles northeast of Columbus. It has a post office.

Richhill, a township of Muskingum county. It has two churches, two saw mills, and two flouring mills; contained 1263 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 177 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

RICHLAND, a large county, bounded on the north by Huron, east by Wayne, south by Knox, and west by Marion and Crawford counties. It is 30 miles square, containing 900 square miles. Population at the last census, 24,007. It is divided into the twenty-five following townships: Auburn, Bloomfield, Bloominggrove, Clear creek, Congress, Franklin, Greene, Hanover, Jefferson, Madison, Mifflin, Milton, Monroe, Montgomery, Orange, Perry, Plymouth, Sandusky, Sharon, Springfield, Troy, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, and Worthington. It has also the towns of Mansfield, the seat of justice, Ashland, Loudonville, Petersburg, Olivesburg, Newville, Lexington, Belleville, Trucksville, Perrysville, Vermilion, and Paris. The county embraces a tract of land high and elevated. The principal streams are numerous branches of Mohiccan creek, and the head waters of Sandusky and Olentangy rivers.

Richland, a central township of Belmont county, in which are situated St. Clairsville, the county seat, and Lloydsville, a small post town about five

miles west of the former. This township comprises one of the most wealthy and populous districts of country in the state, and notwithstanding the face of the country is somewhat hilly, or rather rolling, the soil corresponds with the name. Though wheat may be considered the staple produce, yet, 100 bushels of Indian corn have been gathered from an acre of ground, on some of the farms near St. Clairsville. Its streams are the heads of Wheeling and M'Mahon's creeks, and the national road passes through it from east to west. This township began to be settled several years before the admission of Ohio into the Union, as a state. It contained 3726 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Richland, a post township of Guernsey county, about 95 miles easterly from Columbus, in which is situated the village of Senecaville. In 1830, it contained 1824 inhabitants.

Richland, a township in the eastern part of Fairfield county, in which Rushville is situated. Population at the last census, 1537.

Richland, a township situated in the northern borders of Jackson county, containing 422 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Richland, a post township in the northeast corner of Clinton county, in which is situated the village of Sabina. It contained 1548 inhabitants at the last census.

Richland, a township of Dark county. It contained 357 inhabitants at the last census.

Richland, a township of Holmes county, containing 181 inhabitants in 1830.

Richland, a township of Marion county. At the last census it contained 444 inhabitants.

Richland, a township of Williams county, situated east of Defiance. The west half of Henry county is attached to this township.

Richland, a township of Henry county, including the west half of said county. It contained 167 inhabitants at the last census; and is attached to Richland township, in the county of Williams.

Richmond, a township situated in the eastern borders of Ashtabula county. It was organized in 1828; and contained 187 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

RICHMOND, a post town laid off in 1811, on the west bank of Salt creek, one mile from its mouth, in Jefferson township, Ross county, on the road from Chillicothe to Gallipolis. It contains several mills, advantageously situated on the fall of the creek, adjoining the town; two stores, between thirty and forty dwelling houses, and 221 inhabitants at the last census. Distance, 14 miles south-eastwardly from Chillicothe, and 58 southerly from Columbus. The post office was first established here in 1814; and is officially called Richmondale.

RICHMOND, a thriving post town in the western part of Salem township, Jefferson county, about 11 miles west from Steubenville, the seat of justice, and about 9 miles in a direct line from the Ohio river. It was laid out in the year 1815, by Joseph Talbot; but since that time its original limits have been largely extended by what is called "Shelly's addition."

The situation of Richmond, in regard to the general features of the circumjacent country, is high

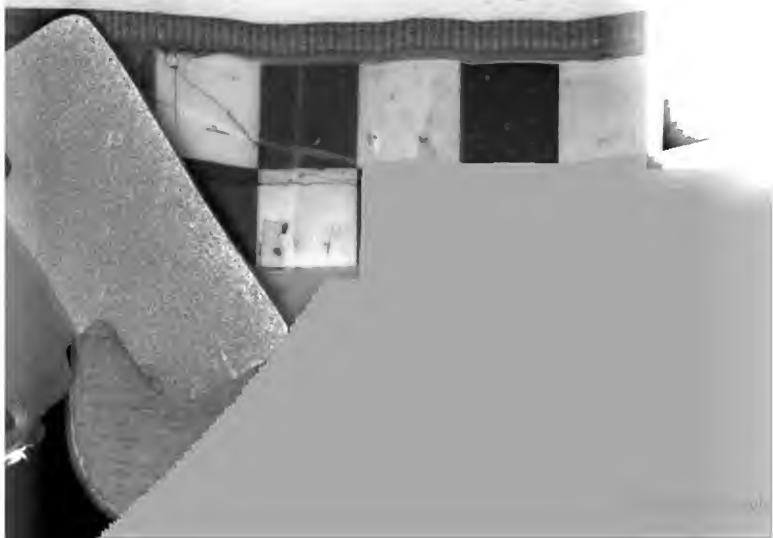
and healthy, with pure atmosphere and generous soil. Since Shelly's addition to the original survey, the town has considerably improved in point of population, and wealth; and from present appearances, bids fairly to attain a commanding position on the map of the state. It contains, at present, about 300 inhabitants, four stores, three taverns, a post office, a printing office, a large brick meeting house, and a brick school house. Two daily lines of stages pass through it—one from Steubenville to Canton, in Stark county; the other from the same point to Wooster.

Richwood, a new town of Union county, laid out in September, 1832. It is situated in Jackson township, about 15 miles north of Marysville, and three south from Rush creek, in a fertile country, thinly inhabited, but rapidly settling. It contains six or seven dwelling houses. There is a sugar tree standing on the town plat of this village, called "the gallows," which is a great curiosity. It consists of two distinct trees at the root, of nearly equal size, say 12 or 18 inches in diameter, and standing two or three feet apart, to the height of about ten feet, when they unite and form one solid tree.

Ridgefield, a post township of Huron county, 112 miles north of Columbus. In 1830, it contained 842 inhabitants.

Ridgeville, a post township of Lorain county, 140 miles northeast from Columbus. Population at the last census, 522. Official name, North Ridgeville.

RIDGEVILLE, a pleasant post village in the northern part of Warren county, 7 miles north from



Lebanon, and 74 southwest from Columbus. At the last census it contained 74 inhabitants.

Riley, a township of Sandusky county, containing 146 inhabitants in 1830.

Ring's mill, the name of a post office in Belmont county, 129 miles from Columbus.

Ripley, a township of Holmes county. It contained 620 inhabitants at the last census.

Ripley, a township of Huron county, situate 15 miles south of Norwalk. It contained 176 inhabitants at the last census; now about 220. The office is called Ripleyville.

RIPLEY, a post town, and the most important place in the county of Brown. It is situated in Union township, on the north side of the Ohio river, immediately below the mouth of Red oak creek, 56 miles above Cincinnati. It contains a college, which was incorporated nearly three years ago, a methodist and a presbyterian church, a temperance society consisting of 300 members, 9 stores; one wholesale and two retail groceries, 1 engine manufactory, 1 foundery, 2 steam saw mills, 1 steam flour mill, besides two others in the vicinity, 1 steam woolen manufactory, 1 oil mill, 2 carding machines, 3 taverns, 2 tanneries, and sundry mechanics' shops; also, four doctors, and a practicing attorney. Large quantities of flour, pork, &c. are shipped from this place to New Orleans, and five or six steam boats are owned at this port, where there is also a steam boat yard. The inhabitants are estimated at about 700.

River Styx, the name of a post office in Medina county, supposed to be in Guilford township.

ROACHESTER, a small post town situated in the

southeastern quarter of Warren county. It was called Salem until January 1826, when its name was changed to its present one. Distance, 77 miles southwest of Columbus, and 8 southeast of Lebanon. It contains a brick meeting house, an iron foundery, and several mechanics' shops. In 1830 its population was 158.

Roberts' line, one of the two contested lines of demarcation between the United States' lands in the western parts of Ohio, and the Virginia Military tract, running from the head of Little Miami to the source of Scioto river.

ROCHESTER, a new town, recently laid out in Tiverton township, Coshocton county, on the waters of Mohiccan creek. It has a saw mill, and as yet contains but few inhabitants.

Robinson's, the name of a post office, in Jacksonville, Dark county; which see.

Rock, a post township in Carroll county, taken from Harrison county, about 120 miles northeasterly from Columbus. The post office list calls it Rocktown. Population, 708 at the last census.

Rock creek, a stream rising near the southern confines of Ashtabula county, and from thence running northwardly 11 or 12 miles into Richfield township, and then westwardly three miles into the east side of Grand river.

ROCKFORD, a small town in Tuscarawas county, seven miles easterly from New Philadelphia, on the road from thence to Steubenville.

Rockport, a post township on the lake shore, at the mouth of Rocky river, in Cuyahoga county. Distance, seven or eight miles west of Cleveland, and 147 northeast of Columbus. Here was a town



laid out in 1815, called Granger ; and which name is still, sometimes, attached to the post office. Population, 361.

Rocky fork, a valuable mill stream, rising in the northern part of Licking county, and running southerly into Licking river, seven miles below or eastwardly from Newark. On this stream are several mills, a furnace, beside a forge for making bar iron.

Rocky river, a northern rivulet rising in Medina county, and running northerly 30 miles across Cuyahoga county, into the southern side of lake Erie, at the town of Granger. The mouth of this river forms a valuable harbor for shipping.

ROCKVILLE, a post town of Nile township, Scioto county, situated on the bank of the Ohio river, 18 miles below Portsmouth. At the last census it contained 16 inhabitants; now upwards of 150: about 15 dwelling houses, a school house, two stores, a tan yard, and a blacksmith shop. In the hill adjoining there is an extensive freestone quarry of superior quality.

Rome, a post township situated on the Ohio river, in the eastern borders of Lawrence county. It contains much good bottom land on the Ohio river; the rest very hilly, and uninhabitable. The post offices are called Kimble's and Mill's. At the last census it contained 251 inhabitants.

Rome, a post township of Ashtabula county, formerly called Richfield, until 1826, when the name of Rome was substituted. Distance, 12 or 15 miles south by west of Jefferson, and 186 northeast from Columbus. Here are three saw

mills, one flour mill, and a store. It contains 351 inhabitants.

Rome, a post township in the southeast part of Athens county, on the Hockhocking and Federal creek. It contains a store, several mills, &c. Population at the last census, 522. The office is called Federalton.

Rootstown, a very flourishing agricultural post township of Portage county, containing 663 inhabitants. It is 134 miles north of Columbus.

Roscoe, a flourishing post town of Coshocton county. It is situated on the west side of Muskingum river, opposite the town of Coshocton, and contains 45 families and about 350 inhabitants. There are 4 mercantile houses and 4 commodious warehouses erected on the canal; also, an excellent saw mill, with two run of saws, owned by L. Ranson and Co., and driven by the surplus water from the canal. Here is a society of episcopal methodists, who have a very comfortable meeting house of brick; and the town is in a thriving condition. It contained 81 inhabitants at the last census; and was formerly called Caldersburg.

Rose, a township of the new county of Carroll.

ROSEVILLE, a small post town, situated in Brush creek township, Muskingum county, nine miles south from Zanesville, on the road to Athens, and 62 east by south from Columbus. It was called Milford until December, 1828; and has one flouring mill, one saw mill, and one physician. Population at the last census, 62; now about 100.

ROSS, a populous and wealthy interior county, bounded north by Pickaway, east by Hocking and Jackson, south by Pike, and west by Highland and

Fayette counties. It is 34 miles long from east to west, and 22 broad from north to south, containing about 650 square miles. At the census of 1830, it contained 25,150 inhabitants. Within its limits are the towns of Chillicothe, the county seat, Kingston, Adelphi, Richmond, Bainbridge, Oldtown, and Clarksburg. It is divided into the sixteen townships of Buckskin, Colerain, Concord, Franklin, Greene, Harrison, Huntington, Jefferson, Liberty, Paint, Paxton, Scioto, Springfield, Twin, and Union. The land is generally fertile, and suitably diversified with meadow and upland; the latter of which is peculiarly well adapted to the production of grain. The principal waters are Scioto river, Paint, Deer, Kinnickinnick, Little Walnut, and Salt creeks.

The face of the country, south and southeast of an imaginary line running west and northeast from Chillicothe, is considerably diversified with hills. This imaginary line separates the hills which border upon the Ohio, from the level alluvial country of the interior. The hilly tracts afford much good tillable land, but generally in small bodies. The level tract, lying northwardly from Chillicothe, is excellent land, with but little exception, and capable of sustaining a dense population. In many parts the farms are beginning to have the appearance of an old settled country.

Ross, a hilly, but considerably populous township, six miles square, in the northern part of Jefferson county. Big Yellow creek meanders through it, along the borders of which are five several salt works in successful operation. In the hills are

found extensive bodies of stone coal, and some iron ore. Population in 1830, 1048.

Ross, a post township of Greene county, 44 miles southwest of Columbus, on the road from thence to Cincinnati. It contained 1256 inhabitants at the last census.

Ross, a post township of Butler county, in which are situated the towns of Millville and Venice. Population at the last census, 1745.

ROSSVILLE, a flourishing post town in St. Clair township, Butler county, on the west bank of the Miami river, opposite Hamilton. It contains two taverns, eight mercantile stores, one book store, a printing office, four physicians, two attorneys, two brick churches, a number of enterprising mechanics, and about 700 inhabitants. A substantial covered bridge across the Miami river, connects this place with Hamilton.

Roundbottom, [see Charlestown in Hamilton county.]

Roundhead's town, the name given to an Indian settlement near the head of Scioto river, 35 miles north by west from Urbana.

Roxbury, a township of Washington county, bordering on the Muskingum river, and located in the northwestern corner of the county. It is seven miles long and five broad, containing 22,120 acres subject to taxation, and 707 inhabitants. It is 25 miles in a northwest direction from Marietta; and has a post office at "Brown's mills," on Wolf creek, a stream which passes through the southeast corner of the township. A number of fine farms, abounding in fruit, are seated on the Mus-

kingum. The uplands are broken. There are several mills within the township.

Royalton, a post township in the southern borders of Cuyahoga county, 126 miles northeast from Columbus. Office called North Royalton. Population at the last census, 529.

ROYALTON, a small post town of Amanda township, Fairfield county, containing 81 inhabitants at the census of 1830. Distance, 10 miles westerly from Lancaster, and 24 southeast from Columbus.

Ruggles, a post township in the southeast corner of Huron county, about 16 miles southeast from Norwalk, and 160 northeast from Columbus. In 1830, it contained 271 inhabitants; now about 300. It was named after Almon Ruggles, Esq., one of its earliest settlers.

Rumley, a township of Harrison county, in which is situated the village of New Rumley. It contained 1022 inhabitants at the last census.

Rupp's, the name of a post office in Marion county, 38 miles from Columbus.

Rush, the northeasternmost township of Champaign county. It was constituted in 1829, from off the eastern side of Wayne township. At the census of 1830, it contained 775 inhabitants.

Rush, a township of Tuscarawas county, organized in 1828, and called after the Hon. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania. It is five miles square; and is composed of the sixth land township in the first range of the United States' military tract. Population in 1830, 365.

Rush creek, a stream rising in Logan county, running across the northern part of Union county,

and putting into the southwest side of the Scioto river, in Marion county.

Rush creek, a mill stream rising in the eastern part of Fairfield county, and running thence in a southwestwardly direction into Hockhocking river, seven miles below Lancaster.

Rush creek, a township in the eastern part of Fairfield county, containing 1930 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Rush creek, a township of Logan county, organized 14th of June, 1827. It contained 302 inhabitants at the last census.

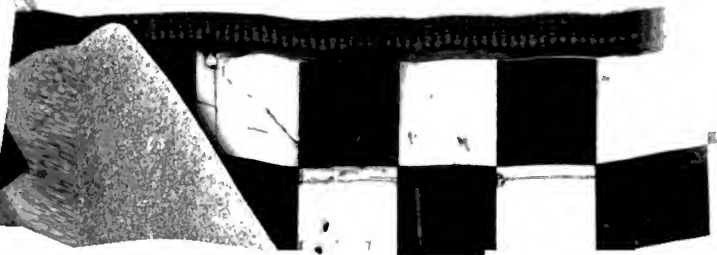
Rush run, a branch of Sugar creek, running in Holmes county.

RUSHVILLE, a thriving post town on the east side of Rush creek, in Richland township, Fairfield county, containing about 25 dwelling houses, 234 inhabitants, and several mills in the vicinity. Distance, 10 miles east by north from Lancaster, on the road from thence to Zanesville, 26 southwesterly from the latter place, and 38 southeast from Columbus. Until December, 1816, this town was called Clinton, when it was changed to its present name.

RUSHVILLE, WEST, (or West Rushville,) a small town three-fourths of a mile west of the above, and nearly as large, situated on the west side of Rush creek.

Russell, a post township in the western borders of Geauga county. In 1830, it contained 115 inhabitants. Distance, 150 miles northeast from Columbus.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post village of Byrd township, Brown county, 8 miles east from Georgetown, and



100 southwest from Columbus. It contained 171 inhabitants at the last census.

Russia, a township of Lorain county, containing 216 inhabitants in 1830.

Rutland, a post township of Meigs county, 90 miles southeast from Columbus. Population at the last census, 971.

S

SABINA, a post village in Richland township, Clinton county, 10½ miles easterly from Wilmington, and 50 southwest from Columbus. It contains two stores and two taverns.

Salem, a township of Jefferson county, in which are situated the villages of Richmond, Springfield, and Annapolis. It contained 1920 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Salem, an eastern township of Monroe county, bounded north by Switzerland, west by Adams and Greene, south by Ohio townships, and east by the Ohio river. It contains about 25 square miles; and above 600 inhabitants. The village of Clarrington is situated in this township.

Salem, a post township of Muskingum county. It has two churches, one flouring mill, and one saw mill; contained 756 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 126 votes at the presidential election in 1832. The office is called Mechanicsville.

Salem, a township of Columbiana county, containing 1737 inhabitants in 1830.

Salem, the southeast township of Warren county, in which the villages of Rochester and Ed-

wardsville are situated. It contained 2242 inhabitants at the last census.

Salem, a township of Tuscarawas county, containing 257 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Salem, a township of Ashtabula county. Population at the last census, 1660.

Salem, a post township of Washington county, lying on the forks of Duck creek, 14 miles north of Marietta. It is six miles long by four broad, seated in the Donation Tract, and returns 12,860 acres for taxation. The inhabitants, at the last census, amounted to 573. It has a meeting house, store, steam saw mill, and many good farms of excellent uplands.

Salem, a township of Meigs county, containing 512 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Salem, a township of Champaign county. Population in 1830, 1237.

Salem, a township of Shelby county, containing 294 inhabitants at the last census.

Salem, a township of Highland county. It contained 876 inhabitants in 1830.

Salem, [see Conneaut.]

SALEM, a small but thriving post town in Greene township, Columbiana county, 10 miles northwardly from New Lisbon, and 150 northeast from Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 177 inhabitants.

SALEM, a small village in a central part of Randolph township, Montgomery county, 12 miles northwesterly from Dayton.

SALEM, NEW, [see New Salem.]

Saline, a township in the southern border of Columbiana county, so called on account of the salt

springs found within its limits, along the banks of Yellow creek. It contained 664 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Salisbury, a post township of Meigs county, containing 603 inhabitants at the last census. Leading creek, which has considerable fertile land upon its borders, runs through this township. Distance, 24 miles southerly from Athens, and 98 southeast from Columbus.

Salt creek, a post township of Muskingum county. It has two churches, three saw mills, three flouring mills, several salt factories, and two physicians; contained 1190 inhabitants at the census of 1830; and gave 189 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Salt creek, a township of Holmes county, in which are situated the villages of Middletown and Benton, the latter of which is a post town. It contained 1147 inhabitants at the last census.

Salt creek, a post township of Wayne county, containing 937 inhabitants at the last census. The post office is called Fredericksburg, from the name of the village in which it is kept. [See Fredericksburg.]

Salt creek, a township of Hocking county, containing 664 inhabitants in 1830. A branch of Scioto Salt creek runs through it.

Salt creek, the southeasternmost township of Pickaway county, in which is situated the town of Tarlton. At the census of 1830, it contained 1656 inhabitants.

Salt creek, a small mill stream which rises in Wayne county, and discharges itself into the Killbuck in the county of Holmes.

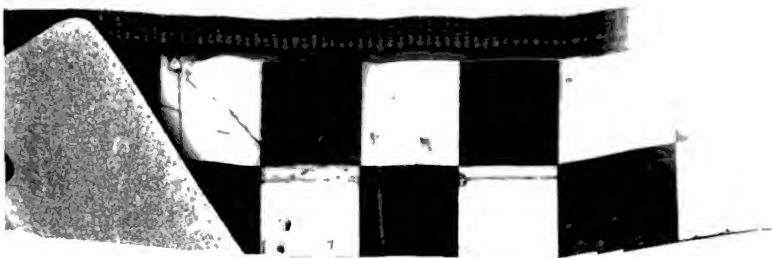
Salt creek, a considerable stream running into the Scioto river from the east, 15 miles below Chillicothe. It is formed by three principal streams—the southeasternmost rises about the salines, called the Scioto salt works, in Franklin township, near the center of Jackson county; the middle is a small branch which empties into the former before it enters the main branch; and the northeasternmost, rises in the western borders of Fairfield county, and after running across a corner of Pickaway, and a part of Hocking and Ross counties, in a southwardly direction above 30 miles, joins the other branches about four miles above the mouth of the joint streams. These several streams furnish many excellent mill seats; several of which are already improved. At the Scioto salt works considerable quantities of salt were formerly made. In the neighborhood of these works is located the seat of justice for Jackson county. Sundry grist and saw mills are in operation on this stream and its branches.

Salt creek, a stream rising on the northern line of Salem township, which it traverses, and passing through Perry and Salt creek townships, all in Muskingum county, enters the Muskingum river nine miles below Zanesville. It is not navigable. There are on this creek six flouring mills and seven saw mills; and on its branches several others.

Salt lick, a township of Perry county, containing 236 inhabitants at the last census.

Salt rock, a township of Marion county, which contained 536 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

SANDUSKY, a northern county, bounded on the north by lake Erie, east by Huron county,



south by Seneca, and on the west by Wood county. It is 30 miles long from east to west, and 25 broad from north to south, containing about 600 square miles, and 422,400 acres. It was organized in January, 1820; and is divided into the townships of Ballville, Bay, Greene creek, Harris, Jackson, Portage, Riley, Sandusky, Townsend, and York. It contains also the town of Lower Sandusky. The face of the country is generally low and level. Its principal waters are Sandusky bay, Sandusky, and Portage rivers; beside Greene, Mud, and Muskalunge creeks. Population at the last census, 2851.

Sandusky, a township of Sandusky county, in which the town of Lower Sandusky, the seat of justice, is situated. Population at the last census, 597.

Sandusky, a township of Crawford county, containing 579 inhabitants in 1830.

Sandusky, a township in the western borders of Richland county, in which is situated the town of Greenesburg. Population at the census of 1830, 588.

Sandusky bay, a large sheet of water, about 20 miles in length, by from three to four broad, in the north part of the state. It communicates with lake Erie by a narrow straight, and lies in an east and west direction. Portage river approaches, in its extreme eastern bend, so near the western extremity of the bay, as to leave but a very narrow isthmus; and the land thus almost enclosed by the lake, Sandusky bay, and Portage river, is called a Peninsula.

Sandusky river, a northern river rising within the western limits of Richland county, whence it

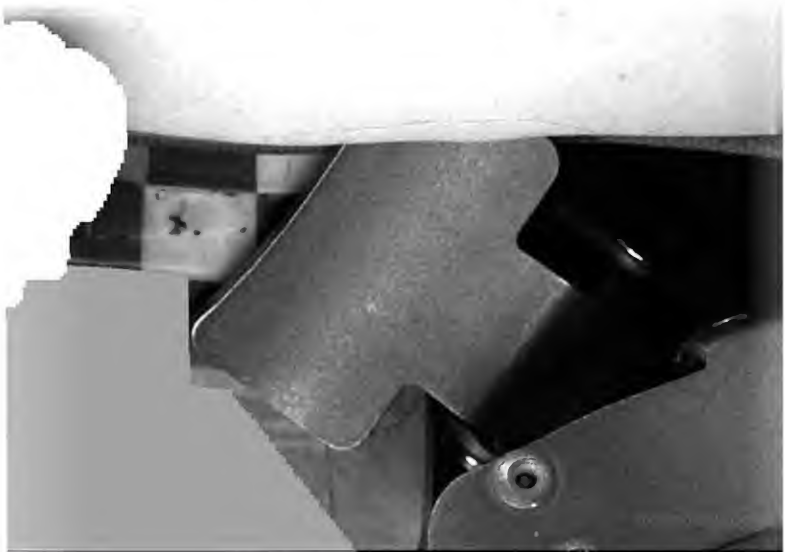
runs in a westwardly direction about 20 miles, to Upper Sandusky, and thence northwardly 60 miles, across Crawford, Seneca, and Sandusky counties, into Sandusky bay, near its western extremity. It is generally a rapid stream, but is still navigable, when moderately high. Among its branches are Tymochtee, Honey, and Wolf creeks. It has been a subject of much speculation to ascertain whether a direct line of water communication might not be obtained between lake Erie and the Ohio river through the channels of this and the Scioto rivers. A bateaux navigation, upon this line of communication, has been, in fact, frequently had with only four miles portage. Its meaning in the Indian language is said to be "cold water."

Sandusky plains, are several extensive regions of champaign and almost perfectly level country, bordering upon and especially around the head waters of Sandusky river. On some parts of these plains are copses of oak and other trees; while great portions of the country, as far as the eye can reach, are nearly destitute of timber, and covered, in the summer season, with a rank wild grass, five or six feet high. On these plains, wander and feed numerous herds of cattle, belonging to the Wyandot and other tribes of Indians, and also to the several white inhabitants settled along the Sandusky river.

Sandusky, Upper and Lower, two stations on Sandusky river, called by these names respectively: as the latter is within a few miles of the mouth of said river, and the former 40 miles above. [See Upper and Lower Sandusky.]



SANDUSKY CITY, a post town, and port of entry, in Huron county, on the southern shore of Sandusky bay. It is delightfully situated, fronting the opening into lake Erie, three miles north. The ground gradually rises from the water's edge, for the distance of something like half a mile, thereby furnishing from almost any station, on a pleasant summer's morning, one of the finest views of lake scenery in the western country. At almost all times in the year; excepting during the three winter months, can here be seen, steam boats and other vessels arriving and departing, and the distant horizon, upon the lake, almost constantly whitened with the floating canvas. Here is also a ship yard, where ship building is carried on to a considerable extent; likewise an extensive rope-walk. Here are also eight or nine wharves, alongside of which, steam boats and other vessels, navigating the lake, load and unload. As this is a great point of landing and embarkation, for travelers between the Mississippi country and the state of New York, and as the several steam boats navigating lake Erie, between Buffalo and Detroit, regularly stop here, to land and receive passengers; and as it has also the best harbor on the southern shore of lake Erie, between Buffalo and Detroit, it has become a town of considerable importance. A turnpike is now constructing, between this town and Columbus, on a very level and direct rout, of 106 miles; which when completed, will probably bring most of the trade of the western half of the state of Ohio, through this town. Distance, by water, south of Detroit, about 70 miles; southwest from Buffalo, 230 miles: and by land, 60 miles west of Cleve-



land, 16 northwest from Norwalk, and 106 north by east of Columbus. N. lat. 41 deg. 27 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 42 min. This place throughout a considerable part of the state of Ohio, goes by the name of Portland. But its legal name is Sandusky; and it is incorporated by that name. The name of the township, in which it is situated, is, however, Portland. A daily mail stage runs between this town and Cincinnati. [See Portland.]

Sandusky ✕ *roads*, the name of a post office in Franklin township, Knox county; about 15 miles northwest of Mt. Vernon, and 60 northeast of Columbus.

Sandy, a township of Stark county, situated on Sandy creek, in township 17, range 7, which now contains $17\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. It has two grist mills, four saw mills, one fulling mill, three stores, and 4,000 acres under cultivation. The land is mostly hilly. At the census of 1830 it contained 899 inhabitants; but as the two eastern ranges of sections have been attached to Carroll county, its present population does not exceed 700.

Sandy, a township in the northern limits of Tuscarawas county, in which the village of Sandyville is situated. It contained 765 inhabitants at the last census.

Sandy, a large mill stream of Columbiana and Stark counties, running 15 or 18 miles southwestwardly into Tuscarawas river. It affords many unoccupied mill seats, and is very constant.

Sandy spring, the name of a post office in Greene township, Adams county, on the north bank of the Ohio river, 116 miles south of Columbus.

SANDYVILLE, a small post town of Sandy township, Tuscarawas county, 110 miles northeast from Columbus. It contained 91 inhabitants in 1830.

Sandy store, a place at which a post office is kept, in Columbiana county.

SARAHSVILLE, a small post town of Noble township, Morgan county. It is situated near the northwest corner of the county, adjoining the Monroe county line, on the state road to Barnesville, and about 30 miles from M'Connellsville. It has one store, six dwelling houses, and about 30 inhabitants.

Saybrook, a post township situated in the northern borders of Ashtabula county, on the southern shore of lake Erie, 195 miles northeast of Columbus. It was called Wrightsburg; until the year 1826, when its name was changed to Saybrook, after the town of that name in Connecticut, from whence many of its inhabitants came. It was first organized in 1816. It contains one store, three taverns, a saw mill, carding machine, &c. Population at the last census, 627.

Schoenbrun, a Moravian missionary settlement, on the Muskingum river, in Tuscarawas county, three miles below New Philadelphia. The name signifies "clear spring."

Scioto, a river, the second in magnitude of those flowing entirely within the state. It rises in a morass 12 miles north of the Greeneville treaty line, above Logan county; runs firstly a northeastwardly direction 10 miles, thence southeastwardly 30 more, where it receives Little Scioto from the northeast, and then it gradually turns into a south by east, and finally into a generally south direction

130 miles further, when it empties into the Ohio river between Portsmouth and Alexandria, by a mouth 150 yards wide. Immediately above Columbus it receives Whetstone or Olentangy river from the north. Its other principal tributaries are, Big Walnut, Lower Walnut, and Salt creeks from the east, and Paint, Deer, Darby, Mill, and Boke's creeks from the west. On the eastern bank of this river, about five miles northwesterly, or up the river from Columbus, is an almost inexhaustible bed of freestone or marble, which has recently been found to be capable of receiving a very high polish. When quarried it is nearly white; but when polished becomes gray. Extensive bodies of very valuable land are situated adjacent, either immediately upon, or in the neighborhood of this river, and that region of the state bordering upon it, is frequently called the Scioto country. It is navigable as high up as the mouth of Little Scioto, in Marion county.

Scioto country, is that portion of the interior and southern part of the state, which is watered by the Scioto river and its numerous branches. Union, Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Fayette, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Jackson, and Scioto counties, compose that portion of the state thus designated. The main Scioto river runs from north to south across and nearly through the middle of all these counties, excepting Madison, Fayette and Jackson, which are situated on some of its tributary streams. It extends about 130 miles from north to south, and, upon a medium, 40 from east to west. It may therefore be considered, in round numbers, as containing 5,200 square miles, or 3,328,000



acres. The northern parts are very level, fertile, and peculiarly well adapted for grazing farms. But that same quality of the ground which causes its fertility, also renders it very bad for roads, unless considerable labor is bestowed upon them ; much more indeed than is actually bestowed. The land in the middle parts, through Pickaway and Ross counties, is more elevated, dry, and rolling, consequently extremely well adapted for the cultivation of grain of the various kinds, which it produces in abundance. South of Ross county, the lands are rough, hilly, and comparatively sterile, excepting the meadows along the runs, and an inconsiderable portion of the upland, which is remarkably fertile.

SCIOTO, a river county, bounded on the north by Pike, on the east by Jackson and Lawrence counties, south by the Ohio river, about 40 miles in extent, and west by Adams county, containing about 760 square miles, and at the last census 8730 inhabitants. It is divided into 14 townships, viz: Bloom, Clay, Greene, Harrison, Jefferson, Madison, Porter, Vernon, and Wayne, are east of the Scioto river ; and Brush creek, Morgan, Nile, Union, and Washington, on the west. These townships are subdivided into 63 school districts, and 8 towns and villages, viz: Portsmouth, the seat of justice, Alexandria, Lucasville, Wheelersburg, Haverhill, Rockville, Madison, and Franklin Furnace, a village for the accommodation of the work hands. The land is uneven ; the river bottoms being of a good quality for corn and hemp, and a great portion of the hill land capable of raising small grain and grass. The mineral productions are iron ore and stone coal ; salt water has been discovered in sev-

eral places in Clay township; and a shaft is now sinking, within four miles of Portsmouth, for stone coal.

There is a Turnpike company incorporated and organized to construct a road from Portsmouth to Columbus, the rout of which has been located on the east side of the Scioto river as far as Piketon, and a State road has been laid out on the west side of Scioto, to intersect the Chillicothe road at Waverly. There are in operation in the county five steam blast furnaces for smelting iron ore; one air foundery, with a cupola and brass foundery; one rolling and slitting mill, with a nail factory; three forges for making iron propelled by water power, with fineries to each; two steam grist mills; one double steam saw mill, with two engines, and two sets of saws, one of them sawing timber 60 feet long, with a gang of saws sufficient to cut the whole log at once running through; one steam fulling mill; one steam cotton factory; one steam mill for sawing stone; twelve grist mills, twelve saw mills, and one oil mill, propelled by water; four grist mills by horses; fifty-two stores and groceries; eight commission warehouses; ten taverns; six attorneys; nine physicians practicing; one printing office; and twelve tan yards.

The principal streams, are the Ohio river, which runs along the southern boundary of the county, about 40 miles, and is navigable for steam boats a great part of the year, and at all seasons for those of small size; Big Scioto, which is navigable for keel and flat boats in high water, and supplies the canal with feeders; Scioto Brush creek; Hale's or



Pine creek ; and Pond, Turkey, and Twin creeks; which see.

Scioto, a central township of Ross county, on the west side of Scioto river, in which the town of Chillicothe is situated. It contained, at the last census, 4123 inhabitants.

Scioto, a township of Delaware county, situated on the western side of Scioto river. It contained 465 inhabitants in 1830.

Scioto, a township of Pickaway county. At the census of 1830, its population was 462.

Scioto, a township of Jackson county, containing 339 inhabitants.

Scioto, the name of a post office in Madison township, Scioto county, about 90 miles southerly from Columbus, and 14 northeast from Portsmouth, on the road from thence to Jackson.

Scioto Little, [see Little Scioto.]

Scioto salt works, a place where considerable salt was formerly made, on a tract of land reserved by the United States, near the center of Jackson county, and 28 miles southeastwardly from Chillicothe. Since the discovery of salt springs affording much greater facilities for the manufacturing of this important article in other parts of the state, these works have ceased to be considered valuable; and, it is believed, salt is no longer made there.

Scioto Brush creek, a mill stream rising in Adams county; which, running through Brush creek and Union townships in the county of Scioto, enters into the Scioto river, on the west side, about 8 miles above Portsmouth. It propels one grist mill, two saw mills, and one forge.

Scipio, a township in the northern limits of

Meigs county, containing 377 inhabitants at the last census.

Scipio, a post township of Seneca county, so called, from Scipio in Cayuga county, New York, from whence several of its inhabitants came. Distance, 90 miles northerly from Columbus. Population in 1830, 618.

Scott, a central township of Brown county. It is well watered by Whiteoak creek, which runs across it from north to south. In this township are also the two small towns of Liberty, and Newhope, situated on the above mentioned creek. At the census of 1830 it contained 820 inhabitants.

Scott, a post township of Adams county, supposed to have been so called, after Thomas Scott, Esq. of Chillicothe, who was formerly a judge of the supreme court. The post office is situated in a small town or village, called Winchester; which see. Distance, 12 miles northwest from West Union, on the road from thence to Hillsborough, and 86 southwest from Columbus. It contained 1452 inhabitants at the last census.

Scott, a township of Marion county, containing 337 inhabitants in 1830.

Scroggsfield, the name of a post office in Columbiana county, 146 miles from Columbus.

Seal, a township of Pike county, in which is situated the town of Piketon. Population at the census of 1830, 1173.

SENECA, a county, bounded on the north by Sandusky, east by Huron, south by Crawford, and on the west by Hancock and Wood counties. It is 30 miles long from east to west, and 18 broad from north to south; containing 540 square miles.

It is watered by Sandusky river, and Honey and Wolf creeks; besides some small streams. Along these streams are considerable bodies of fertile land. It is divided into the eleven townships of Adams, Bloom, Clinton, Eden, Fort Seneca, Hope-well, Reed, Scipio, Seneca, Thompson, and Venice, and the post towns of Tiffin, the seat of justice, and Melmore. This county was constituted by name and boundaries, in January, 1820; but not organized, until April, 1824. It is one of the best watered and most fertile counties of land in the Sandusky country. It has consequently become populous; and contained 5148 inhabitants at the last census.

Seneca, a post township of Seneca county, 95 miles northerly from Columbus. It is situated on the west side of Sandusky river; and contains much good land. It contained 269 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Seneca, a military station, during the late war, on the western side of Sandusky river, nine miles above or southerly from fort Stephenson.

Seneca, a northern township of Monroe county. It is bounded north by Guernsey county, east by Malaga and Center townships, south by Enoch township, and west by Morgan county. It is an exact square, 6 miles in extent. Population at the last census, 609. The village of Summerfield is situated in this township.

SENECAVILLE, a post town in Richland township, Guernsey county, 95 miles easterly from Columbus. At the last census it contained 120 inhabitants.

Seven mile or St. Clair's creek, a good sized mill

stream, which rises in the north part of Preble county, and meanders through its center, thence through Butler county, till it intersects Four mile creek near its junction with the Big Miami: whole length, 35 or 40 miles. The water privileges on this stream are unusually abundant; there being a fall of from 10 to 25 feet every half mile, and on which are already erected, in the bounds of Preble county, sixteen saw mills, and some three or four woolen factories.

Seville, the name of a post office in Westfield township, Medina county, established in 1830.

Shade river, a stream formed by the junction of several very winding creeks in Meigs county. It runs southeastwardly into the Ohio river, and turns several mills in its passage.

Shalersville, a post township, of very fertile land, in Portage county, immediately north of Ravenna. It contained 757 inhabitants in 1830. Distance, 140 miles northeast from Columbus.

Shane's crossing, a post office in Dublin township, Mercer county, 115 miles northwest from Columbus.

SHANESVILLE, a small post town on Sugar creek, in Tuscarawas county. It is thriving, having several mechanics settled in it, two stores, and 160 inhabitants at the last census. It was laid out by and named from General Shane, who resides here. It is about 90 miles easterly from Columbus.

SHANESVILLE, a post village of Mercer county, situated on the St. Mary's river, 18 miles northwesterly from St. Mary's, and on the road from that town to Fort Wayne, Indiana. It contains one store, one tavern, one tannery, and ten or

square, containing 25 square miles; or 16,000 acres. The land is of a good quality, and level; but sufficiently undulating for good farms. It was first settled by a company of forty families from Connecticut and Massachusetts, in the year 1803; under the agency of Col. James Kilbourne, the paternal uncle of the original author of this work, who explored the country and selected this tract of land for them during the year preceding. Number of inhabitants at the last census, 913. The beautiful village of Worthington is in this township.

Sharon, a township of Medina county, situated immediately southeast of Medina. It was first organized in 1830.

Sharon, a township of Richland county, containing 704 inhabitants at the last census.

SHARON, a small post town in Sycamore township, Hamilton county, 13 miles northerly from Cincinnati, on the road from thence to Lebanon, and 97 southwest from Columbus. 95 inhabitants at the census of 1836

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pottery, eight or ten dwelling houses, and from 40 to 45 inhabitants.

SHARONVILLE, a new town, lately laid out on the Ohio canal, in Pike county, 10 miles northeast from Piketon.

SHARPSBURG, the name of a small town in Hamilton county.

Shauck's, the name of a post office in Richland county, 57 miles from Columbus.

Sheffield, a township of Ashtabula county, organized in 1820. It was so called after Sheffield, in Massachusetts. It has two flouring mills, and three saw mills; and contained 450 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Sheffield, a post township near the mouth of Black river, in Lorain county, containing 215 inhabitants at the census of 1830. Distance, 146 miles northeast from Columbus.

SHELBY, a county in the western part of the state, bounded on the north by Allen, east by Logan, south by Miami, and west by Dark county. It is about 20 miles square, and contains 418 square miles. Population in 1830, 2671; now, about 5000. It is divided into the ten townships of Clinton, Cynthian, Dinsmoor, Greene, Loramie, Orange, Perry, Salem, Turtle creek, and Washington. It is watered by the Great Miami river and Loramie's creek, beside several of their tributaries. County seat, Sidney.

This county was constituted in January, 1819, from the northern part of Miami county and a small part of the southern portion of the Indian country, purchased by a treaty which was ratified at Washington city, on the 4th of January, 1819.

The first settlement of the county was made by James Thatcher, on Loramie's creek, at what is now called Wells' old farm, in 1804 or 1805. The next on the same creek, a few miles below, by Mr. Millinger, in 1807, near where Steinbarger's mills now stand. The third was in 1808, by M'Mullen & Bilderback, on the west bank of the Great Miami river, one mile below the present site of Sidney. The last named persons constructed the first saw mill built in the county, now known as Richardson's mill, in 1809. Settlements were also made on Turtle creek, near Hardin, in 1808, by Mr. Cannon, &c. There are four flouring and five saw mills on the Miami; two flouring mills, three saw mills, one carding machine and clothier's works, on Musketoe creek; two saw mills on Leatherwood; and one on Brush creek. This county is rapidly settling, and bids fair to become wealthy and populous.

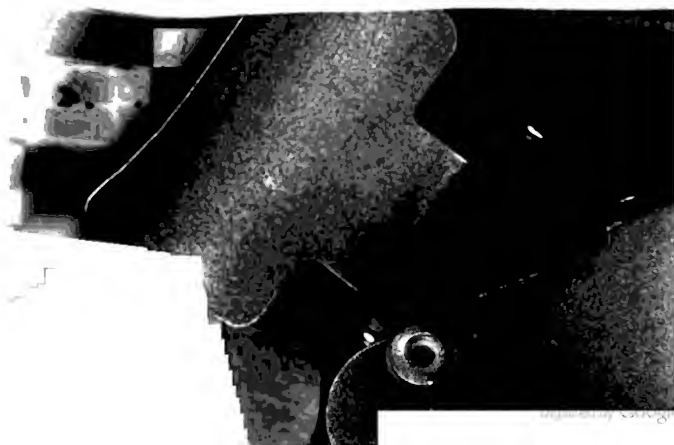
Shenango, a creek rising in the southeastern quarter of Ashtabula county, which, running south-eastwardly across the northeastern quarter of Trumbull county, passes into the state of Pennsylvania.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a village in Wheeling township, Belmont county, about four miles north from St. Clairsville.

Sherman, a post township of Huron county, 15 miles southwest from Norwalk, 20 south from Sandusky city, and 86 north by west from Columbus. Population in 1830, 156; now, about 160.

Shober's mills, the name of a post office in Springfield township, Jefferson county, 140 miles east by north from Columbus.

Short creek, a mill stream rising in Harrison



county, and running southeastwardly into the Ohio river, at Warrentown, in Jefferson county.

Short creek, the southeasternmost township of Harrison county, in which the villages of Harrisville and Georgetown are situated. It contained 2185 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Shrimplin's run, a branch of Killbuck, running in Holmes county.

SIDNEY, a post town and seat of justice for Shelby county. It was laid out in 1819, on the western branch of the Great Miami, on the second bottom, above the reach of all inundations, and is well supplied with good water. It contains a brick court house, 44 feet square, a jail, 75 dwelling houses, including two taverns, and eleven stores, two practicing physicians, two attorneys, and about 400 inhabitants. Distance, 12 miles nearly north from Piqua, and 20 nearly south from Wapakonnetta. N. lat. 40 deg. 18 min., W. lon. 7 deg. 9 min.

Silver creek, a township of Greene county, in which is laid out the village of Jamestown. Population at the last census, 1719.

SIMMONSVILLE, a small post town in Coshocton county.

SINKING SPRING, a post village in Highland county, 33 miles southwesterly from Chillicothe, on the great road leading from thence to Maysville, in Kentucky, and 78 south by west from Columbus. It contains two stores, and ten or twelve dwelling houses.

Sippo, a creek running southwestwardly from the eastern limits of Pickaway county, along the southern borders of Pickaway plains, into the Scioto river, five miles below Circleville.

Sippo, a small lake, situated in Perry township, Stark county, about four miles west from Canton. It covers about 40 or 50 acres of land; but is fast disappearing—its banks having receded several rods since the first settlement of the neighborhood, owing to the growth of turf on its margin. A small but durable stream, which furnishes a few valuable mill privileges, rises from this lake, and empties into the Tuscarawas at Massillon.

Smith, a populous post township in the central part of Belmont county, in which the villages of Jacobsburg and Centerville are situated. It is watered by M'Mahon's creek, on which are erected, within the limits of this township, a number of flouring mills, besides saw mills, fulling mills, carding machines, &c. It contained 1885 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Smith, a township of Columbiana county, containing 929 inhabitants in 1830.

Smithfield, a post township of Jefferson county, in which is situated the village of Smithfield. It contained 2214 inhabitants at the last census, 40 of whom were colored persons.

SMITHFIELD, a flourishing post town of Jefferson county, situated in the above township, containing about 80 dwellings, 500 inhabitants, and seven stores; and in the vicinity are six merchant flouring mills, and thirteen saw mills. Distance, 12 miles southwest from Steubenville, and 130 easterly from Columbus.

SMITHVILLE, a small village on the southeastern bank of Mad river, about four miles northeast from Dayton. Here are two or three grist mills, a saw mill, cotton factory, &c.

SMYRNA, a small post town in Harrison county, 100 miles easterly from Columbus.

Snow creek, a small northern branch of Hocking river, in Athens county.

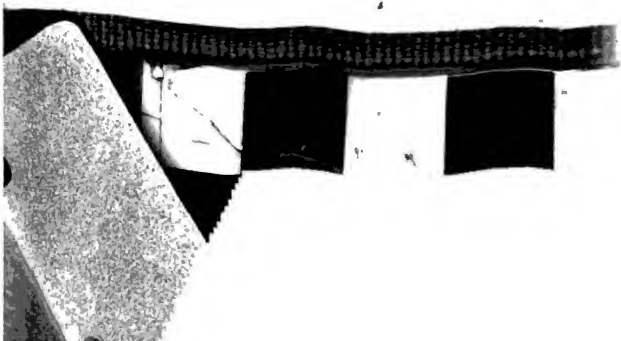
SNOWHILL, a post village in Greene township, Clinton county, about 9 miles southeast from Wilmington, on the road from thence to Hillsborough, and about 70 southwest from Columbus. It contains two stores, two taverns, a steam mill, besides a grist and saw mill propelled by ox power.

Solomon's town, an Indian settlement near the head of the Great Miami river, upon the military road from Urbana to fort Meigs, 17 miles southerly from fort M'Arthur.

Solon, a township in the southeastern quarter of Cuyahoga county, containing 85 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Somers, a populous and wealthy post township in the southern borders of Preble county, in which is situated the town of Newcomb. The soil is good, and in a high state of cultivation. It is well watered by Seven mile creek, which runs centrally across it, from north to south, on which, and its branches, are erected five flouring mills, seven or eight saw mills, a carding machine, &c. It was organized in 1808, and contained 1692 inhabitants at the last census. Distance, 8 miles south from Eaton, and 102 southwesterly from Columbus.

Somerset, a post township in the southwestern borders of Belmont county, in which is situated the village of Somerton. The land is somewhat rolling, but the soil excellent, producing fine crops of small grain. It is watered by Captina creek, on



which are erected several mills. In 1830, it contained 1694 inhabitants.

SOMERSET, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Perry county. It is situated in Reading township, on the great road leading from Zanesville to Lancaster, about 18 miles distant from each; and from this equality of its distance from those two considerable towns, it was formerly called Middletown. It contains the usual county buildings, nine stores, six taverns, about 120 dwelling houses, and above 600 inhabitants. Its station is elevated, and commands an extensive prospect in every direction. Distance, 46 miles easterly from Columbus. N. lat. 39 deg. 52 min., W. lon. 5 deg. 20 min.

SOMERSET, a small town in Knox township, Jefferson county, sometimes called New Somerset. Population at the last census, 71.

SOMERTON, a post village of Somerset township, Belmont county, about 100 miles easterly from Columbus. At the last census, it contained 60 inhabitants.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, [see Bloomfield, South.]

SOUTH CHARLESTON, an incorporated post town in Harmony township, Clark county, lying 12 miles south of east from Springfield. It has six stores, two taverns, and two practicing physicians; and is surrounded by a fine grazing and tillable country.

Southington, a post township in the western borders of Trumbull county, containing 319 inhabitants at the last census. Distance, 156 miles northeast from Columbus.

Southwest branch, a large western tributary of the Great Miami river. It is formed in the wes-

tern part of Miami county, by the junction of Stillwater and Greeneville creeks. From this junction it runs above 30 miles, in a southwardly by east direction, across the southwestern borders of Miami county, into Montgomery, and joins the Miami river, a short distance above, but opposite the mouth of Mad river.

SPARTA, a small village in Athens county.

Spencer, a township of Guernsey county, containing 864 inhabitants in 1830.

Sprigg, a post township of Adams county, in which is situated the village of Manchester. It contained 1739 inhabitants at the census of 1830. [See Manchester.]

SPRINGBORO', an incorporated town in Warren county, pleasantly situated on elevated ground, half a mile north of Clear creek; and was chiefly built, and is yet occupied, by many members of the the society of friends. It is eight miles north of Lebanon, the seat of justice, and contains many well built houses. The country about it is very beautiful, soil rich and rolling, presenting many most eligible country seats. *Springs*, from one of which the town was named, and on which are two mills and an extensive woolen factory, abound in this neighborhood. Population in 1830, 370; now about 450.

Springdale, the name of the post office in Springfield township, Hamilton county, 116 miles from Columbus.

Spring creek, a stream in the northeastern quarter of Miami county, running southwestwardly into the east side of Miami river.

Cuyahoga river. Distance, 122 miles northeast of Columbus.

Springfield, a township of Columbiana county, containing the village of Petersburg. Population at the census of 1830, 2025.

Springfield, a township of Richland county. Population, 1036 at the last census.

Springfield, an improving township in the north-western part of Jefferson county, containing at the last census 1041 inhabitants.

Springfield, a flourishing and populous township in the northern borders of Hamilton county, containing 3025 inhabitants. In this township are situated the villages of Springfield, Mount Pleasant, and Burlington.

Springfield, a township of Gallia county, organized 2d June, 1812: so named from the number of springs therein. Population 747.

Springfield, a township of Ross county, on the eastern side of Scioto river, opposite Chillicothe. Population 930.

Springfield, a township of Muskingum county,

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which the seat of justice is situated. It contained 1602 inhabitants at the last census.

SPRINGFIELD, a flourishing post town and seat of justice for Clark county. It is handsomely situated in the above township, on the south side of Brush creek, about two miles from its junction with Mad river, forty-two miles west of Columbus. Its population in 1830 was 1080, and is supposed now to be 1500. It contains 180 dwelling houses, a handsome court house, clerk's office, and a jail; two academies, one of them for females; one presbyterian church, one extensive methodist meeting house, one methodist reformed meeting house, and 1 seceder meeting house, all of which are well attended; one paper, one grist, one carding and fulling mill; one brewery, and one distillery; sixteen dry-good stores, and one book store; five groceries, and three taverns; one printing office, which issues a weekly paper: there are six practicing physicians and five lawyers in the town; and it was incorporated in the year 1827. Its advantages as respects mills, stone for building and making lime, and the procuring of plank and timber, are good. The most important post roads pass through the town. The rout of the Cumberland road runs through it, and the contracts for grading thus far are entered into. The Cincinnati and Springfield turnpike is being made. A charter was granted in 1832 for a rail road from Dayton to Erie, through the town; and a charter for a turnpike road through Dayton to this place, was granted last winter. Immediately north of the town is an excellent improved water power.

SPRINGFIELD, a wealthy post town of Hamilton



county, 15 miles north of Cincinnati, on the road to Hamilton, and 116 miles north of Columbus, containing 260 inhabitants at the last census. Office, Springdale.

SPRINGFIELD, the name also of a small village in Salem township, Jefferson county, 15 miles northwest of Steubenville. Population 177.

Spring mill, the name of the post office in Troy township, Richland county.

St. Alban's, a township of Licking county, containing 925 inhabitants.

St. Clair fort, [See Fort St. Clair.]

St. Clair, a central township in Butler county, situated on the west side of the Great Miami river. It contained 1834 inhabitants at the last census. On the west bank of the Miami river, immediately opposite the town of Hamilton, is situated the town of Rossville.

St. Clair, a township of Columbiana county, containing 1913 inhabitants at the last census.

St. Clair's creek, a stream rising in the upper part of Preble county; from thence running southwardly above 20 miles, past old fort St. Clair, into Butler county, where it enters the Great Miami river a little below the town of Hamilton, on the opposite side of the river.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, a post town, and seat of justice for Belmont county. It is situated on the great national road, and is the first town of any note which the traveler from the east arrives at, after crossing the Ohio river at Wheeling. The location is high, healthy, and commanding, and in the midst of a thickly settled and rich neighborhood. The public buildings are, a brick court house and jail; five

houses of public worship, one belonging to the presbyterians, one to the episcopalians, one to the methodists, and one to each division of the society of friends; and a banking house. There are seventeen or eighteen mercantile stores, several groceries, a wholesale drug store, a book store, five taverns, three printing offices, four or five physicians, and fourteen or fifteen lawyers; besides a very large number of mechanics' shops, of every kind usually found in this country. Distance, 116 miles east from Columbus, and 11 miles west of Wheeling. Population in 1830, 784.

St. Mary's, a considerable river; rising in Mercer and Shelby counties, near Loramie's fort, running thence northwestwardly 40 miles, into the state of Indiana, and from thence 26 miles northwardly into the Maumee river, at Fort Wayne. It is navigable with bateaux from *St. Mary's*, near its source, to Fort Wayne, where it unites with the Little *St. Joseph*, and forms the Maumee.

ST. MARY'S, a small post town, and seat of justice for Mercer county. It is situated on the east bank of *St. Mary's* river, at the head of navigation, in the eastern range of townships. It has one small frame court house, one log jail, two taverns, two stores, one printing office from which a weekly paper is issued, two physicians, one tannery, several mechanic shops, about thirty-five dwelling houses, and probably 160 inhabitants.

STARK, a county bounded on the north by Portage, east by Columbiana and Carroll, south by Carroll and Tuscarawas, and west by Wayne county. It is divided into the nineteen following townships, namely: Lexington, Washington, Paris,

Sandy, Osnaburg, Nimishillen, Marlborough, Pike, Canton, Plain, Lake, Greene, Jackson, Perry, Bethlehem, Sugar creek, Tuscarawas, Lawrence, and Franklin. The towns of Canton, Osnaburg, Kendall, Massillon, Pekin, Glaris, Paris, Waynesburg, Sparta, Greentown, Uniontown, Bethlehem, Calcutta, Milan, Manchester, Clinton, Savanna, and Lexington, are in this county; the former of which is the seat of justice. Tuscarawas, Nimishillen, Mahoning, Sugar and Sandy creeks, are the principal waters. The Ohio and Erie canal runs across the western borders of this county, through Franklin, Jackson, Perry, and Bethlehem townships; almost constantly bearing upon its bosom the products of our own and foreign countries.

This county was originally settled by emigrants from Pennsylvania and Maryland; but latterly, many Europeans, principally from France, Germany, and Switzerland, have emigrated hither. It is among the best wheat growing counties in the state; and vast quantities are annually produced, and manufactured into flour, for the New York and other markets. Horses and cattle, to a considerable amount, are also sent to the seaports. Most parts of the county abound with iron ore, stone coal and limestone. In the neighborhood of Canton, a large tract of land is covered to the depth of several feet with lime in the state of sediment or marl; which, from experiments recently made, will answer the purposes of builders as well as either limestone or Bridgewater lime. Wells, Congress, Mead, Sippo, and Turkey foot lakes, lie in this county; most of which are fine sheets of water, of small size, abounding in fish. It formerly

contained several others, which have disappeared in consequence of the growth of turf on their banks. This county contained 26,402 inhabitants at the last census; but by the recent erection of the new county of Carroll, it has been reduced both in population and territory—three entire townships, and part of a fourth, having been annexed to the latter.

Star, a post township situated in the southeastern quarter of Hocking county. It was so called, after one Josiah Star, one of the original proprietors of the Ohio company. It is watered by the head waters of Raccoon creek. At the census of 1830 it contained 295 inhabitants.

Starkey's, the name of a post office in Hopewell township, Muskingum county.

Staunton, a township of Miami county, situated on the eastern side of Miami river. It is watered by Spring, Lost, and some smaller creeks. A town or village of the same name is situated in this township. It contained 1081 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

STAUNTON, a town on the eastern bank of Miami river, in Miami county, one mile east of Troy.

Sterling, a township of Brown county, containing 557 inhabitants at the last census.

STERLING, a town laid out by the Glasgow Ohio company, in 1824, on the west bank of the Ohio river, in Meigs county, about 10 miles southeast of Chester, and 40 below Marietta.

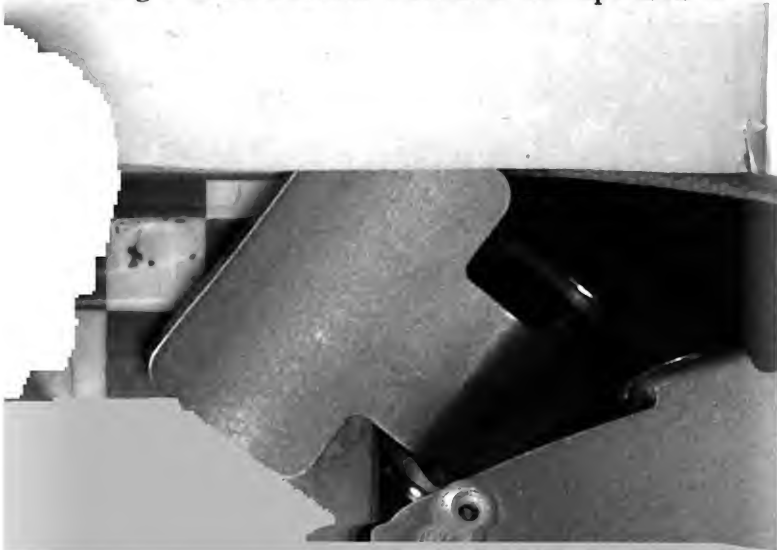
Steuben, the name of a post office in Huron county, 100 miles from Columbus.

Steubenville, a township of Jefferson county, containing 3696 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

STEUBENVILLE, a flourishing post town on the

western bank of the Ohio river, and seat of justice for Jefferson county. It was laid out in 1798, with streets all crossing each other at right angles. The country around it on the Virginia as well as on the Ohio side, is rich and populous. The town was incorporated in 1805, and is governed by a president, recorder, and seven trustees. It contains, in addition to the usual public buildings, six churches, an elegant market house, with a town house in the second story, three printing offices, from each of which a weekly newspaper is issued, one bank, one academy, sixteen public inns, about thirty mercantile stores, one steam paper mill, two woolen manufactories, three carpet manufactories, two cotton manufactories, three iron founderies, three steam engine manufactories, one brass foundery, three machine making shops, three steam flouring mills, one harness mounting and silver plating manufactory, one steam saw mill, one boat yard, two breweries, three copperas manufactories, three tanneries, one rope walk, and one comb factory; also, one chymical manufactory, nearly ready to commence operation, and the different mechanical branches usually carried on in towns of the same size. At the census of 1830, Steubenville contained 2937 inhabitants. Distance, 38 miles westerly from Pittsburg, 25 northeasterly from St. Clairsville, and 147 east by north from Columbus. N. lat. 40 deg. 25 min., W. lon. 3 deg. 40 min.

Stillwater, a large and valuable mill stream rising in the northwestern part of Belmont, and the southern part of Harrison counties, which, after running a northwestern direction for upwards of



30 miles, discharges itself into the Tuscarawas river, in Tuscarawas county, a few miles below New Philadelphia. This stream affords many valuable sites for mills, and large numbers are actually erected thereon; and in the valley through which it runs, there are numerous saline springs, and several salt works are in operation. A company has been incorporated by the legislature, to construct locks and dams on this stream, and make a slack water navigation, available for the large quantities of produce, salt, &c. which seek a market through the Ohio canal.

Stillwater, a stream rising in the northwestern quarter of Dark county, and running thence south-eastwardly into Miami county, where it forms a junction with Greeneville creek; and then the joint stream is called the Southwest branch: which see.

Stillwater, also the name of a post office in Miami county; about 75 miles westerly from Columbus.

Stock, a post township of Harrison county, containing 1066 inhabitants at the last census. Distance, 110 miles northeasterly from Columbus.

Stokes, a township in the southwestern corner of Madison county, in which the village of Deersville is situated. Population at the census of 1830, 560.

Stonelick, a stream rising in the southwestern quarter of Clinton county, and from thence running southwestwardly 18 miles, into the north side of the East branch of Little Miami river, in Clermont county.

Stonelick, also the name of a township in the

northern part of Clermont county, containing 1344 inhabitants in 1830.

Stoner's creek, a small stream of Lawrence county, running southerly into the Ohio river, nine miles above the upper end of French grant.

Stony creek, a stream rising in Champaign county, and putting into the east side of the Miami river, in the southwestern quarter of Logan county.

Storm creek, a small stream in Lawrence county, on which is erected one saw mill.

Stow, a post township in Portage county, about 128 miles northeast of Columbus. Cuyahoga river runs across its southern borders from east to west, on which are erected several mills, and among others an oil mill. The land is generally timbered with oak. Population, 800 at the census of 1830.

Straight creek, a stream 10 or 12 miles long, running into the Ohio river, in the southern borders of Brown county, immediately below Levana.

Strasburg, the name of a post office in Fairfield county, 37 miles from Columbus.

Streetsborough, a post township of Portage county, containing 435 inhabitants at the last census; and distant 126 miles northeast of Columbus.

Strongsville, a post township in the southern borders of Cuyahoga county, containing 634 inhabitants in 1830. Distance, 125 miles northeast of Columbus.

Suffield, an agricultural township, in the southern borders of Portage county, containing 409 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Sugar creek, a considerable stream, rising in the upper part of Wayne county, and running southeastwardly into Tuscarawas river.

Sugar creek, a township of Tuscarawas county, containing 982 inhabitants; and in which is the town of Shanesville.

Sugar creek, a township of Wayne county, in which is situated the town of Dover. Population at the last census, 1715.

Sugar creek, a township of Greene county, containing 2339 inhabitants at the last census. In it is situated the village of Bellbrook.

Sugar creek, a township of Williams county; situated on Sugar and Hog creeks, 35 miles southeast from Defiance.

Sugar creek, a small tributary of the Auglaize, running in Williams county.

Sugar creek, a township of Stark county, lying in fractional townships 10 and 11, of range 10, and containing 34 square miles. It has three grist mills, two saw mills, two tanneries, and 6000 acres under cultivation. At the census of 1830, it contained 1263 inhabitants; now, about 1600. The land is rolling and somewhat hilly.

Sugar grove, the name of a post office in Williams county, 25 miles south of Defiance.

Sullivan, a post township of Lorain county, about 100 miles northeast from Columbus. It contained 206 inhabitants at the last census.

SUMMERFIELD, a post village of Seneca township, Monroe county, about 15 miles west from Woodsfield. It has one church, two stores, one physician, and 16 dwelling houses. Population at the last census, 52; now, about 65.

Sunday creek, a stream of Athens county, running from the northeast into Hockhocking river, in Dover township.

Sunbury, [see Trenton.]

SUNBURY, a post town laid off in October, 1816, in the eastern part of Berkshire township, Delaware county, midway between Columbus and Mount Vernon. Here are two stores and two taverns, besides several mechanics.

SUNBURY, a small town in German township, Montgomery county, about 14 miles southwest from Dayton, and one mile below Germantown, on Twin creek.

Sunfish, a mill stream of Monroe county, which rises in Wayne township, and running thence to the eastern extremity of Center, where it receives a branch rising in Malaga township, it continues its course through Greene and Salem townships to Clarrington, where it empties into the Ohio river. This is a very rapid running stream, and affords numerous mill seats—eight grist and nine saw mills being already erected thereon. Its whole length is about 50 miles.

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Pee. At the census of 1830, it contained 568 inhabitants.

Sunfish, the name of a post office on Sunfish creek, in Salem township, Monroe county, 150 miles easterly from Columbus.

SUSANNA, a little village on the northern bank of the Ohio river, in Clermont county, immediately above and adjoining New Richmond. It contains above 50 inhabitants.

Sutton, a township of Meigs county, containing 414 inhabitants at the census of 1820.

Sutherland, the name of a post office in Newton township, Trumbull county, about 150 miles northeast from Columbus.

Swan, a township of Hocking county, so called in honor of the Hon. Gustavus Swan, in whose judicial circuit the county was situated, when it was organized. It contained 290 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Swan creek, a stream rising in the northwest corner of Wood county, which, running in a direction nearly parallel to the Maumee, empties into it 9 miles below Perrysburg, upon the northeast side, and in the territory of Michigan. It affords several mill privileges; one of which is now being improved.

Swan creek, a small stream putting into the Ohio river, in Gallia county, two miles below Eighteen mile creek.

Switzerland, a township of Monroe county, bounded west by Sunbury, south by Adams and Salem townships, north by Belmont county, and east by the Ohio river. It is 4 by 7 miles in extent, and contains about 24 square miles. The



soil is of a good quality, and tolerably level. The greater part of the inhabitants are Germans. Population at the last census, 445; now, about 500.

Sycamore, a large and populous township in the northeastern quarter of Hamilton county. The soil is generally well irrigated by Mill creek and several of its branches. Montgomery, Reading, and Sharon villages are laid out in this township. Population at the last census, 2779.

Sycamore, a post township of Crawford county, 76 miles north of Columbus. At the census of 1830, it contained 344 inhabitants.

Symmes, a township situated in the eastern part of Hamilton county, on the Little Miami river. It was established in January, 1822; and contained 1158 inhabitants in 1830.

Symmes, a township of Lawrence county, through the eastern limits of which Symmes' creek winds its way to the Ohio river. Population at the last census, 241.

Symmes' creek, a stream rising among the barren hills upon the confines of Gallia and Jackson counties, whence it runs about 45 miles southwardly into and across Lawrence county, where it joins the Ohio river, three miles below Guyandot creek. The country through which this stream runs, is rather too flat to be very eligible for mill seats. There are, however, two grist mills erected on it in Madison township, Jackson county; and four grist and three saw mills in Lawrence county. It is navigable 25 miles in times of high water, when not obstructed by mill dams.

Symmes' purchase, a tract of 311,682 acres of land in the southwestern quarter of the state, be-

tween the Great and Little Miami rivers. It borders on the Ohio river a distance of 27 miles, and extends so far back from the latter between the two Miamies, as to include the quantity of land just mentioned. It was patented to John Cleves Symmes, in 1794, for 67 cents per acre. Every 16th section, or mile square, in each township, was reserved by Congress for the use of schools, and sections 29 for the support of religious institutions, beside 15 acres around fort Washington in Cincinnati. This tract of country is now one of the most valuable in the state.

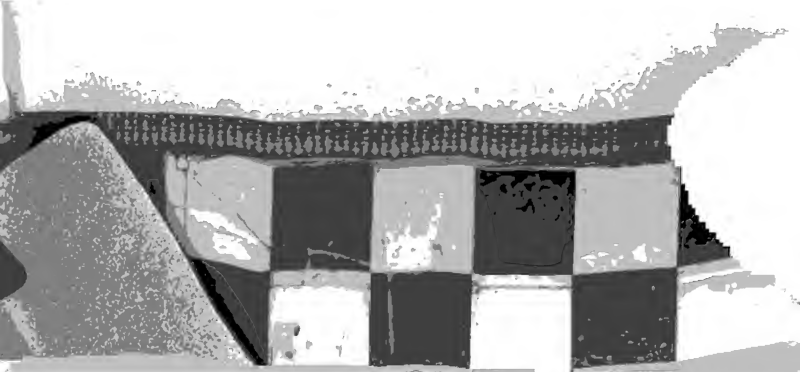
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TALLMADGE, a flourishing township of Portage county. It was so called after the name of its largest proprietor, who purchased it of the state of Connecticut. Although but five miles square, it contains three villages, each of which has a post office—Tallmadge, Middlebury, and Cuyahoga falls: for a more particular description thereof, see each article under its proper head. In the northwest quarter of this township is an extensive body of mineral coal. It is the most populous township in Portage county; it containing 1220 inhabitants at the last census. Distance, 124 miles northeast from Columbus.

TALLMADGE, a pleasant post village situated in the center of the above township. It contains an academy, several dwelling houses, and a number of mechanic shops.

Tariff, the name of a post office in Butler county.

TARLTON, a pleasantly situated village near the



source of the north fork of Scioto Salt creek, in Salt creek township, in the southeastern quarter of Pickaway county. It contains a post office, a store, about thirty dwelling houses, and 300 inhabitants. It is situated on the great road leading from Chillicothe to Lancaster, about 17 miles distant from each of those towns.

Tate, a township of Clermont county, immediately south from Williamsburg, in which is situated the post village of Bethel. It contained 2323 inhabitants at the last census.

Tawatown, an Indian station in the vicinity of fort Amanda, near the source of the Auglaize river.

Tawawa, a northern branch of the Big Miami, which enters that river near Sidney, in the county of Shelby. It was formerly called Musketoe creek.

Taway, the name of a stream which discharges itself into the west end of Sandusky bay, in Sandusky county. It was formerly called Muddy creek.

Thompson, a post township in the eastern borders of Geauga county, 180 miles northeast from Columbus. Population in 1830, 737.

Thompson, a post township of Seneca county, containing 362 inhabitants in 1830. Distance, 100 miles north from Columbus. Official name, Castina.

Thompson, a township of Delaware county, situated on the west side of Scioto river, in the northwest corner of the county, containing 233 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Thompson's salt works, the name of a post office in Jefferson county.

Thorn, a township in the northwestern corner of Perry county, in which is situated the village of Thornville. Population in 1830, 1735.

THORNDIKE, [see Brimfield.]

THORNVILLE, a post village in Thorn township, Perry county, situated on the road leading from Lancaster to Newark, and about 14 miles distant from each, 9 northwest from Somerset, and 33 easterly from Columbus. It has one store and three taverns, and contained 168 inhabitants at the last census. This place was called New Lebanon, until 1819.

Three mile creek, a stream of Brown county.

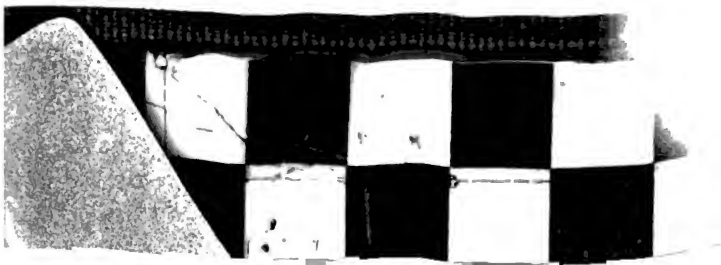
Tiffin, a considerable stream rising in Michigan territory, which enters the state of Ohio in Williams county, about 25 miles north of Defiance, and enters the Maumee one mile west of the town just named. This river is fed entirely by lakes and springs; and is one of the most durable streams in the northern part of the state. It affords a number of fine water privileges; and is navigable 50 miles for small craft.

Tiffin, a township of Williams county, situated on the above river, north of Defiance.

Tiffin, a township of Adams county, in which is situated the town of West Union, the seat of justice. It contained 1570 inhabitants at the last census.

TIFFIN, a post town and seat of justice for Seneca county. It is situated on the east side of Sandusky river, 87 miles north from Columbus, and contains a printing office, from which a weekly paper is issued, several stores and mechanics' shops. N. lat. 41 deg. 7 min., W. lon. 6 deg. 8 min.

Tinker's creek, a mill stream rising in Portage



county, and running thence 12 or 15 miles north-westwardly into Cuyahoga county, where it joins Cuyahoga river, 11 miles above Cleveland. It was so called by Joseph Tinker, who claimed the honor, in imitation of great navigators, by right of discovery. He was afterwards drowned in lake Erie, near the mouth of Chatauque creek, in the fall of 1797.

Tiro, the name of a post office in Richland county, 83 miles from Columbus.

Titus' store, the name of a post office in Harrison county, 116 miles from Columbus.

Tiverton, a township of Coshocton county. It was first organized on the 8th of Dec. 1824, by the name of Union: but, on March following had its name changed to Tiverton. Population, 237.

Todd's fork, a considerable stream, having its source in the southeastern corner of Clinton county, which, after running in a southwesterly direction, about 25 miles, through a large body of fertile lands, pours its waters into the Little Miami river, about seven miles below Clarksville, in Warren county. It turns, in its course, eight saw mills, four grist mills, and five fulling mills; and affords sites for many others.

Tontoganies, a creek of Wood county, which enters the Maumee river in Huntington township.

Toussaint, a small river or creek, in the northern border of Sandusky county, running northeastwardly into lake Erie, eight miles northwest of Port Clinton.

Townsend, a township of Huron county, two and a half miles from Norwalk, containing at the last census, 202 inhabitants; now 250.

Townsend, also a post township of Sandusky county, 117 miles north of Columbus, containing 196 inhabitants, at the last census.

TRANSYLVANIA, a post town, in Sugar creek township, Greene county. It was laid out in 1829, on the Little Miami river, where the State road, leading from Xenia to Waynesville, crosses it. Distance, seven miles from each of those two places, and 63 southwest from Columbus.

Trenton, a township in the eastern part of Delaware county, in which the village of Sunbury is situated. It was formerly called Sunbury.

Trenton, a post town, situated in Madison township, Butler county, 100 miles southwest of Columbus. It contains 109 inhabitants.

Trimble, a township situated in the north of Athens county, on Sunday creek, containing at the last census 190 inhabitants. It was named in honor of the late governor, Allen Trimble.

Troy, a post town, and seat of justice for Miami county. It is situated on the west bank of the Great Miami river, in Concord township, eight miles southerly from Piqua, 25 west from Urbana, 68 west by north from Columbus, and 21 north from Dayton. It contains a handsome brick court house, a jail, seven stores, two taverns, a printing office, and about eighty dwelling houses, and 504 inhabitants. N. lat. 40 deg. 4 min., W. lon. 7 deg. 8 min.

Troy, the southeastern township of Athens county, on the mouth of Hockhocking river. It has a post office at Coolville, several stores, mills, &c., and contained 649 inhabitants at the last census.

Troy, a township of Richland county, in which is situated the village of Lexington. At the census of 1830 it contained 987 inhabitants.

Troy, a township of Delaware county, situated immediately north from the town of Delaware. Population, at the last census, 369.

TRUMBULL, a large and wealthy county, in the northeastern quarter of the State. It is bounded on the north by Ashtabula county, east by the state of Pennsylvania, south by Columbiana, and west by Portage and Geauga counties. It is 35 miles long from north to south, by 25 broad from east to west, containing 875 square miles. It contained a population of 15,542 inhabitants in 1820; and in 1830, 25,154. It is divided into thirty-five surveyed land townships, of five miles square each. Thirty-four of them are organized into civil townships, by the county commissioners: these are Kinsman, Vernon, Hartford, Brookfield, Hubbard, Coitsville, Poland, Boardman, Youngstown, Liberty, Vienna, Fowler, Johnston, Gustavus, Greene, Mecca, Bazetta, Howland, Wethersfield, Austintown, Canfield, Ellsworth, Jackson, Lordstown, Warren, Bristol, Bloomfield, Mesopotamia, Farmington, Southington, Braceville, Newton, Berlin, and Milton. All of which, excepting Coitsville, Howland, Jackson, and Lordstown, have post offices established in them; making a total of thirty-one post offices in Trumbull county; which circumstance evinces a disposition among the people to become intelligent and well informed. The most considerable towns, or villages, are those of Warren, Youngstown, Canfield, and Poland. The principal exports are, cattle, ashes, butter, cheese,

whisky, and bread stuff. In the article of cattle only, the amount would exceed \$20,000 annually. This county contains large quantities of valuable land for farming, much of which is improved, in well cultivated farms. Mahoning river, and Musketoe creek are the principal streams. A few miles southeasterly from Warren are salt springs.

Trumbull, a post township in Ashtabula county, 16 miles from Jefferson, and about 190 northeast of Columbus. It was organized in 1825, and contained 112 inhabitants at the last census.

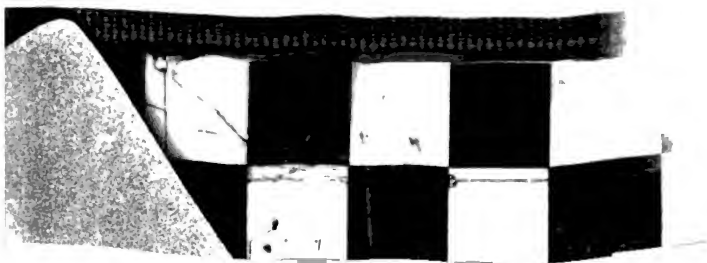
Truro, an eastern township of Franklin county, bounded north by Jefferson township, and east by Licking and Fairfield counties, south by Madison township, and west by Montgomery. It is situated in the Refugee tract, and contains 31 square miles, and about 20,000 acres of land. Number of electors, 108, and 683 inhabitants at the census of 1830. The land is generally good for farming. It is watered by Gahannah and Blacklick creeks, on which are erected several mills. Among the original settlers were the Messrs. Taylors, a numerous and highly respectable family, who emigrated hither from Truro in Novascotia; from which circumstance it derived its name.

TRUXVILLE, a small post village, in the southeast corner of Bloominggrove township, Richland county; about 87 miles northerly from Columbus.

Tully, a township in the northeast quarter of Marion county.

Tupper's plains, the name of the post office in Olive township, Meigs county, about 100 miles southeast of Columbus.

Turkey creek, a mill stream of Scioto county,



on which is erected a grist and saw mill, which enters the Ohio river in Nile township, 6 mile above Portsmouth.

Turkey foot lake, a handsome sheet of water covering about 300 acres, in Franklin township Stark county, 16 miles northwest from Canton. It is for the most part shallow, and discharges a considerable stream, which turns a grist and saw mill into the Tuscarawas, through Portage county. It abounds in fish.

Turtle creek, a small stream in Shelby county running into Loramie's creek.

Turtle creek, a township of Shelby county, containing 296 inhabitants at the last census.

Turtle creek, a small stream rising in the center of Warren county, and running in a southwest direction about eight miles, where it empties into the Little Miami. Lebanon, the seat of justice, is situated on this stream; and though its waters become low in summer there are two grist mills and two saw mills on it, which do considerable business.

Turtle creek, a township in Warren county, extending from the west boundary of the county, ten miles wide, to the Little Miami on the east, and containing Lebanon, the seat of justice. Population at the last census, 4044.

Turtle island, is situated at the entrance of Maumee bay.

TUSCARAWAS,* a county bounded north by

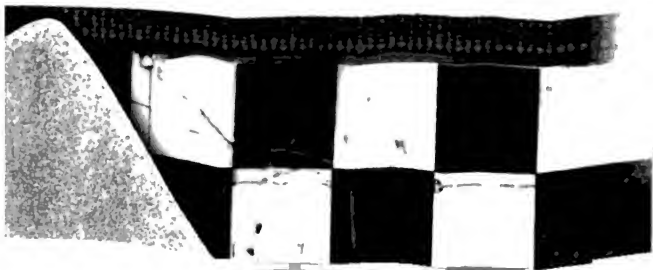
* The act to erect the county of Carroll passed Dec. 25, 1832, has made some alteration in the boundaries of Tuscarawas county, and reduced its territory; but for the want of precise information we are unable to state accurately its extent. [See Carroll county

Stark, east by Harrison, south by Harrison and Guernsey, and west by Coshocton and Holmes counties. It is 30 by 29 miles in extent, containing 655 square miles, and in 1820, 8328 inhabitants. Population in 1830, 14,298. It is divided into the nineteen following named townships, viz: Bucks, Clay, Dorhman, Dover, Fairfield, Goshen, Lawrence, Oneleg, Oxford, Perry, Rush, Salem, Sandy, Sugar creek, Warren, Warwick, Washington, Wayne, York. The principal waters are the Tuscarawas, Sandy, Conoten, Stillwater and Sugar creeks. Iron ore, and stone coal abound.

This county was first permanently settled, about the year 1803 or 1804, by emigrants from Pennsylvania, and the western parts of Virginia: and a considerable proportion of whom, were of German origin.

Tuscarawas river, the main branch of Muskingum river, above the town of Coshocton, is frequently called by this name. It rises in the southwestern quarter of Portage county, whence it runs a south by east direction 50 miles across Stark into the interior part of Tuscarawas county, to the mouth of Stillwater creek, and from thence 30 miles further in a southwestwardly direction to Coshocton, where it receives the Walhonding river from the northwest; and the joint stream, thus united, is called Muskingum river. It is navigable, in some stages of the water, to New Philadelphia, with boats of seven or eight tons burthen.

Tuscarawas, a large and central township in Coshocton county, in which is situated the town of Coshocton. It contained 679 inhabitants at the census of 1830.



Tuscarawas, a township of Stark county, situated in township 12, range 10, and containing 33 square miles. It has one grist mill, five saw mills, one fulling mill, two tanneries, two stores, and 8,500 acres under cultivation. The land is rolling, and covered with oak, sugar, and beech timber. It contained 1524 inhabitants at the last census; now, about 1800.

TUSCARAWAS, a small post town on the west bank of the river, and in the county of the same name, 9 miles southerly from New Philadelphia. It is situated on the Ohio grand canal, about 90 miles easterly from Columbus. There are two locks on the canal, immediately below the town. It contains two stores and one tavern. Population at the last census, 61.

Twelve mile creek, a stream running southwestwardly into the Ohio river, in the southwest corner of Clermont county.

Twenty mile stand, the site of a post office at the crossing of the Cincinnati and Roundbottom roads, 10 miles southwest from Lebanon, the seat of justice for Warren county, and about 90 southwest from Columbus.

Twin, the southwesternmost township of Dark county. It contained 590 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Twin, a post township of Ross county, through the central part of which runs Paint creek, and two small streams called Twin creeks. At the census of 1830, it contained 1893 inhabitants. The office is called Bourneville.

Twin, a township in the eastern part of Preble county. The soil is good, and pretty well cultivated.

ted. The towns of West Alexandria and New Lexington are situated in this township. Population at the last census, 1228.

Twin creek, [see Big Twin.]

Twin creeks, two small streams, running parallel to, and at a short distance from each other, in Twin township, Ross county.

Twin creeks, two small streams running into the Ohio river, in Nile township, Scioto county, near the village of Rockville; on the lower of which there is a grist and a saw mill.

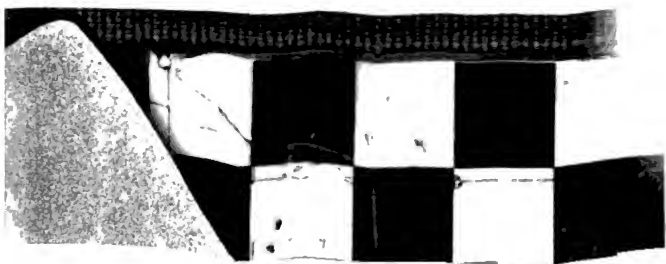
Twinsburg, a post township of Portage county, containing 392 inhabitants at the last census. It was so called, after Moses and Aron Wilcox, twin brothers, who were among the first settlers, and who both died here, on the 21st of September, 1827. Distance, 140 miles northeast from Columbus.

Tymochtee, a considerable western branch, falling into the Sandusky river, upon the west side, 8 miles below Upper Sandusky.

TYMOCHTEE, a post village of Sandusky county, situated on the above creek. It contains one store, and a few dwelling houses.

U

UNION, an interior county, bounded on the north by Hardin, east by Delaware, south by Madison, and on the west by Champaign and Logan counties. It is 27 miles long from north to south, and 18 broad from east to west, containing 450 square miles. It is divided into the nine townships of Allen, Darby, Jackson, Jerome, Leesburg,



Liberty, Mill creek, Paris, and Union; and **has** four post offices, namely: Marysville, Millford, **one** in Jerome township, called Darby post office, and one in Allen township. It also contains the towns of Marysville, the county seat, Millford, and Richmond. It is watered by Darby, Mill, Boke's, and Rush creeks; all of which rise in Logan county, and run into the Scioto river, affording sufficient water power for mills, a considerable part of the season. The land adjacent to these streams is generally very fertile and pleasant; but it is supposed that not more than one-eighth part is under cultivation. The face of the country is generally level, interspersed with gentle slopes or ridges, admirably adapted to grazing. Of the different religious denominations in the county, the methodists are believed to be the most numerous; but the presbyterians and unitarians are thought to be nearly equal to them. There are also some baptists, seceders, &c.

The county was organized in the year 1820, but the settlement commenced, in what is now Union county, in the year 1799. The names of the settlers were George Reed, Samuel Reed, Samuel Kirkpatrick, Samuel Mitchell, David Mitchell, his brother; Joshua Ewing, and James Ewing, his brother. They purchased their lands of Lucas Sullivant, formerly a great land holder, in the year 1797, on Darby creek. They were all natives of Pennsylvania. In 1801, or 2, several other persons emigrated from Pennsylvania; among whom were Samuel Reed, (brother to the above mentioned George Reed,) William, Richard, and John Gabriel, brothers—the two last named were twins—

all purchased their lands of said Sullivan. Population at the last census, 3192.

Union, a township of Union county, in which is situated the village of Millford. It has three physicians, a brick church for the use of the unitarians, and a log meeting house for the presbyterians; contained 699 inhabitants at the last census; and 176 voters at the enumeration in 1831.

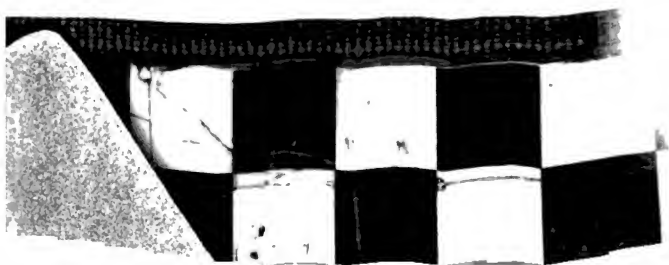
Union, a post township of Carroll county, taken from the county of Harrison. It contained 938 inhabitants at the last census.

Union, a township in the northwestern corner of Monroe county. It is bounded north by Guernsey county, south by Enoch, east by Seneca and Franklin townships, and west by Morgan county. It is six miles square, and contained 591 inhabitants at the last census.

Union, a township of Morgan county, containing 561 inhabitants in 1830.

Union, a township on the east line of Knox county, in the north part of which is situated the town of Danville. The Mohiccan river runs through the eastern part of this township. Population at the last census, 851.

Union, a wealthy and populous post township in the central part of Belmont county, in which is situated the village of Morristown. The soil is excellent and the country is laid off into well cultivated farms, which produces fine crops of wheat, tobacco, &c. Its principal stream is Stillwater creek, on which are erected several extensive flouring mills, saw mills, fulling mills, and carding machines. The national road runs through this town-



ship from east to west. It contained 2170 inhabitants at the last census.

Union, a township of Washington county, seated on the Muskingum river, six miles northwest of Marietta. It is six miles square, and lies partly in the Donation tract, and partly in the Ohio company's lands. It returns 21,200 acres for taxation, and contains 550 inhabitants. The uplands in this township are generally broken, but well timbered; the bottoms are extensive and very fertile, afford numerous fine farms along the borders of the Muskingum river, which makes several broad and graceful bends in passing through the township, the most noted of which is called "rainbow," and gives its name to a thriving settlement located along its arch. Several large and excellent orchards are planted in the bottoms, especially that of the late Israel Putnam, consisting of 1200 bearing trees, of the richest varieties of apples, selected with great care from different parts of the Union, many years ago, by Mr. Putnam. He was also an enthusiastic cultivator of merino sheep, and left a flock of several hundred full blooded animals at his death, which is still kept up. There is a meeting house, and two or three brick school houses in this township. Ship building was carried on here thirty years ago, by captain Jonathan Devall, one of the early settlers, and a very enterprising and ingenious citizen. He built the first grist mill in the state. The machinery was connected to large boats, and rose and fell with the water in the river, the current of which turned the wheel placed between the boats. This "floating mill" was placed in rapid water, and made fast to the trees on the

shore. It proved a great relief to the inhabitants, whose only meal for bread had been for years ground in "hand mills;" a laborious and tedious process, unknown to the more favored race of modern days.

Union, a township of Lawrence county, containing 668 inhabitants in 1830.

Union, a township of Licking county, in which is situated the village of Hebron. At the last census it contained 1439 inhabitants.

Union, a northern township of Ross county, containing 2656 inhabitants at the last census.

Union, the northwesternmost township of Highland county. It contained 836 inhabitants at the last census.

Union, a township of Champaign county, containing 957 inhabitants in 1830.

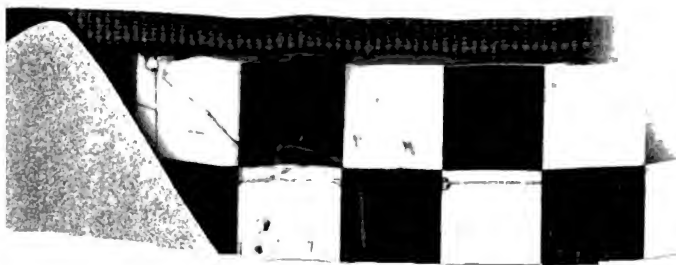
Union, a township of Logan county, in which is situated the town of West Liberty. It was organized April 18, 1820; and contained 982 inhabitants at the last census.

Union, a large township of Madison county, in which is situated the town of London. Population in 1830, 1468.

Union, a township of Fayette county, in which is situated the town of Washington. Here are two grist and two saw mills, a fulling mill, and a carding machine, and 1662 inhabitants.

Union, a township of Clinton county, in which is situated the town of Wilmington. Population at the last census, 2767.

Union, a township of Scioto county, bordering on the Ohio river. It contains one forge and finery for making iron, three grist mills and four saw



mills propelled by water, one store, and one tanyard; and contained 674 inhabitants at the last census. The land is generally hilly, but contains a considerable portion of soil suitable for raising small grain and grass. The Ohio canal runs through this township.

Union, a township of Warren county, in which the villages of Deerfield and Mary Ellen are situated. At the census of 1830, it contained 1608 inhabitants.

Union, a township in the southeast corner of Butler county, in which is situated the town of West Chester. It is 5 by 7 miles in extent, containing 35 square miles, and 1773 inhabitants at the last census.

Union, a township of Muskingum county. It has two post offices; one at the town of Norwich; the other at the town of Concord; four churches, one saw mill, and two physicians. Population in 1830, 1837; number of votes at the last presidential election, 282.

Union, a township in the western borders of Clermont county, containing 1382 inhabitants at the last census.

Union, a large township situated in the southwest corner of Miami county, in which is situated the town of Milton. In 1830, it contained 1578 inhabitants.

Union, a southern township of Brown county, situated on the Ohio river. It is the most populous and wealthy township in the county. It contains six grist mills, two of which go by steam power, and eight saw mills; and contained 2526 inhabitants at the last census. The flourishing towns of

Ripley and Levana are situated in this township. It is watered by Redoak and Eagle creeks.

Union, a township of Mercer county, containing 174 inhabitants at the last census.

UNION, WEST, [see West Union.]

UNION, a post town situated on the west bank of Southwest branch, in Randolph township, Montgomery county, 12 miles northwesterly from Dayton, and 75 west by south from Columbus.

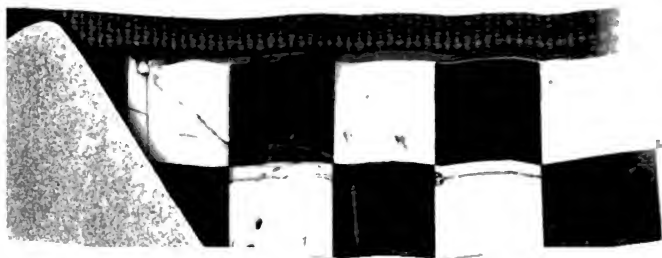
UNIONTOWN, a post village of Lake township, Stark county, 12 miles north from Canton. It has one church, two stores, one tavern, one school, one tannery, one physician, one clergyman, and 35 dwelling houses. Population at the last census, 132; now, about 160.

UNIONTOWN, a post village situated in Wheeling township, Belmont county, about 7 miles northwest from St. Clairsville, and 110 easterly from Columbus. It contains two taverns, two or three stores, one physician, and a number of mechanics. Population at the last census, 149.

UNIONTOWN, a post town situated near Jonathan's creek, in Newton township, Muskingum county, 9 miles southwest from Zanesville, and 53 easterly from Columbus. It has one physician, and contained 73 inhabitants at the census of 1830; now, about 125.

UNIONTOWN, a new town laid out on the grand canal, in Pike county, about 20 miles south from Chillicothe, and 65 south from Columbus.

UNION VILLAGE, the name of a place in Warren county, four miles west of Lebanon, the seat of justice, built, improved, and inhabited by the people



more generally known by the name of *Shakers*. The village is built in clusters of houses, from two hundred yards to half a mile and more apart, each cluster containing a large dwelling house, and the various out-houses and mechanics' shops connected therewith. Attached to each, is also a large and well improved garden, scientifically laid out and cultivated. From these, in fruits and seeds, much of the wealth of this village is derived. The village is divided into families, of which there are six principal, and several smaller; the largest containing about one hundred individuals. There is one large meeting house in the center, and one or more schools; one always kept up. The elevated position of the village, with its neat buildings, delightful gardens and fine orchards, and farms stocked with the best blooded cattle, horses and sheep, together with the hospitality of the people towards strangers, make Union Village a pleasant retreat from the bustle of the world, and no doubt frequently operate upon the minds of new converts more than the religion which forbids marriage, and requires its votary to yield up his property to the common benefit of his brethren of the church. Union Village is also distinguished for the excellence of its mechanical productions, of which there are a great abundance. Population, about 500.

UNIONVILLE, or Madison Four Corners, a flourishing post village in the eastern borders of Madison township, Geauga county. Part of the town lots are, however, in Harpersfield in Ashtabula county. It is situated on the great stage road leading from Painesville to Erie, in Pennsylvania. Distance 184 miles northeast of Columbus, and 14 in the

same direction from Painesville. It contains three stores, two taverns, and a small brick church. Its name is derived from the circumstance of its being situated in two-counties. The post office is, however, in Geauga county.

United States' Military Lands, are so called from the circumstance of their having been appropriated, by an act of Congress, of the 1st June 1796, to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war. The tract of country embracing these lands, is bounded as follows: beginning at the northwest corner of the VII original ranges of townships, thence south 50 miles, thence west to the Scioto river, thence up said river to the Greenville treaty line, thence northeasterly with said line to old fort Lawrence on the Tuscarawas river, thence due east to the place of beginning; including a tract of about 4000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres of land. It is, of course, bounded north by the Greenville treaty line, east by the "VII ranges of townships," south by the Congress and Refugee lands, and west by the Scioto river.

The greater part of the following counties are situated in the United States' Military Lands, viz: Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Muskingum, Coshocton, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Franklin, and Delaware, but not the entire whole of either, excepting Coshocton. Franklin county, however, is not more than about one fourth, composed of these lands.

Unison, the name of a post office in Delaware county, 33 miles from Columbus.

Unity, a post township of Columbiana county, in which is situated a village of the same name, 172

miles northeast of Columbus. Population in 1830, 1730.

Upper, the name of the southwesternmost township of Lawrence county, containing, in 1830, 589 inhabitants.

Upper Sandusky, a station so called on the western side of Sandusky river, nearly 60 miles from its mouth, and 64 miles north of Columbus. Here is also a post office, and an Indian agency.

URBANA, a flourishing post town, and county seat for Champaign county; containing one printing office, a court house and jail, a methodist meeting house, a market house, nine mercantile stores, 120 houses, and 1102 inhabitants at the last census. It is situated in a fertile and tolerably well cultivated body of country. Distance 43 miles west by north from Columbus, and 38 northeasterly from Dayton. N. lat. 40 deg. 6 min. W. lon. 6 deg. 45 minutes.

Urbana, also the name of a township, in which is situated the above described town, containing 2354 inhabitants.

UTICA, a post village in Washington township, Licking county, 13 miles north from Newark, on the road from thence to Mt. Vernon. It contains 50 houses, three stores, two taverns, and 194 inhabitants.

V

VAN WERT, a county bounded north by Paulding, east by Putnam and Allen, south by Mercer, and west by the state of Indiana. It is 24 miles long from east to west, by 18 broad from north to south,

and contains 432 square miles. It was constituted by name and boundaries in February, 1820, but is not organized; it being attached to Mercer county. It was named in honor of Van Wert, one of the three men who took up Major Andre, a British spy, during the revolutionary war.

This county is but little settled; Willshire, a town laid off a few years since by Captain James Riley, being the only one in the county. The township in which it is situated contains about 20 voters. Another settlement of six or eight families, was commenced about a year ago in the southeast corner of the county, on the waters of Jennings creek, which empties into the Auglaize. A few other families have settled this spring on a branch of the Little Auglaize, near the south line of the county, and about the center from east to west. As this county lies along the head of the streams which rise between the St. Mary's and Auglaize, and fall into the latter, it contains no considerable creek or river. Much of the land is wet; and a number of wet grass prairies are to be met with in its southern borders. The population at the last census was only 49.

VENICE, a post town of Huron county, situated on the west side of Sandusky bay, 3 miles west from Portland, and 17 northwest from Norwalk. It contains 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 saw mill, 2 grist mills, and about 160 inhabitants.

Venice, the southeasternmost township of Seneca county, organized in 1829. It contained in 1830, 121 inhabitants.

Vermilion, a lake rivulet rising in the northern confines of Richland county, and running thirty



miles northwardly across Huron county, into the south side of lake Erie, nine miles eastwardly of Huron river.

Vermilion, a post township of Huron county, situated on the above stream, 12 miles northeast from Norwalk. It abounds in iron ore, and has an extensive furnace in operation. At the census of 1830 it contained 505 inhabitants; now about 650.

Vermilion, a post township of Richland county, 86 miles northeast of Columbus. Population, 1450 at the last census.

Vernon, a pleasant and flourishing post township of Trumbull county, about 20 miles northeasterly from Warren, and 180 northeast of Columbus. Population, 640.

VERNON, MOUNT. [See Mount Vernon.]

Vernon, a township of Clinton county, in which is the town of Clarksville, containing 1042 inhabitants.

Vernon, a township of Scioto county, lying on the east side of the Scioto river, containing at the last census 542 inhabitants, now about 700. The land is generally tillable for small grain and grass, and stone coal and iron ore are found in abundance. One blast steam furnace for smelting ore is in operation, one grist and saw mill propelled by water power, three stores, and one tan yard.

Vernon, a township of Richland county, containing 234 inhabitants in 1830.

Vernon river, a considerable stream rising in the southwestern corner of Richland county, and from thence running southeastwardly 35 or 40 miles into and across the central parts of Knox county, in an eastwardly by south direction, and uniting

with Mohiccan creek just within the limits of Coshocton county. Bordering upon this creek, are extensive bodies of fertile and valuable land.

This stream is very strong in the dry season, and furnishes some of the best mill sites in the state. There are about 30 grist mills, and between 50 and 60 saw mills now erected on the main stream and its branches; besides, there are numerous sites not yet improved. About five miles above the junction of Vernon river with the Mohiccan, there is a reef of rocks extending two miles along each side of the stream. The top of these rocks is from 35 to 50 feet above the water in the river; and the channel is in many places not more than 150 feet wide from the top of the rocks on one side, to those on the other. The fall of the water is rapid, through this channel, and the land on each side well adapted to improvements. These rocks are composed of a beautiful sand stone, susceptible of being split into almost any size and shape required for building. On the whole, "The Rocks," so called, furnish one of the most pleasant sites for a manufacturing village, and for the extensive application of hydraulic power, which can be found in the western country. The principal tributaries of this river are, Brandy creek, a good stream for saw mills; Dry creek, another saw mill stream; Smith's branch, Schenk's creek, a very durable stream for mills; Indian Field creek, and the two Jelloways. The waters of Vernon river are admired by all who know them, for their transparency and purity. In fact, it would be difficult to find among the barren ridges of the Alleghanies, a stream whose waters are more limpid and spark-

ling than those which flow through the rich valleys of Knox county, This stream was formerly, and sometimes still is called Owl creek; but an act of the Legislature has established its present name.

VIENNA, a post town of Trumbull county, eight miles east from Warren, and 170 northeast of Columbus. Population, 910.

Vinton, a new township, situated in the southwestern quarter of Athens county, on the water of Raccoon, containing 109 inhabitants. It was so called after the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, the present representative in Congress from the district in which it is situated.

Violet, the northwesternmost township of Fairfield county, in which is situated the town of Pickerington. It contained 1812 inhabitants at the last census.

Virginia Military lands, are a body of land lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, and bounded upon the Ohio river on the south. The state of Virginia, from the indefinite and vague terms of expression, in its original colonial charter of territory, from James, I. king of England, in the year 1609, claimed all the continent west of the Ohio river, and of the north and south breadth of Virginia. But finally among several other compromises of conflicting claims, which were made, subsequently to the attainment of our national independence, Virginia agreed to relinquish all her claims to lands northwest of the Ohio river, in favor of the general government, upon condition of the lands, now described, being guaranteed to her. The state of Virginia then appropriated this body of land to satisfy the claims of her state troops,

employed in the continental line, during the revolutionary war.

This district is not surveyed into township, or any regular form: but any individual, holding a Virginia military land warrant, may locate it wherever he chooses, within the district, and in such shape as he pleases, wherever the land shall not previously have been located. In consequence of this deficiency of regular original surveys, and the irregularities with which the several locations have been made; and the consequent interference and encroachment of some locations upon others, more than double the litigation has probably arisen between the holders of adverse titles, in this district, than there has in any other part of the state, of equal extent.

It embraces a body of 6,570 square miles, or 4,204,800 acres of land. The following counties are situated in this tract, namely: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Madison, and Union, entirely; and greater or less portions of the following, to wit: Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Hamilton, Warren, Green, Clark, Champaign, Logan, and Hardin.

Virginia, a township of Coshocton county, containing 416 inhabitants at the last census.

W

Wabash, a considerable stream; the main branch of which rises in the southeastern part of Mercer county and running west along the south line of said county to old fort Recovery, there turns to the north; when, after running several miles in

that direction, it receives Beaver creek, and then resumes its westerly course until it crosses the line into Indiana. It is not navigable in any part of the state of Ohio.

Wadsworth, a post township in the southern limits of Medina county, containing 965 inhabitants. Distance, 110 miles northeast of Columbus.

Wakatomika, a creek which rises in the southeastern quarter of Knox county, and entering the county of Muskingum at its northwest corner, unites with the Muskingum river at Dresden. It is not navigable; but affords good sites for mills—three flouring and five grist mills being erected on it within the limits of Muskingum county.

Wakatomika, the name of a post office, in Coshocton county, about 60 miles northeast of Columbus.

Wakeman, a post township of Huron county, 12 miles east of Norwalk, and 127 northeast from Columbus. It was formerly called Jessup. At the census of 1830, it contained 242 inhabitants, now about 300.

Waldo, a town, laid out in the spring of 1833, by M. D. Pettibone, Esq. in the north part of Delaware county, on the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, and at the intersection of said turnpike, with the state road from Lower Sandusky to Columbus. It is on high and rolling ground, on the west bank of the Whetstone or Olentangy. The situation is healthy and pleasant; and it has many water privileges. Distance, 10 miles north of Delaware, 33 north of Columbus, 10 south of Marion, and 72 south of Portland.

Walhonding, one of the main branches of the Muskingum river. It is formed by the confluence of Mohiccan and Vernon rivers, in the western part of Coshocton county, runs east by south 16 miles, receiving in its progress Killbuck creek from the north, and forms its junction with Tuscarawas river opposite the town of Coshocton. It was formerly called White woman river.

Walnut, the northeasternmost township of Fairfield county, containing 2200 inhabitants. The post office is about 30 miles easterly from Columbus.

Walnut, a remarkably level and fertile township of Pickaway county. Population in 1830, 1591.

Walnut, a township in the southern part of Gallia county, organized in May 1819, immediately south from Perry. It received its name, from the quantity of walnut timber, growing therein. It contained 427 inhabitants in 1830.

Walnut creek, the name of a township in Holmes county. It contained 601 inhabitants at the last census.

Walnut creek, a small western branch of Big Walnut, in Berkshire township, Delaware county.

Walnut creek, a stream rising along the confines of Licking and Fairfield counties, and running thence 30 miles southwestwardly into Scioto river, six miles above Circleville.

Walnut creek, a stream in the eastern part of Ross county, running southwestwardly 15 or 20 miles into the eastern side of the Scioto river, 10 miles below Chillicothe.

Walnut plains, a body of open prairie, adjacent to Pickaway Walnut creek, on the north and with-

township, Holmes county; about 98 miles north-easterly from Columbus.

WARREN, a county in the southwest part of the state of Ohio, bounded on the north by Green and Montgomery counties, on the east by Clinton, on the south by Clermont and Hamilton, and on the west by Butler. It is $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and south, by $19\frac{1}{2}$ east and west, and consequently contains about the constitutional number of square miles viz., 400. This county contains a fine quality of land, and altogether is the most fertile portion of the Miami Valley. The first settlement in it was early in 1796. In 1830 its population was 12,807. There are nine townships in it, viz: Wayne, Washington, Salem, Clear creek, Turtle creek, Union, Hamilton, Franklin and Deerfield. The Little Miami runs through it, from the northeast

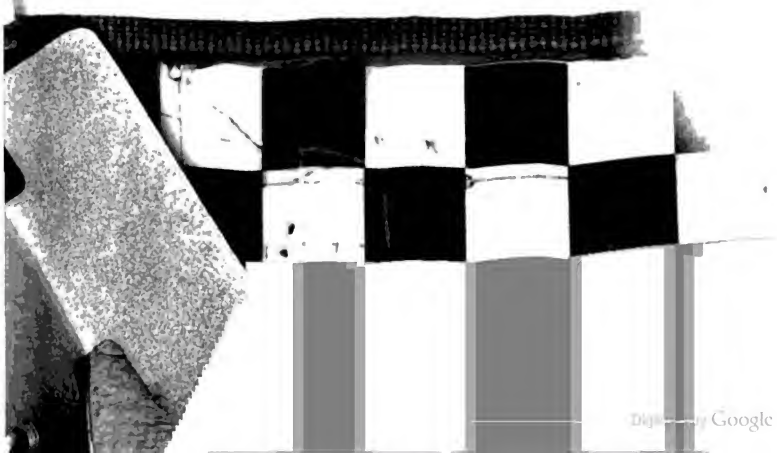
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Cæsar's creek, putting into the Little Miami on the east, Turtle creek on the west, and Clear creek, which runs into the Great Miami, on the east. These, with other smaller streams, water every portion of the county, and afford many mill seats, besides those on the Miamies. The county contained, in 1832, 32 grist mills, 44 saw mills, 25 tanneries, 28 distilleries, 6 woolen factories, 3 iron founderies, 3 oil mills, 2 paper mills, and 1 brewery. Many remains of antiquity, some of which are very remarkable, are to be found in this county. Principal religious denominations, methodists, presbyterians, and baptists.

Warren, a township of Washington county, seated on the Ohio river, four miles below Marietta. It is eight miles in length, by about 6 in width, and returns about 24,000 acres of land for taxation. The inhabitants at the late census amounted to 647. A considerable number of fine farms are located on the river, with orchards of excellent fruit. Much good land is also farmed on the small streams and creeks which rise in the township. Large quarries of fine, compact sandstone are found in the hills near the river, which, for several years past, have been extensively manufactured into grindstones, hearth and jamb stones, for buildings, &c. and sold at Cincinnati, and the country below.

Warren, a wealthy and populous agricultural township in the western part of Belmont county, in which is situated the village of Barnesville. It is watered by the heads of Captina and Stillwater, on which are several grist and saw mills. The face of the country is rolling, and the soil produces excellent crops of wheat, corn, and tobacco. A large



amount of the last named article is annually raised in this township, and exported by the merchants of Barnesville to the eastern market. About two miles west of Barnesville, is a remarkable ancient fortification, well worthy the attention of the curious. It is a circular inclosure of about four or five acres, surrounded with a wall which is at present not more than from three to six feet high, and in some places fifteen feet broad at the base. There are two openings, or gateways, situated exactly opposite, one on each side of the fort. Trees of as large a growth as any in the neighboring forests, grow on and within the walls. The township of Warren is six miles square, and contained 2296 inhabitants in 1830.

Warren, a township of Tuscarawas county, containing at the last census 1726 inhabitants.

Warren, a township in the southeastern quarter of Jefferson county, in which are situated the villages of Warrentown and Tiltonville, containing, according to the last census, 1576 inhabitants.

Warren, a township of Trumbull county, in which is situated the seat of justice. It contained 1158 inhabitants at the last census.

WARREN, a flourishing post town, and seat of justice for Trumbull county. It contains the usual county buildings, two printing offices, a bank, five mercantile stores, and about 600 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Mahoning river, in a township of the same name, 45 miles southeasterly from Fairport, at the mouth of Grand river, 77 northwest from Pittsburgh, 70 northwardly from Steubenville, and 160 northeasterly from Columbus. N. lat. 41 deg. 15 min., W. lon. 3 deg. 50 minutes.

WARRENTOWN, a post village in Warren township, immediately above the mouth of Indian Short creek, on the Ohio river, in Jefferson county, 14 miles below Steubenville, and 130 easterly from Columbus. In 1830 it contained 135 inhabitants.

Warrensville, a township of Cuyahoga county, containing at the last census 449 inhabitants.

Warwick, a township of Tuscarawas county, in which the village of Tuscarawas is situated, containing, in 1830, 595 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, a county bounded on the south and east by the river Ohio; on the west by Athens county, and on the north by Morgan and Monroe counties; being shaped like an irregular triangle, with its longest side on the river. It is 45 miles long from east to west, and from 12 to 22 miles broad, from north to south; containing about 713 square miles of surface, or 460,000 acres. Washington was the earliest organized county in the state, and formerly included within its limits eight or ten of the present adjoining counties. The inhabitants are almost exclusively of New England descent, and numbered amongst the first settlers many officers and soldiers of the Revolution. It was doubtless owing to this circumstance, that the colony suffered so little from Indian depredation during the wars which attended the early settlement of the country. The general face of the country, with the exception of the broad strips of alluvial lands which border the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, is hilly or broken. The middle and western parts of the county contain extensive tracts of fertile arable lands; and many flourishing settle-

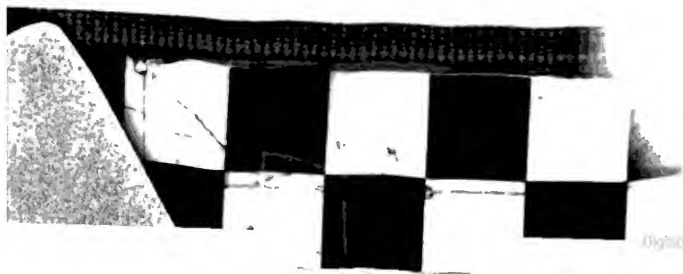
ments. The uplands near the large streams are commonly precipitous and broken, and better adapted to pasturage, or orchards, than to tillage. Sheep are raised and multiplied with great facility, and large flocks of this useful animal are kept by many of the farmers. Merino sheep were introduced here as early as the year 1804, or 1805, and constitute some of the most productive property of the cultivator. Orchards of the finest fruit were planted at an early day by the first settlers; particularly so by the late Hon. Paul Fearing, and Mr. Israel Putnam, grandson of the celebrated general of that name. Mr. Putnam visited personally no less than thirteen different states for the express purpose of selecting the choicest varieties of fruits then known. From his extensive nurseries this county and several of the adjoining ones, have been enabled to fill their orchards with a great variety of the most delicious fruits. The apple and the peach are most extensively cultivated, and annually the orchards near the rivers, especially the Ohio, furnish thousands of barrels of the choicest kinds of apples both dried and fresh, for the markets on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The climate and the soil are so well adapted to the growth of the apple that they often attain a size so great as to weigh from twenty to twenty-six ounces. Pear trees being subject to more diseases, are cultivated with difficulty, but where the trees are healthy, they sometimes afford fruit of the weight of thirty-six, or even forty ounces. Fruit may be said to be one of the staple productions of the county. Silk is also becoming an article of cultivation, and several nurseries of the white mulberry are preparing for

feeding the worms of this most valuable and interesting species of all the insect tribes. All the grains common to this climate are more or less extensively cultivated in the county. Very considerable improvements are making in the breed of cattle and horses at this time, and many fine animals are furnished to the drovers for an eastern market. Quite extensive dairies are kept by some of the farmers, and several tons of excellent cheese are annually manufactured and sold to the towns on the river below. Large quantities of pork, bacon and lard, are packed for foreign markets. In the northeastern portion of the county, there yet remain extensive tracts of United States' lands, unoccupied; so that the population is small compared with the extent of surface, affording only seventeen inhabitants to each square mile. It is estimated that not more than one eighth of the land is at this time actually under cultivation. Extensive tracts of wild lands are yet owned by non-resident proprietors. The difficulty in procuring titles from them has presented a serious obstruction to the settlement of these lands. Had they been owned by the government, the population would doubtless have been much greater than it now is. The county contains 15 post offices—thirteen of which are located in the country townships, and two in villages. There are eight physicians and four attorneys within the bounds of the county—a number highly indicative of a healthy country, and of a quiet and peaceable population. The principal streams of the county, are Big and Little Muskingum rivers, Duck creek, Wolf creek, Little Hockhocking, Cat's creek, Bear creek, Big run, Rainbow creek and Papaw

creek; for descriptions of which see those articles respectively. In addition to the above streams, the Ohio river washes the whole southern border of the county, dotted with islands and affording new and romantic views to the eye of the admiring traveler at every bend; while the numerous steam boats, which move like animated beings upon its waters, add greatly to the interest of the scene. There are no cotton or woolen manufactories, paper mills, or iron furnaces, within this county. Two or three salt wells have been commenced, but no salt is yet made. There is, no doubt, an abundant supply of salt water in the rock below, but probably at a greater depth than at the works in Morgan county, as the salt strata are known to dip to the southeast in descending the Muskingum river. Two cotton factories, of a few hundred spindles each, were erected at Marietta, during the late war, and carried on with profit for two or three years, but were abandoned soon after the peace, from the great reduction in the price of cotton fabrics. Iron ore is found in detached masses in nearly all the hills, but not in sufficient bodies to induce the erection of furnaces. Stone coal is abundant, more especially so, on the Big Muskingum river. There are also large beds of fine coal on the little Muskingum. Carburetted hydrogen gas, rises in various places along the borders of this stream. When fire is applied, it immediately ignites and burns with a light lambent flame, for several days in succession, or until extinguished, by a sudden gust of wind or a heavy dash of water. As this gas often rises through pools of water, they are called burning springs. Petroleum or spring oil rises with, or near



to the gas, in considerable quantities, and is doubtless a production of bituminous coal. In Liberty township, on the waters of Papaw, are found great quantities of iron pyrites, bedded in blue clay at the bottom of the creek. Near these beds of pyrites, are the remains of numerous furnaces, built of stone, with hearths composed of clay. They yet contain cinders, with pieces of stone coal partly consumed, which had been used for fusing and smelting the ores. They are very ancient, as large forest trees are growing immediately on some of the furnaces. Not less than twenty or thirty of these rude structures have been discovered within the space of a few miles. They have given rise to various crude conjectures and vagaries of the imagination amongst the neighboring inhabitants. Some assigning their origin to the Spaniards or French in early days, for the melting of silver ores; and others with equal plausibility say they were erected by the Indians for melting lead ores, although neither of these metals have as yet been discovered. They will probably remain for a long time, as stumbling blocks to conjecture. The agriculture of Washington county is on a respectable basis, and numbers amongst its followers, many intelligent and valuable men. A society for its promotion, and that of domestic industry, has for several years been organized, and has been the means of considerable good. Many farmers who live on or near the large rivers are in the practice of building a flat bottomed boat every autumn, of several hundred barrels tonnage, and load it with the produce of their farms, consisting of all the various articles of the orchard and the field. If their own farm does not furnish a



full load they purchase the balance from their neighbors. These boats are generally manned by themselves and sons, or one or two hired hands. They leave home with the autumnal fresh, if they can get ready, if not, in the February following, when the Ohio is almost invariably in a navigable state. The load is either sold in bulk at Cincinnati or Louisville, or retailed out along the borders of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the planters and inhabitants of the small towns. The return, is usually made in cash, with such groceries as are needed for their own use and that of their neighbors. Although this county derives no immediate benefit from the Ohio canal, it is without doubt remotely profited in the increased value of some of its agricultural productions, and more especially in the article of wheat, which has risen ten or twelve cents per bushel since the opening of the canal. Several of the farmers make large quantities of excellent cheese: others have flocks of fine woolled sheep averaging from three or four hundred to twelve hundred in number—with herds of cattle, swine, horses, and all the various productions of the soil. The religious sects in this county are composed of the presbyterian, congregational, methodist, baptist, episcopalian, universalian, and christians, or free-will baptists—all of which have either settled ministers, or regular periodical preachers, making in the aggregate, 18 or 20 societies, and eight or ten ministers. In proportion to the population, the gospel is as well supported in this county as in any other in the state.

There are no companies for making public improvements, nor are there any toll bridges in the

county at present. Those across the mouths of Duck creek and Little Muskingum, having been carried away by floods, are not yet rebuilt, but are supplied by ferries. The ferry across the Muskingum river in Marietta, is managed by a boat attached to a strong rope, stretched from bank to bank, in such a way as to be propelled by the current, acting on a "lee board," in the same manner as the breeze acts on the sails of a ship when she is "sailing on a wind." The motion is easy, rapid, and pleasant. It was first constructed, thirty years ago, after the model of one across the river Seine at Paris, under the direction of Monsieur Francis Thiery, one of the early emigrants from France, who formed the settlement at Gallipolis. It is a beautiful specimen of the ingenuity of man in turning to his own benefit the operations of nature. In the year 1807, a lottery was granted by the Legislature to raise funds for erecting a bridge across the Muskingum at Marietta. A few tickets were sold, but the project was abandoned as premature, and in advance of the means of the country. There are nineteen organized townships in Washington county, viz: Adams, Aurelius, Barlow, Belpre, Decatur, Fearing, Grandview, Lawrence, Liberty, Ludlow, Marietta, Newport, Roxbury, Salem, Union, Warren, Waterford, Watertown, and Wesley; for particular descriptions of which see the articles under these names respectively. Marietta is the seat of justice. At the census of 1830, Washington county contained 11,731 inhabitants, and the number at this time may be safely estimated at 12,000.

Washington, a township situated in the north-

west corner of Franklin county, in the Virginia Military District. It is bounded east by the Scioto river, dividing it from Perry. It is nearly of a square form, and contains about 24 square miles, and 15,015 acres of taxable land. Number of inhabitants 351. The post town of Dublin is in this township.

Washington, a fertile and pretty well improved township, in the central part of Preble county. It was organized in 1809—and contains the village of Eaton, the county seat. The land is good, and well watered. It has three flouring mills, four or five saw mills, a fulling mill, and two carding machines. Population at the last census, 2016.

Washington, a township of Richland county. At the census of 1830, it contained 1338 inhabitants.

Washington, a township of Licking county. Population in 1830, 951 inhabitants.

Washington, a township of Carroll county, in which is situated the seat of justice. It was taken from Columbiana county, and contained 1447 inhabitants, in 1830.

Washington, a township of Shelby county. It was formerly called Grayson; which see.

Washington, a township of Muskingum county, in which the village of Jackson is situated. It has several salt factories, two saw mills, an ancient fortification, and several mounds. It contained, at the last census, 1182; and gave 199 votes at the presidential election in 1832.

Washington, a township of Scioto county, in which is situated the town of Alexandria. It is bounded on the Ohio on the south, and borders on the Scioto river; the canal running through it to its

termination. At the census of 1830, it contained 691 inhabitants. The Ohio and Scioto bottoms are rich and extensive; the remainder of the township is hilly, and but thinly settled. The hills on the margin of the Scioto and Ohio bottoms, are one continued free stone quarry; the stone lying in horizontal stratas of various thicknesses, from four inches to five feet, and may be taken out in any manageable shape or size. There is one steam mill erected for sawing stone, on the bank of the canal; and a large water mill building, embracing 25 feet fall of water, from the three locks, a mile and a half from Portsmouth, for the same purpose, and for grinding grain.

Washington, a township of Jackson county. Population in 1830, 293.

Washington, a township of Marion county, containing two grist mills, and two saw mills. It contained 433 inhabitants, in 1830.

Washington, a township of Brown county. Population at the last census, 514.

Washington, a township of Harrison county. At the census of 1830, it contained 908 inhabitants.

Washington, a township of Holmes county. It contained 617 inhabitants, in 1830.

Washington, a township of Coshocton county. Population in 1830, 780.

Washington, a township of Pickaway county, which formerly contained the town of Circleville, but has recently been divided.

Washington, a township of Guernsey county, containing at the last census 802 inhabitants.

Washington, a township situated in the southern limits of Tuscarawas county. It was organized

in 1827; and contained 439 inhabitants at the last census.

Washington, a township of Miami county, in which is situated the town of Piqua. In 1830 it contained 1149 inhabitants.

Washington, a township in the western limits of Dark county, adjoining the state of Indiana. It contained 423 inhabitants in 1830.

Washington, a central township of Hocking county, containing at the last census 161 inhabitants.

Washington, a township of Montgomery county, in which are the towns of Centerville and Woodbourn. It has 4 grist mills, 7 saw mills, and 1 cotton factory; and contained 2286 inhabitants at the last census.

Washington, a township on the Ohio river, in Clermont county, containing at the last census 2085 inhabitants. The villages of Neville and Moscow are situated in this township.

Washington, a small township in the middle of the eastern portion of Warren county, in which is situated the small village of Freeport. Population in 1830, 1190.

Washington, a western township of Monroe county, bounded north by Wayne, east by Perry, west by Bethel township, and south by Washington county. It is 22 miles square, and contains 340 inhabitants. It was organized since the last census.

Washington, a township of Stark county, situated in township 18, range 6, and containing 33 square miles. It has 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 tannery, and 3000 acres of land under cultivation.

Population at the last census, 573; now about 850. The land is level, and covered with beech and sugar timber.

Washington, a new township in the southern part of Belmont county, set off since the census of 1830. It is bounded east by York, west by Wayne, and north by Smith townships; and on the south by Monroe county. It is watered by Captina creek, a valuable mill stream.

WASHINGTON, a post town and seat of justice for Fayette county. It has a printing office, seven stores, two taverns, two groceries, a school house, a meeting house, and about 70 dwelling houses. Distance south from London 25 miles, southwest from Columbus 38, south by west from Circleville 30, northwest from Chillicothe 30, north by east from Hillsborough 24, northeast from Wilmington 22, and southeast from Xenia 30 miles. N. lat. 39 deg. 34 min., W. lon. 6 deg. 26 minutes.

On the night of the 19th January, 1828, the court house, and the public offices of the county, were burnt, together with the principal part of the records of the county. The court house has been since rebuilt. Population about 300.

WASHINGTON, a post town in Wills township, Guernsey county, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Cambridge, on the great road leading from Zanesville to Wheeling in Virginia, and 86 miles easterly from Columbus. This is an inland town of considerable business, having several stores, a printing office, and 372 inhabitants.

Waterford, a township of Washington county, lying on both sides of the Muskingum river, 24 miles northwest from Marietta. It is six miles in



Very few, if any, farms in the state, appear to better advantage, or embrace so many branches of cultivation, as that of Mr. Benjamin Dana. It covers about 1500 acres of land, a considerable portion of which is the richest Muskingum bottom. The dwelling house is built of brick, and is completely finished, with convenient out houses and barns, extensive orchards of the finest fruit, and a large dairy, with numerous herds of cattle and swine. Twelve hundred fine wooled sheep are kept on the uplands, in the most healthy condition. He has preserved a large grove of that most beautiful of all Ohio trees, the rich and verdant sugar tree, from which he makes in a good season 2000 pounds of the finest sugar. To all which may be added, fields of grass and grain sufficient for the support of the numerous stock. The first settlement of this township was made at Big Bottom, in the year 1790,

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It contains 216 inhabitants, according to the last census.

Watertown, a township of Washington county, lying in the western part of the county, 14 miles northwest from Marietta, on the road to Lancaster. It is seven miles in length, and six in breadth, and returns about 25,000 acres of land for taxation. The inhabitants at the late census numbered 878: a post office is located here. They have a settled minister, a well built meeting house, and convenient school houses, with two dry goods stores. Some of the main branches of Wolf creek pass through the township, on which are erected several mills. Nearly the whole township is composed of rich uplands, and contains some of the best farms in the county, cultivated by an intelligent and industrious population.

Waterville, a township of Wood county, on the north side of the Maumee river, in which is situated a post village of the same name. It has been organized since the last census.

WATERVILLE, a post village situated on the north side of the Maumee river, in the above township, six miles from Perrysburg. It contains 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 grist mill, 1 carding machine, and 10 or 15 houses.

WAVERLY, a small post town in Pee Pee township, Pike county, laid out in 1829. It is situated on the Ohio canal, about four miles northeast of Piketon, and sixty south of Columbus. It has two practicing physicians, and contained 66 inhabitants at the last census; now about 200.

WAYNE, a county bounded on the north by Medina, east by Stark, south by Coshocton, and

west by Richland counties. It is 30 by 22 miles in extent, and contains 660 square miles. It has a population of 23,344 inhabitants. Wayne county is divided into the twenty townships of Baughman, Canaan, Chester, Chippewa, Clinton, Congress, East Union, Franklin, Green, Jackson, Lake, Milton, Mohiccan, Paint, Perry, Plain, Salt creek, Sugar creek, Wayne, and Wooster. It also contains the towns of Wooster, the seat of justice, Chippewa, Dover, Fredericksburg, Jeromesville, Millbrook, and Mt. Eaton. Killbuck river, Chippewa and Sugar creeks, and the Lake fork of Mohiccan creek, are among its principal waters. The land, as a body, is high and elevated. Extensive prairies are interspersed here and there, yielding, spontaneously, heavy crops of grass; some of which is of a tolerably good quality for cattle.

Wayne county was laid out in 1808, and took its name from General Anthony Wayne, but was not organized until the 4th January, 1812. The first settlements were made in 1805, by emigrants principally from Pennsylvania. A good proportion of the inhabitants, at this time, are Germans.

This county embraces as fine a tract of country as any in the north part of the state. The high lands are generally rolling, and of the first quality for raising small grain; whilst the bottom lands, especially those along the Killbuck valley, (which extends the whole breadth of the county, from north to south,) are of the best quality for raising corn and grass. There are several large prairies, which require but little improvement to reduce them to fine meadows—some of them are already brought into a state of cultivation, and are found to pro-

duce equal to the best bottom lands. There are in the county 4 attorneys, 17 physicians, 31 taverns, 44 stores, 10 post offices, and 1 turnpike company.

Wayne, also the name of a township in Wayne county, situated immediately north of Wooster. In the southwest corner are salt springs. In 1830 it contained 1343 inhabitants.

Wayne, a post township of Ashtabula county, 20 miles southeast from Jefferson, and nearly 200 northeast of Columbus. It was named after Gen. Anthony Wayne. It contains a flouring mill, and three saw mills. Population at the last census, 661.

Wayne, a township of Columbiana county. At the last census it contained 1061 inhabitants.

Wayne, a township of Jefferson county, which in 1830 contained 1773 inhabitants.

Wayne, a southern township of Belmont county, watered by Captina creek, on which are several grist and saw mills. There is also a mercantile store in this township; and the land, though hilly, is of pretty good quality, and produces good crops of wheat, corn and tobacco. Population in 1830, 1337.

Wayne, a township of Tuscarawas county, organized in 1810. At the last census its population was 1072.

Wayne, a township of rich and beautiful land in Knox county, near the northwest corner of which is situated the village of Fredericktown. It contained 1047 inhabitants at the last census.

Wayne, a township of Muskingum county, which has one church and two salt works. Population at

the last census, 1284; number of votes given in 1832, 203.

Wayne, a township of Pickaway county, containing 959 inhabitants in 1830.

Wayne, a township of Scioto county, in which the town of Portsmouth is situated. It contained at the last census 1157 inhabitants; now, about 2000. Out of Portsmouth, it has no establishments of public utility except a rope walk.

Wayne, a northern township of Dark county. At the census of 1830, it contained 408 inhabitants.

Wayne, a township of Fayette county, containing two saw mills, and one grist mill; and 1203 inhabitants at the last census.

Wayne, a township in the northeastern corner of Montgomery county. It has three grist mills, and three saw mills; and contained 911 inhabitants in 1830.

Wayne, a northeast township of Warren county, including the town of Waynesville. It contained in 1830, 2874 inhabitants.

Wayne, a southern township of Monroe county, bounded north by Center, east by Perry and Center, south by Perry, Washington, and Bethel, and west by Bethel and Franklin townships. It contains 26 square miles. Population at the last census, 273; now, about 300.

Wayne, a township of Clermont county, in which is situated the village of Woodville. It contained 757 inhabitants in 1830.

Wayne, a township of Champaign county, containing 910 inhabitants at the last census.

Wayne, a township of Butler county, in which is

situated the village of Jacksonburg. At the last census it contained 1513 inhabitants.

WAYNESBURG, a small post town of Sandy township, Stark county, 12 miles southeast from Canton, on the road to Steubenville. It has one church, three stores, two taverns, one school, one tannery, one physician, one clergyman, and 25 dwelling houses. Population at the last census, 98; now, about 120.

Waynesfield, a township of Wood county, situated on the northwest side of Maumee river. It was so called, from its having within its limits, the field of general Wayne's battle with the Indians, on the 20th of August, 1794. This field is situated about five miles southwest from Perrysburg, but on the opposite side of the Maumee river. It was organized in 1817; and contained 563 inhabitants at the last census.

WAYNESVILLE, a post town of Warren county, situated on the Little Miami river, 10 miles northeast from Lebanon, the seat of justice. It is principally inhabited by friends, who have a large brick meeting house here. Population in 1830, 439; now about 500.

WEBBSPORT, a town in Jefferson township, Muskingum county, situated on the Ohio and Erie canal. It has two physicians.

Webster's, the name of a post office in Bloomfield township, Richland county, about 80 miles northerly from Columbus.

Wellington, a post township of Lorain county, 112 miles northeast from Columbus. Population at the last census, 282.

Wells, a township of Jefferson county, containing 1303 inhabitants in 1830.

Wells' lake, a beautiful sheet of water, covering about 150 or 200 acres, lying in Stark county, two miles northwest by west from Canton. It abounds in the finest fish; and is the principal place of resort in the summer season for the people of the neighborhood, as well as for visitors.

WELLSVILLE, a post village in Yellow creek township, Columbiana county, situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Little Yellow creek, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Pennsylvania state line, and 165 northeast from Columbus.

Welshfield, a township in the southern borders of Geauga county, containing 262 inhabitants at the last census.

Wesley, a township on the western boundary of Washington county, 20 miles west of Marietta. It is 7 miles long and 6 broad, and returns about 24,000 acres of land for taxation. It is chiefly composed of uplands, and generally sufficiently level for cultivation; so that many good farms for grain, orchards, flocks, and herds, are found throughout the township. The state road to Athens and Chillicothe, passes through it. Population at the last census, 495.

West, a township of Columbiana county, containing 1491 inhabitants in 1830.

WEST ALEXANDRIA, a handsome post town of Preble county, 87 miles west by south from Columbus. It is situated on the west bank of Twin creek, one half in Lanier and the other half in Twin township, six miles east of Eaton, on the main state road to Dayton. It contains one Lutheran

church, one physician, three stores, three taverns, and 40 dwelling houses. Population at the last census, 150; now, about 200. It was laid out in 1818; and is surrounded by a thickly settled and industrious German population, occupying as handsome farms as any in the Miami valley.

WEST BEDFORD, a small post village in Bedford township, Coshocton county. It contains two stores, two taverns, one tannery, one horse mill, two tailors, one wagon maker, one blacksmith, one shoemaker, 19 dwelling houses, and 120 inhabitants.

WEST CARLISLE, a post village in Pike township, Coshocton county, 54 miles northeast from Columbus. It was laid out in 34 lots, on the 15th Aug. 1817; and has a presbyterian and a methodist meeting house, three stores, one tavern, one physician, one tannery, two blacksmith shops, two cabinet makers, two hatters, one wagon maker, one carpenter, two shoemakers, and two tailor shops; and contained 107 inhabitants in 1830.

WEST CHESTER, a small post town in Perry township, Tuscarawas county. Post office called Cadwalader's store.

WEST CHESTER, a small post town in Union township, in the northeastern quarter of Butler county, 12 miles southeast from Hamilton. It was formerly called Chester.

Western Reserve, oftentimes called New Connecticut, is situated in the northeast quarter of the state, between lake Erie on the north, Pennsylvania east, the parallel of the 41st degree of north latitude south, and Sandusky and Seneca counties on the west. It extends 120 miles from east to

west, and upon an average, 50 from north to south; although, upon the Pennsylvania line, it is 68 miles broad from north to south. The area is about 3,800,000 acres. It is surveyed into townships of five miles square each. A body of 500,000 acres, including the five westernmost ranges of the Reserve townships, is, however, stricken off from the west end of the tract, as a donation, by the state of Connecticut, to certain sufferers by fire in the revolutionary war.

New Connecticut is divided into the eight counties of Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Huron, Lorain, Medina, Portage, and Trumbull; and is principally settled by emigrants from the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut. In 1830, these counties contained, in the aggregate, 112,302 inhabitants, which have since considerably increased.

Western Star, a post office in Norton township, Medina county.

Westfall, a settlement in Pickaway county, on the west side of Scioto river, nearly opposite Circleville, and 30 miles south of Columbus.

Westfield, a post township in the northern borders of Delaware county, 38 miles north from Columbus. It is well watered by the East fork of Olentangy river. It contained 471 inhabitants at the census of 1830.

Westfield, a township in the southern part of Medina county, containing 577 inhabitants at the last census.

Westland, a post township of Guernsey county, 75 miles east from Columbus. Population at the last census, 802.

WEST LIBERTY, a small post town in Union town-

ship, Logan county, situated on Mad river, on the road between Bellefontaine and Urbana. It was laid out 28th May, 1817; and contains five stores, two taverns, one tannery, a merchant mill, a saw mill and carding machine, and about 20 dwelling houses. Distance, 7 miles south from Bellefontaine, and about 54 northwest from Columbus.

WEST LIBERTY, a small town laid out about two years since, in Newcastle township, Coshocton county. It has two stores, one tavern, one tannery, three shoemakers, two blacksmiths, one tailor, and one cabinet maker; 12 dwelling houses, and 84 inhabitants.

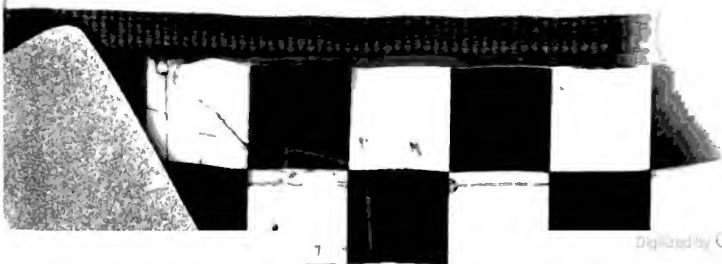
WEST MASSILLON, a town recently laid out in Perry township, Stark county, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Canton, on the road to Wooster, and opposite the town of Massillon. It contains about 40 inhabitants.

West Milton, the name of a post office in Miami county, 84 miles from Columbus.

Weston, a new township of Wood county, in which there is a post office, on the Maumee river, 18 miles above Perrysburg.

Weston's, the name of a post office in Monroe county.

WEST UNION, a post town and seat of justice for Adams county, situated in Tiffin township. It contains a stone court house, a jail, and fire proof offices for the clerk, auditor, recorder, and commissioners; a methodist and a presbyterian meeting house, a market house, a brick school house, a printing office, from which is published a weekly newspaper; eight mercantile stores, and a number of mechanics. It contained 428 inhabitants at the



last census. The name of West Union was given to the town by the Hon. Thomas Kirker, then one of the county commissioners, and one of the earliest settlers. Distance, from Manchester, 8 miles, Maysville 17, Jacksonville 10, Sinking Spring 23, Decatur 9, Sandy Spring 20, Winchester 12, southwesterly from Chillicothe 55, and 100 nearly south from Columbus. N. lat. 38 deg. 50 min., W. lon. 6 deg. 24 min.

WESTVILLE, a small post town situated in Mad river township, Champaign county, 50 miles west from Columbus.

Weymouth, a post office of Medina county, 117 miles northeast from Columbus.

WEST ZANESVILLE, a town in Muskingum county, situated west of the Muskingum river, directly opposite Zanesville, to which it is connected by a bridge of superior workmanship; and north of Licking river, which is also here crossed by an arm of the same bridge. The population in 1830, was 284; now, about 300. It has one flouring mill, two saw mills, one oil mill, one woolen factory, and other machinery, and one physician.

Wharton's, the name of a post office near the north side of Brookfield township, Morgan county, about 18 miles northeast from M'Connelsville, on the road to Cambridge.

WHEELERSBURG, a post town in Porter township, Scioto county, about 10 miles northeast from Portsmouth, on the road to Haverhill. It was formerly called Concord; and contains one physician, two taverns, four stores and groceries, one steam cotton factory, one tannery, one iron finishing shop

where steam engines are made, 20 houses, and about 150 inhabitants.

Wheeling, a wealthy agricultural post township of Belmont county, in which the villages of Uniontown and Shepherdstown are situated. This township contains many beautiful and well cultivated farms, producing large crops of wheat, rye, corn, fruit, &c. Its principal stream is Indian Wheeling creek, on which are erected a number of grist and saw mills. At the last census, it contained 1707 inhabitants.

Wheeling, a township of Guernsey county, containing 277 inhabitants in 1830.

Wheeling creek, Indian, [see Indian Wheeling.]

Whetstone river, [see Olentangy.]

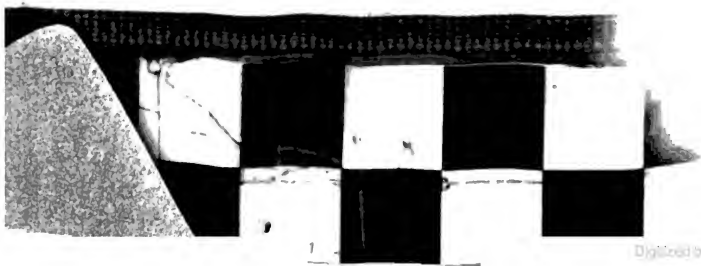
Whetstone, a township of Crawford county, containing 750 inhabitants at the last census.

Whetstone, the name of a post office in Morven township, Marion county, 18 miles easterly from the town of Marion, and 45 northerly from Columbus.

White eyes, a township of Coshocton county, organized 1st Dec. 1823, and containing 445 inhabitants at the last census,

White eyes, a stream of Coshocton county, which runs into the Tuscarawas river, on the north side, in Oxford township. Two grist mills and one saw mill are erected thereon.

White eyes plains, the name of some plains in Oxford township, in the eastern borders of Coshocton county; so named from an old Delaware Indian chief, called White Eyes. Here is a post office, called by this name, 10 miles east of Coshocton, and 80 northeast of Columbus.



Whiteoak, a township of Highland county, situated on the head waters of the creek of that name. Population in 1820, 1054.

Whiteoak creek, a large stream rising in the western part of Highland county, from whence it runs in a southwardly by west direction about 20 miles, across Brown county, into the Ohio river, four miles above, but opposite Augusta, in Kentucky.

Whitewater, a river of Indiana, which runs eastwardly into the state of Ohio, 20 miles northwestwardly from Cincinnati; and after crossing the state limit, and proceeding a little over a mile, suddenly turns south, as if sensible of its intrusion, and runs about six miles southwardly, parallel with the state line, and falls into the Great Miami, about four miles in a direct line from the junction of the latter with the Ohio.

Whitewater, a post township in the western limits of Hamilton county, across the middle of which runs the above described river. It contains the villages of Miami and Elizabethtown. Population at the last census, 1734. The post office is called Clark's store. Distance, 130 miles southwest from Columbus.

Whitewater, a stream which passes through the northwest corner of Preble county, and has great water privileges.

White woman's river, [see Walhonding.]

Wilkesville, a post township of Gallia county, organized 5th June, 1810; and containing 476 inhabitants at the last census. It was so called from Charles Wilkes, Esq., the owner of a considerable quantity of land therein. It is watered by Raccoon creek, and contains three grist and three saw

mills. Distance, about 86 miles southeast from Columbus.

WILLIAMS, a county situated in the northwest corner of the state, to which the counties of Henry, Paulding, and Putnam are attached for judicial purposes. It contains about 600 square miles, a greater part of which is still in a state of nature; not more than 10,000 acres being under cultivation in Williams and the counties attached to it. The face of the country is generally pretty level; in consequence of which much of the back land is rather wet. The soil, however, is very rich and fertile, and well adapted for grass; and will probably make the best meadow of any part of the state.

Williams county is divided into the following townships, viz: Defiance, Richland, Damascus, Delaware, Crane, Carryall, Perry, Tiffin, Jennings, and Sugar creek. It has four post offices—one at Defiance, the county seat; one 25 miles south of Defiance, on the Auglaize, called Sugar grove office; one 25 miles west of Defiance, on the Maumee, called Cranesville office; and one 22 miles east of Defiance, on the Maumee, called Damascus office. It contains two practicing physicians, and one attorney; and its population, at the census of 1830, amounted to 377; since which it has increased considerably—the number of voters being estimated at about 500.

The principal streams of Williams county, are the Maumee, the Auglaize, Tiffin, and Little St. Joseph rivers, all of which water a country equal in fertility to any in the state, and producing all kinds of grain in the greatest abundance. There are four grist mills, three saw mills, and one card-

ing machine in this county, viz: one grist and saw mill, with two run of stones, and one carding machine, on Tiffin river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest from Defiance; one grist and saw mill on the Little St. Joseph, 25 miles northwest from Defiance; one grist mill on a tributary of the Maumee, 14 miles west of Defiance; one grist mill on Sugar creek, 30 miles southeastwardly from Defiance; and one saw mill on a stream that empties into Tiffin river, 5 miles north from Defiance.

The principal mineral springs discovered in this county, are the Sulphur Springs on the Maumee river, half a mile east from Defiance. The water of these springs is very strong; its odor being perceptible at the distance of a quarter of a mile. It is also very clear and cold, and supposed to possess some remarkable medicinal properties; and the springs have already become a place of fashionable resort for persons afflicted with various diseases.

As the route of the Miami canal, and the Wabash and Erie canal, lay through Williams county, and as it enjoys water privileges in great abundance, it offers great inducements to emigrants; and will no doubt be settled with great rapidity.

Williamsburg, a township of Clermont county, in which is situated the village of the same name. It contained 1609 inhabitants in 1830.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post town and former seat of justice for Clermont county. It is situated on the East branch of Little Miami river, 28 miles east from Cincinnati, 14 from the nearest point on the Ohio river, 65 west by south from Chillicothe, and 90 southwesterly from Columbus: in N. lat. 39 deg. 2 min., W. lon. 6 deg. 52 min. It contains several

stores, mechanics, &c. Population at the last census, 286.

Williamsfield, a post township in the southeast corner of Ashtabula county, 20 miles southeast from Jefferson, and nearly 200 northeast from Columbus. It was organized in 1826—and contains two stores, three saw mills, and a fulling mill. It formerly constituted a part of Wayne township. At the last census it contained 528 inhabitants.

Williamsport, a small post town in Deer creek township, Pickaway county, 35 miles southerly of Columbus. It contained 74 inhabitants in 1830.

William's store, the name of a post office in Milford township, Butler county, 96 miles southwest from Columbus.

Wills, a township of Guernsey county, in which the town of Washington is situated. It contained 1596 inhabitants at the last census.

Wills creek, a deep sluggish stream, rising in Wayne and Malaga townships, Monroe county, some of its waters interlocking with the waters of Olivegreen creek. It runs northwardly across Guernsey county, by Cambridge, into the southeastern quarter of Coshocton county; thence west-erly into Muskingum river, eight miles below the town of Coshocton. It meanders along the course of its numerous serpentine windings, a total distance of more than 60 miles; and what is a remarkable circumstance concerning it, is, that some of its head waters rise within three or four miles of the Muskingum river, 40 miles above Marietta, and run in the creek and river together, a distance of 150 miles to arrive on the opposite side of a hill from whence they started. It affords excellent

water power; several grist and saw mills being erected thereon.

Wills creek, also an inconsiderable stream, running into the Ohio river, two miles above Steubenville.

WILSHIRE, a post town situated near the southwest corner of Van Wert county. It was laid out on the south bend of the St. Mary's river, by the proprietor, Captain James Riley, in 1822, who named it, out of gratitude, to an Englishman of that name, who generously ransomed him from Moorish captivity. It is not much improved; but the grist and saw mill erected by Captain Riley, opposite the town plat, is again in operation. Distance, 130 miles northwest of Columbus.

Wilmington, a township of Clinton county, in which is situated the seat of justice. It contained 2767 inhabitants at the last census.

WILMINGTON, a post town and seat of justice for Clinton county. It was laid out in September, 1810, on an eligible site, in Union township, on Todd's fork, about 60 miles southwestwardly from Columbus, 50 westerly from Chillicothe, and about the same distance northeasterly from Cincinnati. It contains a brick court house forty feet square, a jail, fourteen stores, two taverns, two groceries; and four churches, one each for friends, baptists, methodists, and presbyterians: and 100 dwelling houses; beside numerous mechanics. Three physicians, and four attorneys at law, also resides here. A weekly newspaper is published here. The town was named after Wilmington, N. C. from whence some of its first settlers came. Number of inhab-

itants, 606. N. lat. 39 deg. 26 min., W. lon. 6 deg. 43 min.

WILMINGTON, a small town of Wayne county, on Killbuck creek, 12 miles south of Wooster.

Wilson's run, a small branch of the Scioto river, running in Pike county, on which is erected a grist mill.

WINCHESTER, a small post town, in Scott township, Adams county, 12 miles northwesterly from West Union, on the road leading from thence to Hillsborough, and about 80 southwest of Columbus. The post office is however, called Scott, after the name of the township in which it is situated. It has three stores, a tavern, a carding machine, and a fulling mill, both driven by steam; and several mechanics; and contained 110 inhabitants at the last census. It was laid out in 1815, in one of the best bodies of land in the county.

WINCHESTER, a small town of Knox county, 9 miles south of Mt. Vernon.

WINCHESTER, a small post town of Madison township, Guernsey county, on the road from Cambridge to Cadiz, 14 miles northeasterly from the former, and 96 east of Columbus. At the last census it contained 96 inhabitants.

WINCHESTER, a small town on Anderson's creek; in Cæsar's creek township, in Greene county, seven miles from Xenia.

WINCHESTER, a flourishing post town of Gratis township, Preble county, 9 miles southeast from Eaton. It is incorporated, and has one public, and one methodist church, four stores, two taverns, two physicians, and about 60 dwelling houses. Popu-



lation at the last census 150; now, about 200. A number of merchant and saw mills, and a woolen factory, are in operation, in the neighborhood. The post office is called Gratis.

Windham, a post township in the eastern borders of Portage county. The land is pretty fertile, and is principally settled by farmers. The post road from Cleveland to Warren passes through the northern part of this township. It was called Sharon, until January, 1820, when it was changed to its present name. It contains 669 inhabitants. Distance, 148 miles northeast of Columbus.

Windsor, a flourishing post township and the southwesternmost in Ashtabula county, lying immediately north of Mesopotamia, in Trumbull county, 24 miles southwest from Jefferson, and nearly 180 northeast of Columbus. It was organized about the year 1810: and was so called from Windsor, in Connecticut. It contains one store, two flouring mills, and three saw mills; and had 666 inhabitants at the last census. Here is also said to be a quarry for grindstones.

Windsor, a township of Morgan county, situated on Muskingum river. Population at the last census, 583.

Windsor, a township of Lawrence county. At the census of 1830, it contained 526 inhabitants.

WINESBURG, a small post town in Paint township, Holmes county, containing one store, one tavern, one practicing physician, and 10 dwelling houses.

Winter creek, a stream running into the north side of the Hockhocking river, in Athens county.

WITHAMSVILLE, the name of a small post village, in Union township, Clermont county.

Witten's, the name of a post office in Ohio township, Monroe county.

Wolf creek, a small branch of Tuscarawas river, in Medina county.

Wolf creek, a tributary of Muskingum, which unites with that river at Waterford, 20 miles from its mouth. It is formed from three principal branches, called the South, the West, and the Middle branches. The head of the South branch is not more than a mile from the Ohio river, and the extreme points of the West branch rise within 15 or 20 miles of Zanesville, watering a wide extent of country. Its current is rapid, and affords many excellent seats for mills. Some of the finest uplands in the county are watered by this creek. After the branches unite, it is about 50 yards in width. The bottom is rocky, composed of secondary limestone. Four miles from the mouth, was located one of the early settlements of the Ohio company, called the settlement at Wolf creek mills," established in the year 1790. Big run. Cat's creek and Bear creek, are eastern tributaries of the Muskingum, rising in the hills between Duck creek, and that river.

Wolf creek, a large western branch of Sandusky river.

Wolf creek, a mill stream rising in the north-western quarter of Montgomery county, in Randolph township, and running from thence about 20 miles in a southeastwardly direction, into the west side of Miami river, opposite the town of Dayton.

Wolf creek, a branch of the Killbuck, running in Holmes county.

Wolf creek, the name of a post office in the

northeast corner of Union township, Morgan county, on the Marietta and Lancaster state road, about 5 miles southwest of M'Connelsville.

WOOD, a northern county, bounded on the north by Michigan territory, east by Sandusky, south by Hancock, and west by Henry counties. It is 31 miles long from north to south, by 24 broad from east to west, containing 750 square miles. The greater part of the 12 miles square reservation about the lower rapids of Maumee river, lies in this county. It is watered by that river, Portage river, Swan, and several other creeks. The greater part of what was, during the late war, emphatically called the "Black Swamp," lies in this county.

Wood county was constituted and organized in February, 1820; but in August following, when the national census was taken, it contained but 733 inhabitants. Population at the last census, 1095; now, about 2500. It contains two towns regularly laid out, called Perrysburg and Maumee, the former of which is the seat of justice. That tract of land called the Black Swamp, is included in the east part of this county, and in the west part of Sandusky. It is divided into seven townships, viz: Perrysburg, Weston, Portage, Middletown, and Perry, on the south side, and Waynesfield and Waterville on the north side of the river. Iron ore is found in abundance, supposed to be of a good quality, though not worked. The general face of the country is level, with a gentle inclination toward's the lake, in a northeast direction; its soil alluvial, and generally of an excellent quality, being based upon limestone. The timber is various—

white oak, lynn, elm, black walnut, hickory, cotton wood, &c., all interspersed.

There are no canals in this county. The valley of the Maumee is, however, the rout proposed for the Dayton and Maumee, and also the Wabash and Erie canal. The Wabash canal commences at the head of steamboat navigation, on the Wabash river, in the state of Indiana, and extends to this place. That part of the line in the state of Indiana is now commenced, and a part of it under contract, and we only wait the movements of our own legislature to confirm our immediate prosperity. The Dayton canal intersects this at Defiance, 50 miles above Perrysburg, and from that point down they will be the same.

WOODBOURNE, a small post town in Montgomery county, on Hole's creek, 8 miles southerly from Dayton. It has in its immediate neighborhood, a grist mill, four or five saw mills, besides a cotton and woolen factory.

Woodgrove, the name of a post office in the northwestern corner of Manchester township, Morgan county, about 11 miles northeast of M'Connellsville, on the road to Barnesville.

WOODSFIELD, a post town and seat of justice for Monroe county. It was located as the county seat, in June, 1815, and is situated on high ground, in Center township, in a central part of the county, and surrounded with a tolerably level tract of land. Near the north end, and between the main and back streets, stands a natural mound or hill, circular at the base, and rising to the height of 60 feet. From the top of this is obtained a commanding and extensive view of the town and surrounding coun-

try. It contains a very splendid court house, one church, three stores, two taverns, one printing office, two physicians, two attorneys, and 50 dwelling houses. Population in 1830, 157; now, 250. Distance, 18 miles from the Ohio river, 31 southwesterly from St. Clairsville, in Belmont county, 35 northeastwardly from Marietta, and 120 easterly from Columbus. N. lat. 39 deg. 50 min., W. lon. 4 deg. 5 min.

Woods' mills, the name of the post office in Raccoon township, Gallia county, 94 miles southeast from Columbus.

WOOSTER, a post town and seat of justice for Wayne county. It was established as the county seat on the 18th day of May, 1811; and is situated in a township of the same name, in the forks of Killbuck and Apple creeks, near the center of the county. It contains the usual county buildings, fifteen stores, and five houses for public worship, belonging to the presbyterians, baptists, covenanters, methodists, and Dutch reformed; four taverns, three printing offices, above 100 dwelling houses, and 977 inhabitants. Here is also kept a land office, for the sale of lands in the Wooster land district. It was named after General Wooster, who was killed at Danbury, in Connecticut, in the year 1777, during the revolutionary war. Distance, 51 miles south by west from Cleveland, 30 west from Canton, 16 north from Millersburg, 42 northeast from Mount Vernon, 89 in the same direction from Columbus, and 30 east from Mansfield. N. lat. 40 deg. 50 min., W. lon. 5 deg.

Wooster, a central township of Wayne county, in which is situated the above described town.

Population at the last census, 1953. In it are several valuable flouring mills.

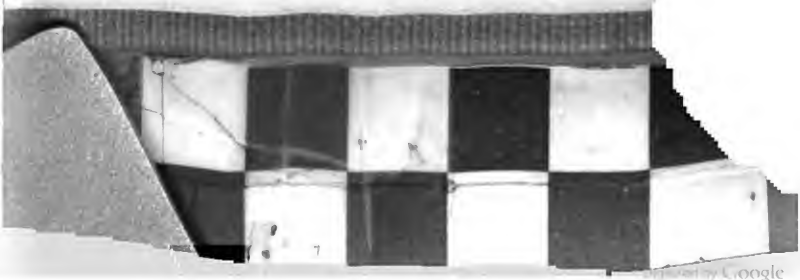
Worthington, a township of Richland county, in which is situated the village of Newville. In 1830, it contained 934 inhabitants.

WORTHINGTON, a post town situated in Sharon township, Franklin county, 58 miles west from Zanesville, and 9 northerly from Columbus. This village is beautifully situated upon a rolling site of ground, on the east side of Olentangy river, on the great road leading from Columbus to lake Erie. In the middle of the public square, in the center of the town, the post road leading from Zanesville to Urbana, Greeneville, &c., crosses the former. Worthington contains about 60 dwelling houses, many of which are large and handsomely built of brick, three mercantile stores, and a college. Also, an elegant episcopal church, built of brick, with high arched gothic windows, a lofty tower, &c.; a meeting house for presbyterians, and one for methodists; and contains about 350 inhabitants. It was first settled in the year 1803. [See Sharon, in Franklin county.]

WRIGHTSBURG, [see Saybrook.]

Wright's store, the name of a post office in Union township, Miami county, 75 miles westerly from Columbus.

WRIGHTSTOWN, a small village of Belmont county, so called from Joseph Wright, the original proprietor, who emigrated from Ireland about the year 1801, and settled on the spot now occupied by the town plat, and where he still lives. The town was recorded by the name of Belmont, by which the post office is known in the official list.



It contains about 35 or 40 dwelling houses, and numbered 142 inhabitants at the last census. Distance, 8 miles west from St. Clairsville, and 2½ south of the national road.

X

XENIA, a post town and seat of justice for Greene county, situated on Shawnee creek, three miles east from the Little Miami. It contains several stores, 919 inhabitants, two houses for public worship in the town, and one within sight of it—two built of brick and one of stone—one associate or secession, one methodist and associate reformed, and a brick academy. The court house, commissioners' and clerk's offices, are of brick, and the jail is of stone. The houses lately built and now building, are principally of brick and stone. Distance, 32 miles southwardly from Urbana, and 56 southwestwardly from Columbus. N. lat. 39 deg. 44 min., W. lon. 6 deg. 55 min.

Xenia, a large and populous township in Greene county. It contains a population of 4127. The above described town of Xenia, is in this township.

Y

Yellow creek, Great and Little, two streams about four miles apart, which enter the Ohio river in the southeastern corner of Columbiana county. Great Yellow creek rises on the confines of Jefferson and Harrison counties, and thence runs about

30 miles in a serpentine northeastwardly direction into the Ohio, just within the limits of Columbiana county. Near the sources of these streams are salt springs, from the waters of which are made large quantities of salt.

Yellow creek, a township of Columbiana county, in which is situated the village of Wellsville. It contained, in 1830, 1129 inhabitants.

Yellow Springs, situated in Greene county, nine miles north from Xenia, and 52 southwest of Columbus, near the source of the Little Miami river, are a curiosity, and are said to possess considerably strong medicinal qualities. Here is also kept a post office, and a well furnished hotel, which has become a place of fashionable resort during the summer season.

York, a post township in the southeastern corner of Belmont county, bounded on the east by the Ohio river. The land is somewhat hilly, but the soil excellent, and well adapted to the raising of small grain. Captina creek, a valuable mill stream, waters this township, on which are erected several extensive merchant flouring mills. It was on the large and beautiful bottom at the mouth of this creek, that the celebrated Mr. Rapp, then of New Harmony, Indiana, selected a site for his town of Economy; but his people preferring the government of Pennsylvania to that of Ohio, he abandoned it, and located himself in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. The township contained 1429 inhabitants at the last census.

York, a large central township of Tuscarawas county, organized in 1828. It was so called after

York, in Pennsylvania. It contained, at the last census, 369 inhabitants.

York, a post township of Sandusky county, 116 miles north of Columbus. It contained, in 1830, 442 inhabitants.

York, the northwesternmost township of Morgan county, in which is situated the village of Deavertown. Population in 1830, 751.

York, the northwest township of Athens county, on the Hockhocking, in which is situated the post village of Nelsonsville. It has several stores, mills, &c. and contained 871 inhabitants in 1830.

York \times *Roads*, the name of a post office in Sandusky county, 101 miles from Columbus.

YORK, a small town in Butler township, Montgomery county, on the east side of Southwest branch, eight miles above its mouth, and 70 west from Columbus. Post office called Little York.

Young's mills, the name of a post office in Knox county, 54 miles from Columbus.

Youngstown, a flourishing post township, on the Mahoning river, 14 miles southeastwardly from Warren, on the great road leading from that town to Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. Here are five mercantile stores, and a post office. It was so called after a Mr. John Young, formerly the owner. The settlement commenced in 1797. Population, 1383. Distance, 165 miles northeast from Columbus. It is the most populous township in the county of Trumbull.

YOUNGSTOWN, is a flourishing village, situated in the township of Morven, Marion county, in a southeasterly direction from the county seat, and about 20 miles from the latter place. It contained

at the last census about 75 souls, and at present about 150. It has a post office, four stores, one tavern, two practicing physicians, and a number of mechanics.

Z

Zane, a township of Logan county, organized 14th August, 1818, and named after Mr. Isaac Zane, one of the earliest adventurers to the state of Ohio. Population at the last census, 608.

ZANESFIELD, a small post town in Jefferson township, Logan county, 5 miles southeasterly from Bellefontaine, on survey 3137, near the source of Mad river, and about 47 miles northwest from Columbus. It was laid out 11th October 1819—took its name from Isaac Zane, the original proprietor—has about twenty dwelling houses, two stores, one tavern, one tannery and about 50 inhabitants.

Zanesville, a township of Muskingum county, in which is situated the seat of justice. Exclusively of the town lots, it contains but 520 acres of land; or only a little upwards of one square mile including the town plat. Population at the last census, 3216.

ZANESVILLE, a flourishing post town, and the second in size in the state, is the seat of justice for the county of Muskingum. The original plat of Zanesville is on the north east corner of that section of land on the Muskingum river, which was, by a law of Congress, passed in 1776, granted to Ebenezer Zane, at that time a celebrated hunter, on condition that he should open a bridle track from Wheeling, Va. to Maysville, Kentucky.



Jonathan Zane, a still more noted woodsman than his brother Noah, and the pilot of the unfortunate Col. Crawford to Sandusky, together with J. M'Intyre, opened the trace, and as a compensation received the Muskingum section. As proprietors, they laid out the town and built the first cabin in 1799. The first mail was carried through in 1797; at which time a few families of squatters were cabined in the immediate neighborhood. It now contains an elegant court-house and public offices; an athenæum; a market-house; two academies, one of which is munificently endowed, eight churches; two flouring mills; two glass works; three iron founderies; three saw mills; one paper mill; upwards of forty wholesale and retail stores; three printing offices, each of which publishes a weekly paper, one oil mill; a cotton factory, 12 practicing attorneys, 10 physicians, and 9 or 10 clergymen. The number of inhabitants at the census of 1830, amounted to 2094, and 122 more in the township; in west Zanesville, to 278; and in Putnam, to 758. In 1832, Zanesville alone contained 3504 souls; and the present population of all three is estimated as follows: Zanesville, 3750; West Zanesville, 300; Putnam, including the additions to Zanesville without the corporation, 1150. If the population of Putnam and West Zanesville, on the opposite side of the Muskingum river, whose local position and commercial and manufacturing interests are identified with this town; should be recorded as a part of it, Zanesville may be said to contain 5200 inhabitants. The increase in the population of Zanesville since 1820, has been 1698. The falls in the river at this place, (the passage of

which is secured by a lock,) afford water power to an unlimited extent. Across the river, adjoining the town, are built two bridges, within half a mile of each other, both handsome and durable pieces of workmanship. It bids fair to become a large manufacturing town. Zanesville is situated in north latitude 39 deg. 59 min., west lon. 5 deg. 2 min.; and 74 miles westerly from Wheeling, 60 northwesterly from Marietta, 70 north east from Chilli-cothe, and 52 east from Columbus. The great national road from Cumberland, to and through the western states, passes directly through this town.

Zanesville is by water 76 miles from the Ohio, about 850 from the Mississippi, and a little over 1900 from the gulf of Mexico. Steam boats of small burden constantly ascend the Muskingum, at high water, to Zanesville, and when the slack water navigation shall have been completed, boats of small burden can ascend at all seasons. The town, therefore, has access by the rivers to the southern market; and by the river, the Canal and lake Erie, to the northern. It also contains two Banking institutions—the Bank of Zanesville, and the Muskingum Bank. The latter one will, however, under the provisions of a law recently passed for the purpose, be soon removed to Putnam, on the west bank of the Muskingum river. [See Muskingum county, Muskingum river, &c.]

ZOAR, a little village in the southeastern corner of Berkshire township, Delaware county. It contains one store, several dwelling houses, and some valuable mills. Distance, 12 miles southeasterly from Delaware, and 21 northeasterly from Columbus.



religiously known by the name of Separatists; because they separated from the Lutheran church.

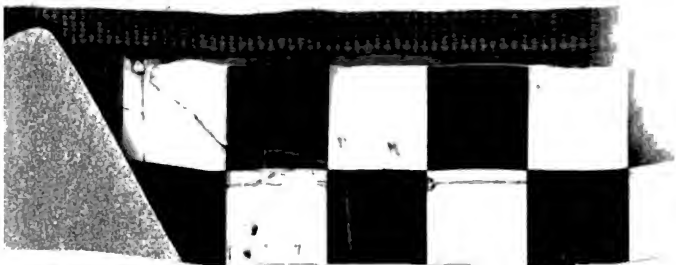
It contains from fifty to sixty houses, mostly covered with tile. This town is laid out upon a tract of 4000 acres, which they purchased, in a wild state, in 1818; and have now a large portion of it, in a highly cultivated state. The canal, which passes through the land, is but a short distance from the town, on the opposite side of the river, over which they have built a large and substantial bridge. Beside this tract of 4000 acres, they own from 1500 to 2000 more, in the vicinity thereof, some of which they have also improved. Upon some portion of the town farms they have two large vineyards; from which they make several different kinds of excellent wine.

Ashtabula
Athens
Belmont
Brown
Butler
Carroll*
Champaign
Clark
Clermont
Clinton
Columbian
Coshocton
Crawford
Cuyahoga
Dark
Delaware
Fairfield
Fayette
Franklin

RECAPITULATION OF THE CENSUS OF THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES.

Adams	12,278	Hardin	210
Allen	578	Harrison	20,920
Ashtabula	14,584	Henry	262
Athens	9,763	Highland	16,347
Belmont	28,412	Hocking	4,008
Brown	17,867	Holmes	9,133
Butler	27,000	Huron	13,345
Carroll*		Jackson	5,974
Champaign	12,130	Jefferson	22,489
Clark	13,074	Knox	17,125
Clermont	20,466	Lawrence	5,366
Clinton	11,486	Licking	20,864
Columbiana	35,661	Logan	6,442
Coshocton	11,162	Lorain	5,696
Crawford	4,778	Madison	6,190
Cuyahoga	10,361	Marion	6,558
Dark	6,203	Medina	7,560
Delaware	11,523	Meigs	6,159
Fairfield	24,788	Mercer	1,110
Fayette	8,180	Miami	12,806
Franklin	14,756	Monroe	8,770
Gallia	9,733	Montgomery	24,252
Geauga	15,813	Morgan	11,796
Greene	15,084	Muskingum	29,335
Guernsey	18,036	Paulding	160
Hamilton	52,321	Perry	1,408
Hancock	813	Pickaway	15,931

*This county was erected since the last census.



RECAPITULATION CONTINUED.

Pike	6,024	Stark	26,402
Portage	18,827	Trumbull	25,154
Preble	16,296	Tuscarawas	14,298
Putnam	230	Union	3,192
Richland	24,007	Vanwert	49
Ross	25,150	Warren*	21,583
Sandusky	2,851	Washington	11,731
Scioto	8,730	Wayne	23,344
Seneca	5,148	Williams	377
Shelby	3,671	Wood	1,095

*In the description of this county, in page 466, the population was erroneously stated at 12,807.







